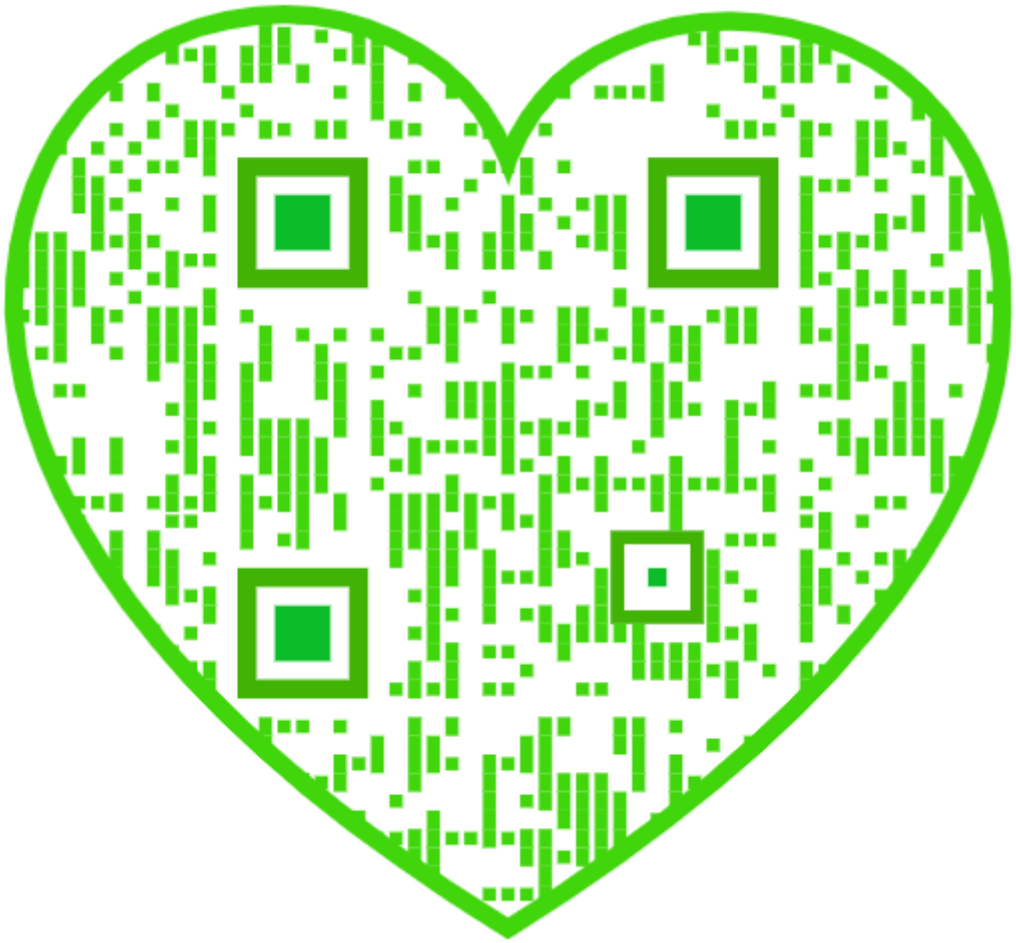

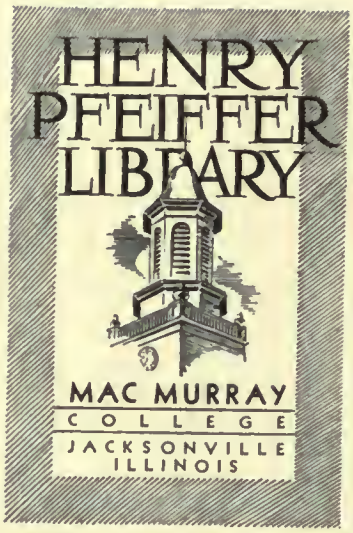
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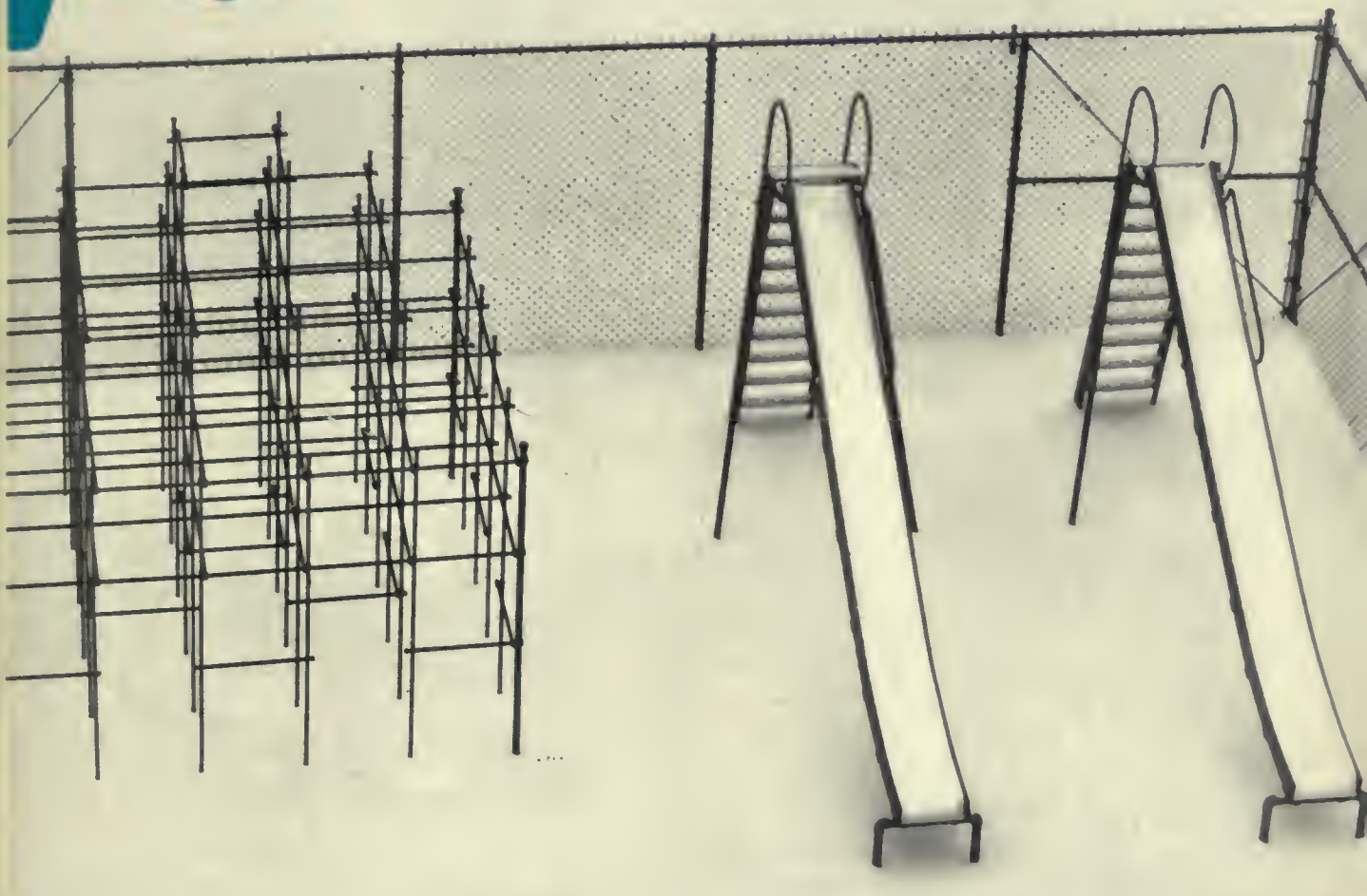

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

ANUARY 1959

Recreation*

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On the Cover

WHEN WINTER COMES . . . The stark loneliness of playground equipment in the snow was captured by Robert DeJohn of Brooklyn, New York, a 1957 Grand Award winner in the National High School Photographic Contest sponsored annually by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Next Month

In this era of the guided missile, when unguided international tensions have turned the earth into a planetary pressure cooker, the observance of Brotherhood Week, February 15-22, assumes a vital importance; here, recreation has a major role to play. So, in February, we report on "The European Sport Scene" and also give "Some Impressions of Recreation—in America," by a visitor from South Africa. An article by Augustus Zanzig, "You'd Like 'Em to Sing? Why?" explores the fellowship engendered by music and song. There will also be special program ideas for teen-agers and senior citizens, including new ideas to revitalize your Easter Egg Hunt this year.

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Controversial?

Sirs:

These days, on TV, we hear many discussions among educators regarding school functions and what they are trying to teach our youth. One of the many criticisms heard seems to be that schools are giving too much time to instruction in recreation activities, such as casting and dancing, and so forth.

There are many who feel recreation activities should be taken away from the school systems and given back to the communities as a department, to function the same as the other public services of any given community, so the children may have the benefit of learning or participating in recreation activities after school hours, giving them more time for study while in school. If this criticism becomes louder and louder, as it appears it will, just where will this leave the recreation worker now in the schools in communities that have no alternate program to which he can go?

I would like to hear the reaction of some of the directors on this.

SELWYN ORCUTT, *Superintendent, Recreation and Parks Department, Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

Private Swimming Pools

Sirs:

I am not sure what brought forth Mr. Hoffman's comment that the American Society of Planning Officials is not an appropriate agency to be interested in swimming pools [RECREATION, June 1958, page 183]. I suppose that straight reporting of what is happening can be interpreted as "trying to get into the act of regulating swimming pools," although it seems to me to be stretching it a point. Also, we are not the "latest group" but probably one of the earliest to recognize this land use as a new urban problem.

Early in 1954, we sensed from questions coming from our members, that the backyard swimming pool was about to break out all over the face of the urban landscape and that it might introduce some problems involving location, safety, and assorted control measures. We set to work to assemble all the information we could find on residential swimming pools, which was not too much since, at that time, they were still generally reserved as the toys of millionaires and movie stars. We consulted the "swimming pool industry" (Mr. Hoffman's term), insurance companies, public health organizations, and so on.

We worked the information into a report, "Private Swimming Pools and Clubs," which we sent to our members in August, 1954. It was well received, and proved useful since it was the only study that tackled the backyard pool from the viewpoint of the public interest.

There are many problems, many collateral effects, that must be studied whenever a new land use is introduced into our cities. The private swimming pool, by virtue of its ubiquity (it is fast replacing at least the third car in the family, if not the second car) does constitute a new land use. There is always a shakedown period in which cities and experts try to solve the problem of learning how to live with each new land use. We have had it with drive-in theaters, with motels, with shopping centers, with trailer parks, with marinas, and so on. . . .

The problems of the backyard swimming pool are beginning to be ironed out, but they are not all solved. For example, recently we had an inquiry from one city in which a developer proposed to put in a "private club" swimming pool in the center of a block on a half acre of land, to serve fifty families in the block. The difficulties that such a proposal brings up are not all ones

customarily within the purview of sanitary engineers or public health agencies.

Incidentally, I am more than a little fascinated by the idea of a "competition for the best . . . legislation" on swimming pool regulation, which Mr. Hoffman reports his magazine is sponsoring. This scheme offers a lot of possibilities and eventually might replace such old-fashioned things as attorneys, city councils, state legislatures, and even—perhaps—the Congress of the United States.

DENNIS O'HARROW, *Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37.*

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THEODORE SMITH, *Executive Director, United States Committee for the United Nations, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22.*

• Some of these materials can certainly help you plan your special programs in observance of National Brotherhood Week, February 15 to 22.—Ed.

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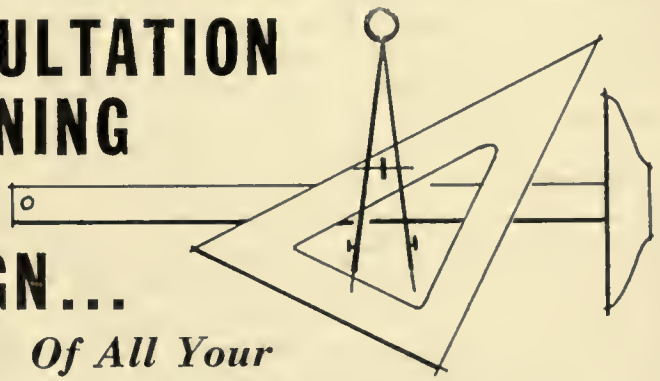

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Up to Now *and From Here on Out*

"Let us re-examine and reaffirm what recreation stands for . . ."

Dean Atlee Snyder

EVERY CITIZEN, individually, as well as in his family group or community, has or should have, the same kind of concern for good recreation that he has for good health, good education, and the general welfare. It is interesting to recall some of the events and cultural concepts that have influenced recreation in America up to now. They provide the backdrop against which to consider three challenges to the recreation profession today: the challenge of *insight*, the challenge of *upsurge*, the challenge of *outreach*.

In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the English people were recreation minded. It was the golden age of playwriting and theater going, a great period in music. Trevelyan reminds us that it was not primarily the music of the concert hall, but of the home and community in the singing of madrigals—the popular songs of the day.

There were many games and amusements. The churchyard itself was frequently used as a kind of public park for outdoor sports on a Sunday afternoon. The pastimes of the upper classes were often frivolous, and, by our modern standards, grossly immoral. It was a time of Puritan revolt, based, in part, on opposition to the flagrant use of leisure time by the rich and wellborn. Macaulay writes of the Puritans: "It was considered a sin to hang garlands on a Maypole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to play at chess. . . ." Is it any wonder that this stern Puritan tradition, when transplanted to the New England colonies, discouraged amusements of all kinds?

Occasional voices spoke out for leisure and recreation, of whom Benjamin Franklin was one. Useful leisure, to Franklin, included reading, language study, and the founding of a public library in Philadelphia.

In coming to the nineteenth century we may observe that if recreation were no longer condemned as ungodly, it often appeared to be uneconomical and wasteful. Remember that the average workweek was seventy hours or more. And yet there were significant developments: organized sports and gymastics, church picnics and county fairs, minstrel shows, and the unique lyceum lecture. Social visiting was in great vogue, as were dancing, card playing, and singing.

In rural sections building a house or barn provided recreation for all one's neighbors; "raising the roof" was great fun. Frontier sports were of the rough and ready type, but even an early river community like Cincinnati had a museum, a picture gallery, an academy of fine arts, and a society for the study of phrenology.

There is not time, here, to continue our rapid historical sketch into the present century, but most of us are well aware of recent developments, particularly those which followed World Wars I and II. The present activities of the National Park Service and similar state agencies are familiar to us. The growth of state recreation commissions and of municipal departments is a promising indication of public awareness and public support. Greater things lie ahead.

The March of Ideas

We now turn from the march of events to the march of ideas. Certain attitudes that influenced recreation in times past have already been noted, but there is another needing attention. It relates to the philosophy of two great Virginians—George Mason and Thomas Jefferson—the concept known as "the pursuit of happiness."

This is one of the best known phrases in our historical vocabulary. It is one of the inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence and has been incorporated into many state constitutions. The ideal survives.

In his recent lectures at the University of Michigan, writer and critic Howard Mumford Jones pointed out that modern man is contentedly pursuing happiness all over the place; that despite our tensions and frustrations, America is a land of good cheer. Is there any doubt about it? There are all manner of indications. We have Optimists Clubs for the men, and Soroptimists for the ladies. Annually, on January 1, little Mr. New Year happily kicks out old Mr. Gloom. We write songs about "I want to be happy, but I won't be happy until you're happy, too.'

In this happy land in which recreation leaders organize and supervise, leisure brings pleasure and satisfaction while income-producing labor is often a repetitive bore. This is part of the price men pay for the supplanting of personal

---

MR. SNYDER, *Defense Coordinator, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was Deputy Commissioner for Special Services and Deputy to the Director of Community War Services, which included federal wartime recreation programs during World War II. This material is condensed from a speech given at the 1958 Annual Conference of the Virginia State Recreation Society and the Vermont Annual Governor's Conference on Recreation.*

craftsmanship by the machine. How different from the old belief that there was discomfort in idleness and solid satisfaction in hard work.

Today's Challenge

What do these facts of life mean to the recreation worker? This begins to get personal. May I challenge you in three ways?

First, the challenge of insight. This means knowing what's going on and putting things in perspective. That is why study, reflection, and adaptation are so important to your growing profession. Insight will help you understand that your profession is more than a vocational association, that it is concerned with more than games and whistle blowing, or playground supervision, or the administration of staff. Qualities of intellect and statesmanship are also required.

Insight will make you aware of the unique and voluntary character of recreation, or, to use the small boy's definition, "What you do when you don't have to." Recreation can be guided but not regimented. In this area of free choice your clients enjoy the right to be wrong. Nevertheless you are performing service of inestimable value as you pursue what David Riesman describes as the new role of "avocational counseling." This I take to mean emerging professions such as yours.

Second, the challenge of upsurge. Frankly, I'm less interested in the statistics of the shorter workweek, increased man-hour production, and so on than in what people are actually doing. The evidence amazes me: there are thirty-four million amateur photographers; eighteen million amateur fishermen; eighteen million home gardeners; twenty million bowlers; twenty million table-tennis players; seventeen million roller skaters; five million horseshoe players. Over two thousand amateur theater groups put on nearly ten thousand plays each year. Golf (formerly played only at country clubs by the well-to-do) now attracts four million persons at all income levels.

Do-it-yourself workshops, as a hobby, account for sixty million dollars annually. Thirty million persons participate in recreation boating (6,500,000 pleasure craft); two and a half million (double the number five years ago) collect coins as a hobby. Twenty-five billion dollars annually are spent by Americans for vacation and holiday travel.

Some significant ten-year comparisons based on defining as participants those who engage in an activity at least two or more times during the year: tent and trail camping—up 250 per cent; archery—up 170 per cent; golf—up 19 per cent. The sale of artists' supplies has increased 500 per cent since World War II, and an estimated two million persons now enjoy amateur painting, among them, of course, Winston Churchill and President Eisenhower.

Let's take a look at music. Twice as many people (twenty-eight million, including eight million children) play musical instruments as did twenty years ago; sales of electronic and chord organs up 600 per cent in five years; hi-fi growing by leaps and bounds—already a multimillion dollar business; 703 home-grown opera groups in forty-eight states; one thousand amateur symphony orchestras in American communities; thirty thousand high-school orchestras and twenty thousand bands; more money now spent annually on concert music than on baseball admissions; seventy-five major music organizations with a combined membership of more than one million.

This is more than an upsurge; it's what *Life* Magazine calls a "cultural explosion." It's a bear by the tail, and the professional recreator can't let go.

Commmunity recreation under organized public auspices is only part of the reason for this. Advertisers and the mass communication media have also had a lot to do with it, creating and stimulating recreation desires and leisure-time tastes. Then the private associations and organizations provide all manner of recreation services for their members.

The challenge of upsurge requires the working together of many groups on the community level with an enlarged spirit of mutual recognition and support. This involves public agencies, private associations, commercial enterprises, and let's not forget just-plain-John Citizen, who may never set foot in a recreation building or join the Association of Amateur Chefs, and yet who may preside over the finest outdoor barbecue in his entire neighborhood.

Finally, the challenge of outreach. It is no figure of speech to say that we are now reaching for the moon. Sputnik has stirred us up to face some stern realities. The temper of the people may be changing. Suspend the fancy frills in education; emphasize only science and math was the first cry. Satellites we must have, so maybe health, welfare, recreation, and other community services can be cut back to help pay the cost.

Rediscover the fun of working hard, says a leading scientist in a newspaper interview. Americans are too soft, says another headline. A congressional committee gets disturbed because public money is spent for swimming pools at overseas airbases.

Does all this mean that recreation is a badge of weakness? I don't think so, nor do you, but how about some other people? We are still too apologetic for recreation in America. Possibly we are overcautious lest we be regarded as dabblers, dilettantes, and playboys. Are we also subconsciously worried about not being forever "up and doing. . . ."

This is a time to shake off latent guilt feelings if they exist; to re-examine and reaffirm what recreation stands for; and to create a new public awareness of its positive values. The great need is to convince and win over those who fancy themselves tough-minded, but who unknowingly may also be a little shortsighted. This kind of public relations won't be easy, but it's necessary.

Let's face it. Times are uncertain; tensions exist: but mathematics, music, and national defense are in this thing together. Science and recreation can coexist; in fact, they must.

If it hadn't been for the emotional release provided by

playing his violin, Einstein might have cracked up under the extreme pressures of his work. Josef Hofmann, the great pianist, was also a successful inventor. Winston Churchill took up painting at the age of forty—this, in 1915, while Britain was at war. Did this make him soft, less able as a statesman? Far from it. Recently, he said, "If it weren't for painting, I couldn't bear the strain of things." Louis Untermeyer speaks of poetry as " a refuge in the age of flying missiles." George Hjelte, whom we all revere, has called recreation a means for "lifting the wings of the spirit." And truly, as it is said in the Bible: "Man does not live by bread alone."

Recreation, enhanced by experience, is creativity rediscovered, strength reinforced, the spirit refreshed, in order better to do the world's work. It is indeed *re*-creation and America to remain strong needs more—not less—of it. #

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ FOLK DANCERS, check your 1959 calendar! The 23rd annual National Folk Festival will be held at the Coliseum, Nashville, Tennessee, May 6-10, under the sponsorship of *The Nashville Tennessean.*

▸ NEW STATE BOAT-NUMBERING LAWS are being planned by two-thirds of the states, based on the new Federal Boating Act of 1958, even though the 1959 legislative season is weeks away, according to a survey by the Outboard Boating Club of America. Forty-five state legislatures will be in session in 1959, most of them convening in January. For further information write the OBC at 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, attention Len Hilts or Ed Spanke.

▸ FIVE BASIC EXERCISES for physical fitness are included in an attractive booklet, from the Royal Canadian Air Force, called *5BX Plan for Physical Fitness.* It is prepared for use by Royal Canadian airmen and should also be useful to leaders working with men's groups. It is made up of six charts, each composed of five exercises. A similar plan is being prepared for women. Order from the Publications Department, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Sacred Heart Boulevard, Hull, Quebec, Canada. Copies are thirty-five cents each, with a twenty-five per cent discount on one hundred or more copies.

▸ AN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FUND is being established by the People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc., to bring international sports events to every state and community in America, according to Edward P. F. Eagan, committee chairman.

Plans call for the fund to be developed through the solicitation of memberships which will range in cost from one to twenty-five dollars. Participating service clubs will share the proceeds. Funds realized in this manner will he used to bring an entirely new series of international sports competitions and visits of foreign sports delegations to this country, and will send more American sportsmen abroad to represent this country in competitions and visits.

Individuals acquiring membership in the fund will be entitled to reduced admissions to international sports events staged in this country under sponsorship of the People-to-People Sports Committee. Applications should be addressed to the committee, New York 1, New York. (For an article on international sports, see February RECREATION.)

▸ BOY SCOUT WEEK falls February 7 to 13. Over four million members of the Boy Scouts of America will celebrate their 49th anniversary.

▸ NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK will he observed from February 15 to 22 this year. This is the time for rededication to the basic ideals of respect for individuals and peoples, and for special programs devoted to this purpose.

▸ NAME CHANGE: The name of the National Municipal League has been changed to that of National Civic League.

▸ NIGHT BASEBALL FOR CHILDREN under sixteen has been protested by the American Recreation Society, which

also recommends that protective helmets be worn by base runners as well as batters.

▸ The Theme for National Recreation Month, June, 1959, will be "Find New Worlds — Through Recreation." Your National Recreation Association membership kit of suggestions for that month will be released in March.

▸ Erratum—The guidebook for techniques for improving human relations, *Reaching Out in Recreation*, published by School of Education, New York University, and Division of Youth Service, The American Jewish Committee—mentioned on page 338 of our December issue—is twenty cents instead of sixty cents, as quoted. Quantity prices are available from the university or the AJC at 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

▸ Hospital Recreation Personnel: In the "Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel," prepared by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Clause D will no longer be in effect after December 31, 1958, according to an announcement by council chairman Dr. Martin Meyer.

▸ A Conference on the Aging has been called by Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, for April 16, 1959, to alert citizens of the state to the potential impact of the increasing number of older people in the population. It will be held at 10 A.M., War Memorial Building, Trenton. For further details, write Mrs. Eone Harger, director. New Jersey Division of Aging, State House, Trenton 25.

▸ The 1959 Examination Date of the California Board of Recreation Personnel is set. The final date for filing applications for the exam is April 1, 1959. Application for voluntary certificates is open to:

A. Graduates of a recognized college or university with a bachelor's degree in recreation who successfully pass a prescribed examination.

B. Nonrecreation major graduates whose recreation work experience is judged satisfactory by the board's evaluation at the time applicant applies to take the examination. (At least a minimum work experience totaling one thousand hours.)

The 1959 examination will be given at approximately seven locations in the state on Saturday, May 16, 1959. Registration certificates are valid for a two-year period. The original registration fee is five dollars, which must accompany application. Each two-year renewal is two dollars.

For further information and application forms, write to the California Board of Recreation Personnel, 576 Callan Avenue, San Leandro, California, attention Duane George.

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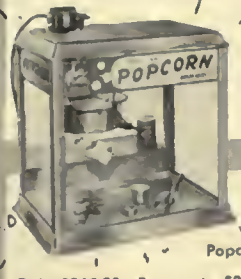

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The four-day week will mean more camping. State parks will need more acreage, stretches of safe lake and river shores, not too far from the city.

RECREATION *Ten Years in the Future*

Let us look ahead a decade at the beginning of this New Year, and consider the predictions of a group of national leaders in the recreation field:

Compiled by Robert L. Horney

RECREATION ten years from now will be greatly different from what it is today. Perhaps the most dramatic change will be that there will be so much more of it. The four-day week will be an actuality for many, and three-day weekends, the rule. *If*—and this, as we shall see, is a very big *if*—if we start now to prepare for the onslaught of all this free time, we will have the healthiest, most creative civilization ever known. Our expanding leisure will give all of us a chance for things we always wanted but for which we never had time. Everyone will have the fun of exploring new fields; experts will be on hand to provide help, new ideas, and the necessary leadership.

All of this will require more space and an increase in operating funds. Therefore, we may expect the present park and recreation standard of ten acres per thousand population to increase to twenty acres per thousand. It is quite probable that at least one city in four will reach this increase by means of careful long-range planning.

There are many cities currently spending over six dollars per capita, for combined operation purposes. Presumably in ten years, if we keep pace with the needs of our citizens, we may expect standards to be between ten to fifteen dollars and actual per capita spending between eight to ten dollars. Changes in living patterns resulting from scientific advances, automation, and nuclear power development will give people everywhere more freedom, more money to spend, more time to meditate, and more time to live. Life in the future can become far more interesting and purposeful—provided we help people to learn early in childhood some constructive use of increased leisure.

We can expect increasing urban congestion to force acquisition and development of a greater amount of park and recreation areas and facilities. This will not come about, however, without a unified effort on the part of park and recreation professionals working cooperatively and unselfishly with city officials, school authorities, and lay citizen groups. If there is any lag in this progress, informed citizens may force some "professional weddings."

City ordinances and state legislation will be revised and changed to allow park and recreation authorities to offer fringe areas the same direct service as citizens within city limits. The fringe-area resident will be forced to "pay-as-you-play" and carry his proportionate share of the services used. Builders will be convinced that a playground in the center of the subdivision will assure the sale of all lots within a reasonably short period of time, at a price higher than originally contemplated. Consolidated municipal and metropolitan park and recreation development will show a greater increase rather than their separate development.

State park departments will attempt to increase their total acreage by twenty-five per cent, acquiring and maintaining forest areas, vast stretches of lake shores, river banks, and rolling green belts near cities and other clusters of population within each state. The newly constructed and proposed development of state and federal highways will open up vast new areas of public lands heretofore undreamed of, for roadside camping, picnicking, fishing, outdoor education, and family recreation.

It is safe to predict that within the next ten years, twenty thousand additional new recreation leaders will be needed to fill newly created jobs and take care of replacements, primarily in government agencies. In addition, voluntary youth-serving organizations and private organizations may need another fifteen to twenty thousand leaders.

At the present rate of production, our professional training schools will simultaneously graduate approximately

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MR. HORNEY *is the NRA representative in the Great Lakes District.*

five thousand professional recreation students. The gap is obvious, indicating a shortage of some fifteen thousand for government agencies alone. The situation is even more serious than the figures indicate. For instance, it is anticipated that we may not induct more than fifty per cent of the recreation graduates into the field. Many are lost temporarily and permanently to the military. Young women graduates are lost to marriage.

Proper recognition of recreation is in the offing and, in the next ten years, it will take its rightful place alongside of education and health. Certification of recreation people will become common in most states. The amount of professional preparation required of persons entering the field will be quite similar to that now required of persons entering teaching. Since recruitment of recreation personnel is lagging, and may become even more difficult, allied fields, such as psychology, political science, and sociology, will take a more active interest in problems of leisure and recreation.

* * * *

In the next ten years there will be:

- An expansion of the citizen's recreation environment on land, on sea, in the air, and even outer space.
- New and complex hobby equipment and increased dependence upon the public domain for exercise of these hobbies.
- Expanding industries, involving large investments, catering to hobbies and other recreation activities.
- The terms "enriching" and "constructive" will be even more applicable to public recreation programs than they are today.
- Definite expansion in the use of state and natural forests for day camping and family camping by city recreation departments.
- Recreation is a relatively new profession and, in many communities, it is just beginning to be accepted. We'll need to "sell horizons." We have the opportunity to win friends and citizen support.
- Need for safer and cleaner lakes, rivers and streams, for increased activity in aquatics of all kinds, for more docks and marinas to accommodate local and transient boat owners.
- Increasing emphasis on cultural advancement and the performing arts, with greater demand for more highly specialized programs in music, dance, arts and crafts, and drama.
- A growing number of advisory services as compared with direct department services.
- More mobile services to outlying areas to handle urban sprawl; more trailer-court programs for older adults; and more preretirement counseling and training.
- General acceptance of hospital, homebound, and institutional recreation services, with more attention given to programs for the handicapped. There will be more instruction in recreation activities via TV and picture telephones.
- Travel programs, such as planned bus trips, plane rides, hosteling, and horseback trips, will be requested and used.
- The need for teaching skills in sports, such as sailing, skiing, bowling, tennis, golf, fishing, water skiing, skin diving, ice skating, and figure skating will greatly increase.
- Today's do-it-yourself phase may become permanent and spread into all areas of recreation. Should this develop rapidly, it will change the emphasis of present-day department services.
- Some form of federal recreation service will become a reality and there will be an increased number of state recreation services.
- International recreation will develop if international relationships improve.
- New games and better designed recreation equipment and apparatus will replace much of the present.
- Demand for services will exceed the normal increase in budget appropriations; thus, an increase in charges and fees will be necessary and accepted, if not initiated too rapidly.

Many schools throughout the nation are providing excellent public recreation areas and facilities. The community school—the school designed and built for community use—is here to stay. The next ten years will see even greater recreation programs in the community school idea. Schools are in close contact with young people and their parents in all neighborhoods of our cities and villages. With such a wealth of assets and a better informed citizenry, schools are bound to be recognized and exploited for community recreation.

Let us pause, now, to consider the future carefully. If we prepare now for the leisure to come, our cities ten years from now will have the most modern parks and recreation program services ever conceived. We will also have the healthiest and happiest citizenry!

Contributors

Preparation of this statement was made possible through the contributions of many leaders in the field of parks and recreation. These include:

Paul Brown, superintendent of parks, Seattle, Washington; George Butler, NRA Research Department; Charles K. Brightbill, director, department of recreation, University of Illinois; Milo F. Christiansen, superintendent of recreation, Washington, D. C.; Donald Dyer, director of recreation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Herb Davis, director of recreation, Cincinnati, Ohio; Garrett G. Eppley, chairman, department of recreation, Indiana University; George Hjelte, general manager, department of parks and recreation, Los Angeles, California; Dorothea M. Lensch, director of recreation, Portland, Oregon; Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of recreation, Tacoma, Washington; Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service; Ralph B. McClintock, superintendent of parks and recreation, Omaha, Nebraska; William A. Moore, director of parks and recreation, Louisville, Kentucky; Rhodell Owens, director of parks, Peoria, Illinois; J. A. Reynolds, director of parks and recreation, Richmond, Virginia; W. C. Sutherland, NRA Recreation Personnel Service; Walter L. Scott, director of municipal and school recreation, Long Beach, California; and Jay M. Ver Lee, recreation superintendent, Oakland, California. #

How much land will be needed? The typical suburb, at this time, is making a wholly inadequate provision for park acreage.

Marion Clawson

Recreation Land Resources . . . for the Year 2000

Think of them in terms of people. *Recreation resources, like any others, must be evaluated in terms of the demand for them and in light of man's technologies for using them.*

NOTHING is inherent in woods, water, mountains, or any other physical phenomena that makes them "resources" in any meaningful human terms, unless there are people who want to use them for recreation purposes and have the means for so doing. If people enjoy the outdoors and insist upon outdoor recreation, they will use some physical resources that might otherwise be of very low recreation value. If we are to estimate the future need for and use of such land, then, we must start with the people, the economy, and the culture of the future.

Economy and Society of the Future

Perhaps the most striking thing about present-day speculations on the future economy and society of the United States is our general confidence in the future and the general consensus as to its approximate dimensions. We confidently expect more people, an expanding total economy, and generally higher living standards for all. This confidence is in sharp contrast to the doubt and uncertainty that dominated our thinking as a nation roughly twenty-five years ago.

Today, in contrast, we seem confident, optimistic, in spite of technological changes and international tensions, which could conceivably knock all our material and intellectual achievements and aspirations into a cocked hat. Perhaps the thought of holocaust is simply too awful to be acceptable and hence is instinctively rejected as a basis for planning. However, accepting the general mood of the nation, including its scholars and social scientists, let us look a little more specifically at our projected economy and society.

The discussions among demographers, and others concerned with population, relate to the dimensions of future population increases, not their existence. Nearly all population forecasts during the past twenty years have been woefully in error—much more so than population forecasts of earlier periods—and hence many students shy from making new ones. My own guess is that we shall have about 240,000,000 people in 1980 and about 310,000,000 in 2000; many estimates are lower and some higher. Whatever the exact figure, we can be sure that, unless present demographic trends change suddenly and drastically, the population of these future decades will be much higher than now.

This larger population will surely have many more older people—those of sixty-five years and over. Their number can be forecast for several decades ahead with high accuracy, if one assumes no major disaster, since all these people are now alive.

There is also a general consensus that per capita real income will be higher

DR. CLAWSON *is director, Land Use and Management Program, Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C. This paper was prepared for the 40th National Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey, September, 1958.*

in the future. For as long as reasonably accurate data has existed in this country, real income per capita has trended upward approximately 1.9 per cent annually. If it continues, per capita real income would be roughly fifty per cent above the present by 1980, and roughly double the present by 2000.

It is highly probable that the average citizen will enjoy more leisure in the future than the past. The average workweek for all workers has declined from seventy hours in 1850 to the present forty. I estimate that the national average workweek in 1980 will be thirty-two hours and, in 2000, twenty-eight hours. Some of this reduced workweek will be lost by the extra time required traveling from home to office and back, but much will be a genuine increase in leisure. A generation ago, few factory workers had any paid vacation; now, most have one, two, or three weeks; in another generation, the four- and six-week paid vacations will be common.

People in the United States are almost certainly going to be more mobile in the future than now. In 1900, the average person traveled about five hundred miles a year by mechanical transportation; today, the average person travels over five thousand; in 2000, the average person probably will travel seventy-five hundred miles or more annually. The increase in physical mobility is, for our purposes, perhaps less important than the increase in what I call "psychological mobility." Two generations ago, many people were born, grew up, married, and had children in the same house; and one generation ago, in the same town. Today, it is usual for young men and women to go to college in a different city than the one in which their parents live; travel about the country or the world while in military service; take jobs in cities other than the one in which they were born; and move from city to city as economic opportunity beckons. Moreover, even those families staying within the same city often move from suburb to suburb as their family grows and ages. We, in this country, are definitely *not* tied to one locality by custom, family, and job as in the past, or in the way much of the rest of the world still is today.

Increased mobility, physical and psychological, will have a major impact upon the total amount of recreation demanded, with even greater demands placed upon a particular area. If one area has unusually good facilities, it may well have people flocking to it from long distances.

Multiplicative Demand

To the best of our knowledge, the effects of population, per capita income, leisure, and mobility are multiplicative. That is, twice as many people, twice as high per capita income, fifty per cent more travel per capita, and perhaps fifty per cent more real leisure in 2000, as compared with the present, is likely to mean something in the rough magnitude of ten times as much total demand for outdoor recreation as now—and perhaps more. We simply do not know precisely; we know only very imperfectly the effect of these factors today and in the recent past. Sound park and recreation planning must project several decades ahead; yet this means extrapolation far into the future of a somewhat uncertain past relationship.

The general future demand for outdoor recreation will fall differently upon different types of areas in different locations. We have developed and find useful the following general classification of outdoor recreation areas:

- User-oriented areas, which must be so closely located with respect to users that they are readily available after school and after work. City parks are typical examples. Such areas are often small; location is much more important than physical characteristics.
- Resource-based areas, the dominant characteristic of which is their unusual scenic and other characteristics. People must travel to wherever such areas are to be found; hence, they are used mostly during vacations. National parks are a good example. Mountains, seashores, and lake country fall in this category.
- Intermediate areas, located within perhaps one to two hours travel time from most users, on the best sites available within such radius, and used chiefly for all-day outings. Many state parks fall in this category.

Each of these areas has its characteristic activities and use patterns. Moreover, there is no hard-and-fast line between these types of areas. There is some overlap of types of use—conceivably some family might spend its vacation in a city park, and a few people live close enough to national parks or forests for an after-work picnic. However, I find this classification useful.

I have estimated that in 2000 the *potential* demand for recreation, compared with actual use in 1956, will be as follows: for user-oriented areas, four times greater; for intermediate areas, sixteen times greater; for resource-based areas, forty times greater. Obviously, no one can have great confidence in these exact magnitudes. We know too little about present, past, and future demand for outdoor recreation; but they make explicit what is implicit in my earlier comments—that a very large increase in demand for outdoor recreation is in the making. Moreover, they give a reasonably accurate idea of where the magnitude of the future burden will fall. The more distant and relatively more desirable areas will face the greatest increase in demand.

Future Areas of Recreation Land

If something of the rough magnitude of the foregoing estimates of recreation demand are to be met, how much land will this mean for 2000? As to the user-oriented areas, their present acreage is about half, or somewhat less, than the usually accepted standards of municipal park adequacy would suggest. Moreover, some of the existing acreage is poorly located or not soundly planned and used. Instead of the roughly 750,000 acres in municipal parks, there should be roughly 2,000,000 more. In 2000, if population grows as I have suggested, and if most of the increase is in cities, and if park standards were to be met, this would require about 6,000,000 acres. It seems most unlikely that any such areas will be made available. For one thing, in the older cities, where areas are now deficient, it would be very costly and difficult to provide enough park acreage. Even more serious, the typical suburb is making wholly inadequate provision of park acreage. Some

regions, notably the South, have been and are very deficient in city park area, and this seems likely to continue.

If acreage of user-oriented recreation areas does not expand as rapidly as urban population grows, then the available acreage will have to be used at even higher intensity of use than at present, or many people will be without adequate park services, or some of both.

The greatest opportunity for expansion exists for the intermediate type of recreation areas. While these should be on the best sites available within the distance limitations suggested, there is often great choice of site possible. To a very large extent, recreation areas of the intermediate type can be made—they need not be found; that is, tracts of forest or farm land can be made into quite adequate parks. Small dams can make small lakes along relatively small stream channels, in rolling country. I have seen several such through the Midwest, but I have also seen hundreds, if not thousands, of such sites unused for this purpose, and indeed not heavily used for anything.

Since the intermediate recreation areas are also deficient in meeting present needs I would suggest something like a doubling of the present area, but in comparatively small parks rather than in some of the present large ones. If the future demands sketched are to be met, then the area in 2000 will have to be roughly ten times or more what it is today. This assumes major increases in reservoir and other water areas as well as in land areas.

Although the resource-based recreation areas will bear the brunt of the greatest relative increase in use, prospects for increasing acreage of this type of area are poor. Most areas of quality high enough to justify inclusion in this category are already in public ownership and are used or usable for recreation or are in private ownership and used for this purpose. We may add a few more national parks and other kinds of units to the national park system; but, as far as I know, the greatest area of land suitable for this purpose is already within this system or is elsewhere in federal ownership. The net acreage of national forests is likely to increase but little; while federal wildlife areas might have fifty per cent added to them, yet this is still relatively small. Seashore and lake frontage is largely privately owned and used for recreation today. There are great tracts within many of these public holdings having relatively little recreation use, because they were not developed for that purpose.

The major impact upon resource-based recreation areas will be in terms of more intensive use. This will be both greater use of currently heavily used areas, and greater spreading of use into areas now relatively lightly used. Hundreds, if not thousands, more campgrounds could be developed in the national forests, for instance. In many of the privately owned lake frontages, use is becoming much more intensive; and it is being pushed to less attractive spots. If we are really going to have forty times as much use of this type of area in forty years, then obviously some truly major adjustments in use patterns are inevitable.

Recreation Personnel

It will do little good to provide additional recreation areas if we do not also provide additional recreation personnel, for natural resources and recreation leadership are inseparable partners in any good program. We will obviously need far more men and women in this field; I would also argue that we need better trained ones—better trained in the social sciences, particularly. The recreation executive of the future will be increasingly concerned with the handling of people, although care and management of resources will continue in importance.

Some Problems and Policy Issues

The following is a mere listing of some of the most important problems and policy issues looming ahead:

- How can we get the necessary recreation areas set aside soon enough? In many instances, it could be shown that early reservation of recreation areas would be sound economics—that present costs, plus interest on such costs, would account to far less than future costs. This is not primarily an economic problem, rather mostly a political one—how to get cities, counties and states to incur expenditures for land acquisition well in advance of pressing need.
- How much of the needed recreation opportunity must be publicly provided, and how much can be and should be privately provided? There have been powerful arguments for public provision of recreation in the past; the fact that privately owned areas were usually closed except to their owners has been one argument against private provision of recreation areas. Possibly we could devise new arrangements between landowners and recreationists, so that land could be privately owned for some purposes and yet publicly used by others for recreation.
- Who should pay for the provision of public recreation, and how? Specifically, how much of the total cost should be raised by entrance fees and other use charges, how much by general taxes?
- What should be the relationship between federal, state, and local governments in this matter of recreation? With the greater population mobility, it will be increasingly difficult to make the service area of a recreation tract conform to the legal boundaries of the government unit that provided it. How far should we be thinking of grants-in-aid or other financial aid from the federal government to the states, and from the states to local units of government?
- How are we going to preserve the character of our best resource-based recreation areas, in the face of the vast increases in their use, which seem possible if not probable? I mean not only the physical preservation of the area, but also the preservation of the quality of the emotional and spiritual experience of enjoying it. I fear some of our national parks and forests are becoming glorified parkways, and I do not think this is what they were created for. Is this the best way to prevent their degradation, the provision of ample lower grade recreation areas for those who are perfectly satisfied with just the outdoors? Can we any longer plan for the future use of one kind of outdoor recreation area or must we include the totality of resources and of use over very wide areas? #

INAUGURATING THE CONTEST OPENING—*Mayor Wagner (left) is assisted here by Joseph Prendergast, the executive director of the N.R.A.*

SPACE TRAVEL—JUNIOR STYLE—*Taken in Central Park by Martin Leifer of Queens (First Place — Adult Black-and-White Division).*

June Was Busting Out All Over . . .

RECREATION was captured in the center of the nation's largest city by the camera last June when, as part of National Recreation Month, the department of parks in New York City, held an amateur photographic contest. Requirements were that pictures be taken in June, in a New York City park, and that they be recreation subjects. It was open to all ages, in five classifications: Class I, for children fourteen years of age and under, only black-and-white photographs; Class II, for boys fifteen through eighteen, black-and-white and color; Class III, for adults nineteen years and over, black-and-white and color. Judges were: Jack Downey, *New York Daily Mirror;* Morris Warman, *New York Herald Tribune;* Carl Gossett, *New York Times;* Ralph Miller, *New York World Telegram and Sun;* Gordon Rynders, *New York Daily News.*

SMALL FRY? — *Taken in Alley Pond Park by King Fothergill of Queens (Third Place — Children's Black-and-White Division.)*

WADING POOL FUN—*Taken at O'Connor Playground by Francis Durkin of Queens (Second Place — Teen-age Black-and-White Division).*

AN INSPIRED YOUNG ARTIST IN CENTRAL PARK—*Taken by Henry Chuney of the Bronx (First Place—Teen-age Black-and-White Division).*

Do school-learned activities and skills carry over to after-school recreation?

Elizabeth A. Ludwig

If play skills taught in elementary schools are not being profitably used during leisure time, *why* not?

Bridging the Gap . . . Between School & Community

WITHIN RECENT years there has been an evident awakening on the part of educators, recreation personnel, and many agencies concerned with human welfare to the need for adequate education for leisure. According to August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, it has been estimated that the four-day week will be established by 1975 (RECREATION, December, 1958, page 340). This statement is made "on the basis of increased productivity plus the proportion of gains which the American people have in the past given to time off as opposed to more goods."

Simply offering the individual opportunities to participate in leisure-time activities will not necessarily draw him into participation, however. If he does not have the skills to play, he will continue to sit on the sidelines. On the other hand, he may be taught many leisure-time skills he may never use because he is unaware of such opportunities in his community.

DR. LUDWIG *is a physical education instructor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.*

As a teacher of girls in high-school physical education, I have been, for many years, concerned with the carry-over value of class skills and activities to the recreation life of the student during out-of-school time. Such carry-over is clearly an objective of a good physical education program, yet whether the objective is ever reached is the question. Recent studies seem to indicate that, although there is some carry-over, the relationship is not high. There is a higher relationship between the activities in the extracurricular and out-of-class program conducted in school and the leisure-time activities out of school; and it has been shown that, in the leisure-time activities, noncreative, sedentary predominates.

The question is: where does the problem of carry-over lie? If students in secondary schools are being taught skills and knowledge that can be profitably used during leisure time, why are they not using them? There are undoubtedly many answers that would, in part, explain this failure.

One of them is the well-known psychological axiom that there is a transfer or carry-over in learning when there are identical elements present, when the learner recognizes and sees the relationships between the skill he has learned and the one he is trying to learn. There are some implications here for both the teacher and the recreation leader. Taking physical education as a convenient example, although this would apply to other fields as well, it is probable that many activities taught during classtime are also offered by recreation groups in the community sometime within the scope of their year's program. Too often these groups and the school are only vaguely familiar with what the other is offering.

In order to assist students in understanding their leisure-time needs and how these may be met in a particular community, cooperation between teacher and recreation leader seems imperative. Again taking the physical activity program as an example, there are a number of excellent opportunities for both groups to get together in a cooperative program. Physical education teaches many activities usually carried on in evening recreation programs.

Since the teacher must be more concerned with teaching for proficiency in skills, there is less time for "play-for-play's-sake." It is here that the after-school and evening recreation programs can take over. As everyone knows, there have been differences of opinion regarding the advisability of high-school students participating in after-school and evening programs conducted by other agencies. Yet here is an opportunity for cooperation between teacher and recreation leader that can resolve this problem by a mutual consideration of all points of view, with the ultimate good of the participant the principal consideration.

Many benefits may accrue when effort is made to understand the objectives and programs of the many agencies working in the areas of recreation and education for leisure in a particular community or neighborhood: Understanding, not on the administrative level, but rather among those who work directly with the participants; respect for one another's efforts; understanding of problems; deeper interest in the needs of the boys and girls concerned; agreement on the handling of mutual problems; and the sharing of successes and failures are all within the realm of possibility.

How, then, can this cooperation be achieved? What are some of the specific approaches to developing better cooperation on the teacher-leader level?

The Recreation Leader

The recreation leader should try to:

• Make a personal effort to visit the neighborhood schools from which participants come. Good salesmen know the importance of such contacts. Teachers are flattered by this attention. The business transacted at such a meeting will depend upon the particular situation, but it might include discussions of program objectives, possibility of a cooperative program, problems of scheduling activities, and so on.

• Attempt to coordinate the program of activities where feasible. This may, in part, be determined by a community-wide schedule that cannot be changed, but a discussion of the possibilities of coordinated efforts might eventually lead to some mutually agreeable efforts in some activities, at least. The boy or girl, learning some basic leisure-time skills in school, may be helped to see the relationship between them and his own out-of-school activities and opportunities.

• Give the local school activities publicity and support. Most youngsters like to see their names and that of their school in print or posted on a bulletin board. The association between the school and the recreation agency is then more clear in the eyes of the child, and there are benefits to both the child and the agencies involved.

• Work with a neighborhood council composed of representative students from the local schools. Dependent on its functions, this council also might well include neighborhood parents and teacher representatives. In either case, such a council not only encourages participation at the recreation center but assists the leader in keeping a finger on the community's pulse. Active participation in this type of advisory group tends to develop a feeling of responsibility toward those sharing in it. From this council might well grow an activity group of young volunteer leaders.

• Plan special events around individual schools, such as "Central High Night." Having the school stand out develops a feeling of importance among the participants. It fosters a sense of "belonging" to two groups, both made more important because of the desirable publicity involved.

The Teacher

The teacher should try to:

• Publicize the program of the recreation center by posting the opportunities available for all types of activity at all age levels. Post tournament results when students are involved, mentioning names of participants. The same technique may be used to indicate performers in dramatic events, music, art exhibits, and the like. Where similar or related activities are being offered in the school program, point up the relationship. Brief class announcements may assist in generating interest.

• Watch for "teachable moments" in which to discuss the importance of developing recreation skills for leisure-time use and opportunities for recreation in the community. In some classes, whole units might well be devoted to the study of the importance of recreation to the individual and society, and emphasis placed on the learning of some new skills. Such units are logical in social studies, health education, home economics, and physical education.

• Invite a recreation leader from the neighborhood center to speak and hold conferences with students. Many subjects of interest might be discussed, ranging from the center's program to vocations in recreation.

• As part of a unit in recreation, or as a special project, have classes visit a community recreation center or other recreation agency, such as the Y's in the neighborhood. These field trips are most meaningful when they are related to classroom activities, but must be well planned to be of maximum value. Contacts with these recreation groups may be continued throughout the school year as some desirable recreation practices are developed.

• A school recreation council might well be organized to plan the total recreation program within the school and to work with community agencies in coordinating offerings. Occasionally the community recreation leader might be invited to these meetings to discuss mutual problems.

Undoubtedly there are many other ways in which teacher-leader cooperation might be developed, depending on the local situation and the enthusiasm and farsightedness of the personnel involved. The need for helping students bridge the gap between the leisure-time skills learned in school and the opportunities for practicing and developing these skills after school hours is urgent and important. #

Plan Your Brotherhood Week (February 15-22) Celebration now!

Right. The days of remaining indoors and shivering around a roaring fire now belong to our delicate past. Whole family enjoys outdoor fun.

If Winter Comes— *Get Out and Enjoy It*

John R. Talmage

Horsepower adds zest to skiing in this world of snow. In America, winter sports now appeal to all ages, not merely to the younger set alone.

Left. Youthful skiers, at the Mt. Rainier, Washington, Ski School. Each year, thousands quickly learn at such schools coast to coast.

Right. Even though faster than lickety-split, sledding can still be a safe winter sport on a straight, clear track away from all traffic.

snow and ice of pond or resort
llion Americans a year—shows
'ave uprooted the stay-at-homes.

peed is purely relative—you
it in relation to your ability
Every one to his own pace!

THE GROUND was dropping out from under me at a breath-taking rate. I seemed to be diving through space, with the powdery snow under my skis feeling as soft and unreal as a fleecy cloud. I was in a world alone, and the only sound was the hiss of my boards going through the snow and the singing of the wind in my ears.

Ahead loomed a clump of fir trees and I swung my body forward, outward, and around to the right. My skis came around in a smooth, easy turn, which was immediately reversed to swing me back to the left and away from a giant granite boulder.

Over another rise, and then down the last broad, untracked slope in a series of long-radius turns which sent the fine white powder shooting out behind me like a giant plume.

At the bottom of the slope I cut into the packed trail and rode it along to the line at the foot of the ski lift, feeling like the old Greek gods must have felt after a quick plunge down Olympus. I was king of the universe; I had mastered gravity and centrifugal force.

I skidded to a stop at the end of the waiting line, glowing and exhilarated. In front of me was small boy, perhaps ten years old. In front of him was a man in his sixties. The older man was looking toward the top of the mountain with an eager light in his eyes. The youngster was looking up at me with the light of pure wonderment.

"Gee, mister," the boy said, "you old guys sure come down slow and cautious, don't you?"

The marvelous thing about skiing is that speed is purely relative, and you feel it in relation to your ability to handle it. I was completely honest in describing my sensations during that descent. I really felt as though I were flying. The boy was completely honest, too—and disconcertingly direct—but he got the same thrill of speed when he came down later, at a speed he could handle. And the old man probably got the biggest thrill of any of us, although his rate of speed on the trip down was considerably slower than mine.

The same principle holds for ice skating. You put on a burst of sheer speed, or you charge into a game of hockey, or gracefully glide into a figure eight, and you feel you have conquered all the worlds there are. That your accomplishment may be mediocre compared to that of experts lessens the thrill not one bit.

Millions of Americans have found this out and are getting healthful year-round outdoor activity. But it has not always been so. Not so many years ago the accepted symbol of winter-time enjoyment was a roaring open fire, a steaming mug of something hot to drink, and a storm door battened down securely against the icy blasts. The real enjoyment of winter, we felt then, came in getting comfortably away from it.

It was different with children, of course. Children loved the winter for its own sake and looked forward eagerly to the arrival of the snow to go coasting with their new Christmas sleds. Many of us will never forget that childhood thrill of the first freeze-up, when we awoke to find ponds

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and creeks solid and shining and went trudging off with skates over our shoulders to find the nearest sheet of ice and a day of incomparable sport. We returned in the evening, with shivering limbs and chattering teeth, happy clear through. That was when the roaring hearth fire and the cup of hot chocolate were really appreciated.

A few adults joined the fun on the sleds and the skates, but they were few indeed. Fewer still were those strange fanatics who strapped on skis and went yodeling off through the darndest blizzards or sailing off those incredible ski jumps in an open invitation to sudden death. They were the nonconformists. It was suspected that they were more than a little touched in the head.

Nowadays, things are different. Every fall, millions of anxious-eyed enthusiasts begin scanning the skies for indications of a sharp change in the weather; not in the fear that a severe storm may be coming up, hut in the fear that one isn't. Inoffensive weather forecasters get midnight telephone calls from complete strangers wanting to know if there isn't some way a snowstorm can be induced to drop its payload over the nearest mountains—which may be a few hundred miles away. Every weekend, metropolitan railway stations are thronged with people carrying seven-foot lengths of hickory or twelve-inch blades of steel, boarding the snow trains that will carry them to the nearest winter resorts.

Monday morning those same people are hack at the office, clear-eyed, bronzed, and smiling. Not one in a thousand returns to the hot footbath and mustard-plaster treatment once the accepted penalty of "winter exposure."

Winter sports did not spring full-bloom into existence in the early 1930's. Records of the ski and the skate go far back into history; in fact, there is conclusive evidence that the ski far antedates written history and that man had learned to carve a wooden slat to hold his weight above the snow some sixty centuries ago. The ice skate is a much more recent development, but still no Johnny-come-lately on the winter scene. Written discussions of ice skating are found as far back as the twelfth century, and, by the mid-1500's, the frozen canals of Holland were carrying a fairly steady stream of skate-shod traffic every winter.

Every form of winter transportation—skis, skates, snowshoes, toboggans, and sleds—was developed under the spur of serious necessity, to carry on the business of survival. Competitive instinct being what it is, it was inevitable that the men who were traveling through the Scandinavian forests on skis or over the Dutch canals on skates should decide to get together for tests of speed, skill, and stamina. In Norway, ski jumping was developed as the first purely recreational form of skiing.

It was the development of downhill skiing that gave the sport universal appeal. Ski jumping was, and is, near tops in spectator thrill; but the average watcher, though impressed, is rarely impelled to "go and do likewise."

Langlauf, the cross-country racing that is one branch of Scandinavian skiing (the other being the Arlberg System, for steep mountains), is even less likely to become widely popular. It is too much like work for anyone but the Scandinavians and, more recently, the Russians.

Downhill skiing is something else again. When you see Stein Erickson speeding down a slalom course, you may not be able to approach his speed or technique, but in a short time you can learn enough skiing so you can try. More important, you will feel like you are going just as fast as the experts you watched. It is that relative thrill of speed, previously mentioned. It's wonderful!

Over here in America, there was some early winter sport activity, but on a very small scale. The early Dutch settlers had brought their skates with them and were skimming over the ice around New York in Colonial times. The Dartmouth Outing Club was founded in 1910 and has become entrenched in the folklore of winter America.

Still and all, American winter sports participants were so few they could almost he counted—up to 1932. That was the year the Winter Olympics came to Lake Placid in New York State and Americans had their first closeup look at how the experts did it. They saw the world's best ski jumpers soaring gracefully into space and they felt stirrings in their breasts they had never felt before. They saw a little Norwegian miss named Sonja Henie perform on skates and found they had never imagined the possibilities of the sport. Almost overnight, they changed from a nation of winter stay-at-homes to confirmed winter sports enthusiasts.

The first years of the change were fabulous. More and more people were getting in on the winter sports act and few of them had the slightest idea how to dress. They wore their old hiking clothes, with high leather boots that bound the leg muscles and soaked up water. They wore heavy leather jackets that soon had them sweating. They wore ordinary gloves and spent half their time swinging their arms wildly and blowing frantically on blue hands. And they still had fun!

A few ski instructors were coming over from Europe, but few indeed were the hopefuls fortunate enough to come in contact with the experts. There was a peculiar destiny watching over and protecting those early winter sports devotees!

Before long, the new army of winter sportsmen began to learn. And they learned fast. Now the winter months, which used to seem interminable, are far too short for the growing army of winter sports lovers. It is estimated that during January, February, and March fifteen thousand Americans will take off for Europe, for serious skiing, and another hundred thousand will spend at least a few days at an Alpine resort. Airlines offer all-expense package ski jaunts.

If you have not yet joined the winter sports army, it is not too late to start. Whether you join your boy on his Flexible Flyer, make like Dick Button on the nearest sheet of ice, or hie yourself to the mountains with a pair of skis, you'll find things about winter air and sunshine that you never imagined—and will never forget! #

How to Make Bongo Drums

Methods used successfully in a military service club project, practical for your crafts, music, or dance groups.

DRUMMING is a fascinating form of music, and bongo drums are popular. The making of them leads naturally to the playing of them; and so a new music experience is added to the program—one not only with an individual appeal, but with audience value as well, once the technique is mastered (RECREATION, May, 1956, page 238).

The construction of bongo drums includes the use of oak kegs and clear rawhide leather, but oak kegs are sometimes hard to find. Meat kegs, small vinegar kegs, kegs used for bulk lard, and for shipment of herring in bulk are ideal in size and wood. Clear rawhide leather may also be difficult to find. It is not generally stocked in supply houses, and must be ordered well in advance.

Because of these difficulties, you may have to substitute smaller nail kegs and use skiver leather. The latter is easily obtained, but it tears easily, is very porous and soft, and will stretch. Handled with care, however, these substitutes will be satisfactory.

Oak keg and clear rawhide leather: To make a bongo drum from an oak keg and clear rawhide leather (see sketch):

Saw keg in half. Remove ends. Glue staves together with wood glue and use metal hoops to hold them in place until glue sets and dries. Then remove hoops, also any paint on keg by scraping or with paint remover. Sand keg by hand or with electric sander.

Soak rawhide in water for twenty-four hours, then stretch across wide end of keg and secure with brass tacks. After drumhead is completely dry, submerge it in castor oil until thoroughly soaked. Then let it dry out thoroughly, trim edges, and wax keg with paste wax. The bongo drum will be durable and have a lovely tone. An oak keg makes two drums.

Nail keg and skiver leather: If oak kegs and clear rawhide leather can't be found, smaller nail kegs and skiver leather can be used.

First, remove both ends from keg. Make sure it sets evenly on either end. If uneven, straighten by sawing. Tighten the metal hoops to hold staves in place. Sand keg smooth and paint, using primitive designs.

Soak skiver leather in water for twenty-four hours, then stretch across one end of keg. Make as taut as possible and secure with brass tacks. Handle this leather with care; it tears easily.

For our service-club project at Fort

Lewis, Washington, under the direction of recreation leader Margaret Jaberg (now service club director at Presidio of Monterey, California, we finally were able to get four small nail kegs and one small oak water keg. To turn these into bongo drums we used the following supplies: eight boxes of brass tacks, one quart castor oil, one whole skin of skiver leather, two used clear rawhide leather drumheads, sandpaper, paint remover, wood glue, paint, paintbrushes, paste wax, hammers, saw, one large container to soak leather. Most of these supplies are on hand in most workshops, and cost is low.

We made the drums in a workshop, which lasted two weeks. We set up three card tables in the lounge, with newspapers protecting the tables and floor. Everyone passing the tables was interested and enthusiastic.

The drums were first used in a participation show called "A Night in Spain," developed as a direct result of the workshop. This program featured outdoor café entertainment, Spanish songs and dancing, and, of course, the bongos. Since then the drums have been in great demand.—GERALDYNE R. HAMPTON, *formerly post service club director, Fort Lewis, Washington, now staff service club director, Headquarters, Sixth Army, San Francisco.*

Other Drums

Oil Drums. In the West Indies melodic and haunting music is produced from oil drums. Trimmed with a hacksaw, tuned with a sledgehammer, the oil barrel has a fragile, muted, bell-like tone that has created a new type of music, as expressive a part of West Indian culture as the Calypso singers. Oil barrel orchestras are called "steel percussion bands," and there are hundreds of them.

Some of the drums are shallow and hang by straps from the musicians' shoulders; others stand on the ground, waist high. The players beat them in a whirling oval motion, with rubber-tipped sticks, and with the rhythm horn in them.

The barrel sounded its first note of harmony on the island of Trinidad, scarcely ten years ago, when a waterfront genius discovered that by putting different sized dents in the top of a fifty-five-gallon drum he could get several different notes. At that moment, the steel band was born.

Somebody discovered that if you cut the skirt of the oil drum to different lengths you could vary the quality and tone of the note; now there are many trade secrets in relation to their making.

According to the *Music Journal* of September, 1958, the United States Navy now has a steel band of its own, organized by Rear Admiral Daniel V. Gallery, commandant of the Tenth Naval District, with headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico. They call themselves "Admiral Dan's Caribbean Band," also known as "The Pandemoniacs." #

A Portrait of Mr. Recreation

For a long time, we have wanted to know Mr. Recreation better; so recently (August, 1958) we sent him a list of questions, and he has been pleased to write us about himself. Out of fourteen hundred recreation executives, 615 answered us.

As a Person

THERE IS A MAN in your town, and in almost every town in the United States—a cheerful, tireless fellow who stands out in any group, who ranks as a local hero in the eyes of the young. He is often named citizen-of-the-year, because, in his capacity as dedicated public servant, he has contributed time and leadership far beyond the call of duty. Every day he is called upon to be practically all things to all people, and play is his business—big business. This is Mr. Recreation.

He is human, even as you and I—although this fact is sometimes overlooked. Logically enough, you will find he is also Mr. Average American. He is a family man—a husband, father, and citizen in his own right—and many of the things he does for the town are not really a part of his job at all, but, rather, the contributions of a man who acknowledges the responsibilities of citizenship.

His age is somewhere between thirty and forty, and he has two or three children. He is a man who works hard, plays hard, is young enough to enjoy his leisure, heartily, if any, and inspire countless others to do the same. He has his own tastes, hobbies, and favorite leisure-time pursuits. He participates actively in sports and athletics. His personal preferences in these fields are swimming, fishing, golf, baseball, boating, basketball, hunting, and tennis, in that order. Among his other recreation interests, ballroom dancing is high on the list, with square dancing a close second. Reading is ahead of TV watching, and, surprisingly enough, gardening takes precedence over card playing. Carpentry heads his handcraft list, with painting next, and ceramics third. In music, he prefers attending concerts, then listening to hi-fi, with choral groups third. He tries to enjoy his choice of these at least once a week. He also fancies himself as something of an actor, is apt to join the local amateur theater group.

When on vacation, he likes to travel, if possible; otherwise, he enjoys just visiting with family and friends, or relaxing at home. He enjoys camping, too, and the chance to practice camping skills. However, he has been known to forfeit his vacation (as well as many a free evening) under press of duty, or to stay at home to do household chores when needs be. Even as you and I, he can think of many additional things he would like to do one day, more hobbies to try, but claims there is never enough time in which to enjoy them.

He is a busy man. In top administrative posts, he is most often known as "superintendent of recreation"; although, in many instances, his title embraces parks as well. Sometimes it is even associated with the board of education. At other times he is recreation "director," or just plain "leader," but it all means a man skilled in leadership and recreation techniques.

In the summertime, he claims he needs "three heads, nineteen arms, and the ability to be in four or five places at one time." It is then he concerns himslf with summer playgrounds, swimming and water facilities and programs, summer theaters, band shells and concerts, day and overnight camping, baseball, softball, tennis, observances of National Recreation Month, and so on. He therefore welcomes winter's relative quiet, when all he has to think of is community center maintenance and programs, staff training and personnel practices, public relations and interpretation, the passing of bond issues, leagues at play, community theater, maintenance of sports and athletic fields and equipment, outdoor winter sports, swimming pools and gyms, community-wide observances of various kinds—Halloween, United Nations Day, Brotherhood Week, Christmas, Easter, and so on. When you inquire about the local barber-shop quartet, senior citizens' services to the hospital, swimming club for the blind, arts and crafts program for the handicapped, or a new volunteer training group, you find Mr. Recreation behind it.

His responsibilities and services cannot be conducted from behind a desk nor timed by a clock. Night and day, he is apt to be disturbed at odd hours with questions ranging from the sensible to the whacky, or with calls for help—sometimes completely unrelated to recreation. The latter, of course, come because he is a "good Joe." One executive

reports a midnight call from an irritated citizen to discuss softball league rules; another at six A.M. from a little girl who wanted to know if the swimming pool would be open at noon, and an SOS on Sunday afternoon to help catch a rattlesnake under somebody's henhouse. But Mr. Recreation's patience is unlimited; it has to be—and it certainly helps if he has a sense of humor.

He gets along with people because he likes them. Children love him; adults respect him. He is a man of many friends. He is in a position to do more with restless teen-agers than anyone else in town. He turns young vandals into enthusiastic ballplayers, litterbugs into conscientious citizens, hot rodders into responsible drivers. He loves it. The joys and sorrows of tangling with parents and other taxpayers are his, along with the job of educating local folks to the need for, and advantages of, a municipal recreation department.

He understands his community. He uses, fully and unselfishly, any special talents he may have to increase his department's service to make the community a better place in which to live. He gives full time to his job, and then many hours over; but he continues to have his own hopes and dreams, disappointments and satisfactions, even as you and I.

His success is not marked by facts and figures, but by the intangible influence which he has upon his community, the richness of living he has been able to bring its citizens through recreation.—DOROTHY DONALDSON, *Editor,* RECREATION.

As a Purchaser

Armed with the facts gathered in the aforementioned survey, RECREATION hopes to be able to provide other information regarding Mr. Recreation's habits, both professional and personal, as well as the types of articles that will be most helpful to him (for he is our subscriber), and that will put him in touch with the manufacturers of the equipment he plans to buy in the next two years.

TABLE 1

1957 EXPENDITURES FOR EQUIPMENT, BY RECREATION READERS OR THEIR AGENCIES

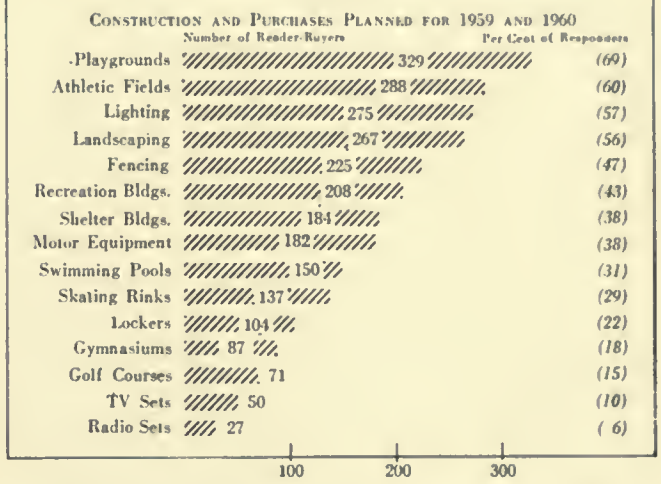
Type of Equipment	Reader-Buyers		Readers Having 100% Authority for Buying			Amount for Which Readers Have 100% Authority	
	No. of Buyers	% of Respondents	Number	% of Total Buyers	Total Amount Spent	Dollars Reported	% of Total Spent
Arts and Crafts Supplies	445	93	420	94	$ 516,933	$ 451,003	87
Audio-Visual Equipment	208	43	195	94	90,889	76,934	85
Bleachers	132	28	111	84	596,191	264,360	44
Building Improvements	254	53	217	85	6,364,018	2,681,140	42
Building Construction	236	49	192	81	29,234,047	17,196,140	59
Fences	207	43	184	89	430,468	406,570	94
Ground Maintenance	297	62	262	88	1,892,614	1,523,133	80
Lighting	184	38	160	87	1,124,971	1,078,436	96
Motor Equipment	165	34	156	95	726,274	706,544	97
Playground Equipment	366	76	329	90	800,829	702,352	88
Sporting Goods	434	90	401	92	1,047,716	994,579	95
Swimming Pools	153	32	135	88	9,092,657	8,149,607	90

QUESTION I dealt with the amount spent in 1957, by the responding executives or their agencies, for various selected types of equipment, and with the authority exercised by the executives for these purchases. Table I summarizes the replies of the 480 executives who answered this question. It shows that, in addition to the expected amounts listed for such items as playground equipment, recreation readers or their agencies spent surprisingly large amounts in 1957, for major construction and for purchase of heavy equipment. Nearly two million dollars were spent for ground maintenance alone. The steadily increasing demand for swimming facilities was reflected in the more than nine million dollars spent for pools by this group last year.

QUESTION II, in regard to future plans, received responses from 479 readers. These are summarized in graph form, in Table II. The widespread growth of recreation facilities, recorded since the end of World War II, is slated to continue through 1960, according to this graph. The fact that more than half the replies to this question listed lighting installations probably indicated increasing adult use of public recreation facilities.

TABLE 2

CONSTRUCTION AND PURCHASES PLANNED FOR 1959 AND 1960

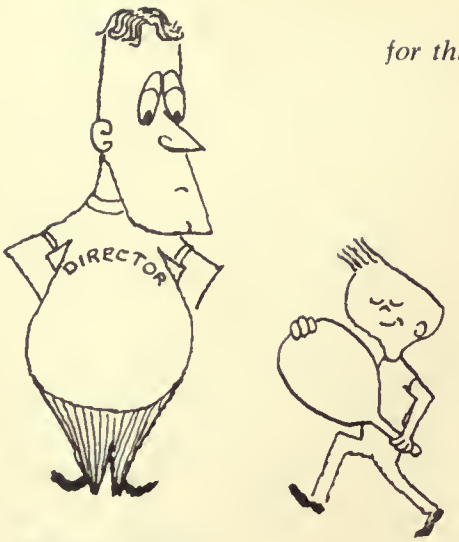


QUESTION III requested a comparison between the current operating budget for this year and that for 1957, not including appropriations for major new construction. Of the 476 individuals furnishing this information, 310, or 55 per cent, have a larger budget than last year, 25 or 5 per cent, have a smaller budget; 140, or 29 per cent, reported no significant change. Apparently the business recession of 1957-58 was not reflected in the majority of recreation budgets.

QUESTION IV in this section of the survey related to lending services. Answers show those items most frequently made available by the agencies of the 429 executives answering this question. Other items mentioned too infrequently to record indicate that it is possible to borrow or rent almost any type of equipment, from a jukebox or an Aqua-lung to a house trailer, from recreation agencies.—ESTA GLUCK, RECREATION *Magazine advertising staff, and* MURIEL MCGANN, *NRA Research Department.*

(to be continued in future issue)

Latest rules for this popular game.



Murray Geller

OFFICIAL PADDLE TENNIS

Paddle tennis for children thirteen years old and under remains unchanged except for the wider service court. The innovation for adults, the underhand service, will be in effect at the Men's Singles National Paddle Tennis Championship Tournament to be held at the Wollman Memorial Rink, in Central Park, New York City, starting May 2, 1959.

The game of paddle tennis was originated by Frank Peer Beal more than fifty years ago. Since then, the game has been adopted by recreation leaders throughout the world. Small wonder. It is a "natural." It can be played on any flat surface; the required area is comparatively small; paddles are inexpensive; old tennis balls are perfect — and official. Any person can enjoy a rally the first time he steps on a court. The forty-four-foot court permits hard driving and artful lobbing. Although any beginner can enjoy paddle tennis, it takes a real athlete to play in championship company.

Veteran tennis players love the game, with its fast returns, accent on net play, and lightning footwork. Paddle tennis gives lawn-tennis players—usually not overly fond of indoor tennis because of the habitually poor lighting, zooming rebounds off a board floor, and other factors—an outdoor game to play during winter months.

This fascinating game, like others, is most enjoyable when correctly played. Unfortunately, there is a rather common misconception of how to play the game. Certain equipment manufacturers and game-book publishers have carelessly given wide circulation to what purport to be "official" paddle-tennis rules. Hundreds of paddle-tennis courts have been constructed using the outmoded 39′ by 18′ dimensions. A hard-hit overhand serve, by an adult player with a lawn-tennis background, on one of these small courts, makes the game entirely too one-sided. There are hardly any rallies.

The United States Paddle Tennis Association rules committee has come up with what it thinks is paddle tennis in its most enjoyable form. Please try it! The association invites recreation leaders and paddle-tennis players everywhere to write and let it know what you think of the underhand serve requirement for adults; the use of the "deadened" tennis ball; the 2′ 7″-high net pulled taut; the 22′ by 10′ service court for underhand servers. Rules committee members are Frank Peer Beal, Sarah Palfrey Danzig, Murray Geller (chairman), Harold Kempler, Carolyn Liguori, Rubin Resnick, and Robert E. Riggs.

The questions and answers following the official rules will, the committee hopes, help dispel the confusion that seems to exist among players, recreation leaders, and designers of athletic facilities.

Height of net: 2′ 7″ at sidelines; pull net taut, with no more than one-inch tolerance at center; net posts shall be eighteen inches from sidelines.

Backspace: There shall be space behind the baselines of not less than fifteen feet, and at the sides of not less than eight feet, wherever possible.

Official ball: A deadened tennis ball, a new, "second," or used tennis ball approved by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has become soft or has been pricked with a pin. When dropped on a cement base from a height of six feet, the deadened tennis ball shall rebound from six to eight inches lower than a USLTA approved new tennis ball.

Service: For children thirteen years of age and under two overhand serves permitted as in lawn tennis. The serve must strike within the service box. For adults, one underhand serve. If service be a fault, the server loses point. The server shall stand behind the baseline alternately behind the right and left courts, beginning from the right. The foot-fault rule, the same as in tennis, shall be rigidly observed. The ball served shall pass over the net and hit the ground within the 22′ by 10′ service court diagonally opposite, or upon any line bounding such court. (The twelve-foot children's service lines are ignored by adults.) It is a fault if the serve does not strike the proper court or if the service is overhand. A service shall be deemed to be overhand if the ball at the instant of being struck be higher than the server's waist. Players fourteen years and older are considered adults within the meaning of these rules.

With the aforementioned exceptions the USLTA scoring and playing rules shall govern.

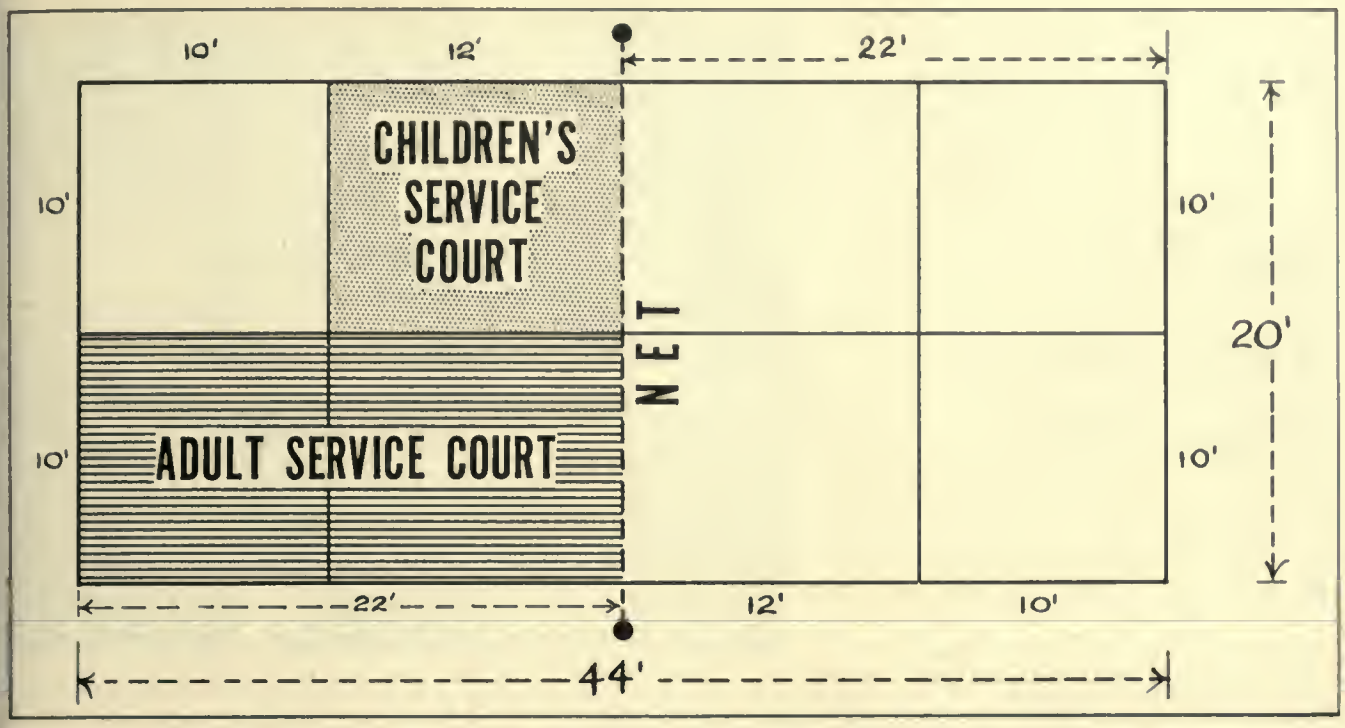
Questions and Answers

(Inquiries dealing with the interpretation of rules and similar matters should be addressd to Murray Geller, Official Rules Interpreter, United States Paddle Tennis Association, 189 Seeley Street, Brooklyn 18, New York.)

Question: Why the underhand service for adults?

Answer: To prevent domination of the game by the server.

MR. GELLER *is chairman of rules committee, United States Paddle Tennis Association.*



The size of the paddle-tennis court makes it especially necessary to curtail the tremendous advantage the overhand server had, even when limited to only one serve. However, children thirteen years old and under are permitted two overhand serves as in lawn tennis. The rules committee was guided in this mainly by the fact that paddle tennis is employed by many playground leaders in teaching children rudiments of lawn tennis.

Question: Are paddle-tennis court dimensions and rules changed every year?

Answer: The 44′ by 20′ court has been standard for more than twenty years. The underhand serve for adults was finally officially adopted after years of public experimentation.

Question: What is platform paddle tennis and how does it differ from paddle tennis?

Answer: Platform paddle tennis was developed by Fessenden S. Blanchard and his Scarsdale, New York, neighbor James K. Cogswell. The game requires a wooden platform 60′ by 30′ surrounded by a twelve-foot mesh wire fence. The platform and fence cost approximately three thousand dollars to construct. The sponge rubber ball may be taken off the back and side wiring as in squash, provided it has first struck inside the proper court. The court is 44′ by 20′, with a service court twelve feet from net to service line. The net is 3′ 1″ high at posts and 2′ 10″ at center. One overhand serve is permitted. If a hard smash bounds over the twelve-foot fence a let is called. Since both platform and *our* paddle tennis use the 44′ by 20′ dimensions, much confusion has resulted on the part of architects and designers of playground facilities. The platform game requires backspace behind the baselines of only eight feet as the ball can be played off the back wiring. In *our* game, which is played like lawn tennis, at least a fifteen-foot backspace is required. Insufficient backspace spoils the game.

Platform players have their own governing body, the American Platform Tennis Association. Both games play an increasingly important part in the sporting activities of our country. While platform tennis will continue to grow in popularity, it is essentially better suited to private and country-club than playground use.

Question: Does the United States Paddle Tennis Association sell or manufacture paddle-tennis equipment?

Answer: USPTA membership is made up of recreation leaders and paddle-tennis enthusiasts from all parts of the United States and is not connected with any commercial enterprise. The association is solely concerned with extending the popularity of paddle tennis, standardizing dimensions and rules of play, organizing and conducting local and national tournaments, and doing all it can to develop the recreation features of the game.

Question: Why the deadened tennis ball?

Answer: The sponge rubber ball was unsatisfactory. It was too lively when new, was difficult to control, and quickly lost its shape and bounce. The deadened tennis ball has been tried out for many years and is ideal. Most lawn-tennis players accumulate enough used tennis balls after a few weeks of play to provide themselves and their non-lawn-tennis playing friends with sufficient paddle-tennis balls.

Question: Can paddle tennis be played on any flat surface?

Answer: Paddle tennis can be played indoors or outdoors, on cement, asphalt, composition, clay, wood, or grass.

Question: Why the "pulled taut" net?

Answer: To minimize the great advantage held by the player at the net. Even with the underhand-service rule, there is no valid reason why the net should be lower at the center (at which point the service passes over the net), and higher at the sides. By pulling the net taut and 2′ 7″ (the former height at posts was 2′ 9″) the player at the baseline has a chance to pass the net attacker down the sides. #

File cards of registrants with the Youth Leader Corps give their backgrounds and abilities. They can fill all sorts of jobs.

Off-Beat Teen-Age Activities

For June Graduates

June graduates were futilely looking for work they were willing and able to do or interested in learning to do. Something had to be done. In the York [Pennsylvania] Recreation Department something was done—and successfully.

Last summer twenty-three boys and girls, most of them graduates, a few seniors, registered with the Youth Leader Corps set up and directed by the department. Of these, nine were placed in city playgrounds as assistant playground directors. Others were available for cutting grass, gardening help, baby sitting, help with planning and directing picnic programs. There was even a five-piece dance band rehearsing regularly, hoping for summer work.

Every Monday afternoon, the youth leaders were required to attend a department meeting. There they were taught playground administration, games, leadership, and crafts.

Cards were kept on each so that when a call came in, the director of the youth leader program, Mrs. Elizabeth Frigm, could see at a glance who was available and qualified for the job required.

Nine who showed leadership ability were placed on the city playgrounds where they helped directors with games, crafts, story reading, storing and checking equipment and supplies, and giving general help where needed.

At the request of the many who wanted work but were without regular jobs, an employment bureau was set up in the recreation office.

Pay was moderate, ranging from seventy-five cents to a dollar an hour, and the young people did their chores with thoroughness and enthusiasm.

Many of them began with the recreation department as junior leaders and advanced with age and training to become youth leaders. This group formed the nucleus of the corps.

They were required to attend the playground directors' institute held in May, in order to qualify for their specialized jobs. In addition to the playground work, they were quite capable of planning and carrying out picnic programs. They were able to direct games for adults and children, select the prizes to be awarded, call square dances, and even conduct teen-age dances.

Church groups or organizations could thus hire directors at the same time they rented the picnic kits of softball and bats, volleyball and net, or horseshoes.

Adults in the department are sold on the teen-agers. Not only are they capable, but their enthusiasm and energy are contagious.—LEAH FUDEM, *Harrisburg [Pennsylvania]* Sunday Patriot News, *July 6, 1958.*

. . . . . .

Six Hours of Training

Cameras and film are replacing zip guns and switch-blade knives in the borough of Queens [New York], where teen-agers from sixteen high schools recently joined the Junior Influentials—as distinguished from the junior delinquents. It all began when the Child Service League, an organization, which supervises day camps for tots in the city parks during the summer and which also sends teen-agers to CSL's Turkey Mountain camp on a year-round basis, sent out an SOS for photographs.

Its budget couldn't provide professional photographers, nor was there anyone in the organization who could qualify as a photojournalist (RECREATION, November, 1958, page 314). So a meeting of the junior board of directors (a teen-ager from each of the sixteen high schools serves on the board) was called at the organization's headquarters to seek an answer to the problem.

The decision: if you can't hire photographers . . . train 'em.

It was therefore decided to train a trio from each of the sixteen high

The youth leaders were required to attend a two-day playground institute and the meetings of the summer recreation staff.

schools, consisting of a writer, a speaker, and a photographer.

The trained group would therefore comprise sixteen writers who could prepare news releases and small feature articles; sixteen speakers, who could appear before local Kiwanis, Rotary, and other groups, to tell of the job the organization does; and sixteen photographers to support the other two groups.

The youngsters, blissfully unaware of the intricacies of *f* stops and developer formulas, adopted a plan consisting of four sessions each lasting only an hour and a half for each of the three groups.

This called for a radical departure from customary teaching programs followed by most photographic courses. So the group was indoctrinated with a series of thirty-minute segments, each aimed at highlights in the world of photography.

Within the first hour of instruction, this group was given a shooting assignment. Using a picture-in-a-minute camera, which permitted immediate review of successes or failures, the teenagers were taught how not to place a person against a distracting background, how not to use the harsh flash-in-the-face technique, and how not to permit the subject to look straight into the lens.

Because of the unusual challenge involved, professional photographers gladly offered their services gratis. By the end of the fourth week the teenagers, using Brownies, Duoflexes, Argus C3's and Rolleis, were doing picture stories. They had learned the difference between lifeless photography and living photography. The camera had become a tool. The objective became the impression their photographs would have upon other people.

The tremendous enthusiasm evidenced by these Junior Influentials and the almost unbelievable progress made by them in only six hours of instruction provided one of the most thrilling dividends your reporter has received from photography in a long time. — RALPH MILLER, New York World Telegram and Sun, *March 6, 1958.*

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Clubs

Monroe, Wisconsin, has two unusual program features. The first is an auto mechanics club for teen-agers, with no hot-rodding or drag strips, and the second is a teen-age disk-jockey club with weekly radio programs.

At present we have eleven auto mechanic clubs with ninety members. Our annual youth activity survey shows 132 youngsters interested in auto mechanics. This information and suggestions for a possible program were presented to the garage owners, who reacted very favorably to the idea. Each of those interested presented the type of auto mechanic program he wanted to offer in his shop, and provided at least one leader from within his shop staff. The various programs were announced to the students at a meeting, and they each selected the programs they wanted, except in two instances where straws were drawn by two groups wanting the same garage. Clubs range in size from six to nineteen members, each club having its own student leader, who handles any formal meetings and acts as the club representative between weekly meetings.

Programs presented by the garages ranged from technical training to fixing up an old car and selling it. In six months of operation some of the programs were found to be lacking in certain features, but in only one did attendance drop. Members in all groups were told that poor attendance would necessitate their expulsion from the group, thus making room for a replacement. (See September, 1958, RECREATION Magazine, page 250.)

This program has been very successful; a number of boys have already been hired by the garages. Garage owners are finding boys from their groups and their dads looking over new cars; kids with cars are giving the garages business, and most of them, including the four girls involved, are learning a useful subject as a vocation, through and for recreation.

Our disk jockey club has 123 members and schedules four persons a week to a fifteen-minute radio program. All administrative work is done by club members and the recreation department, with the radio station providing time as a public service. Information on either program will be provided to any department interested.—Bulletin of the Wisconsin Recreation Association, *June, 1958.*

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Dances

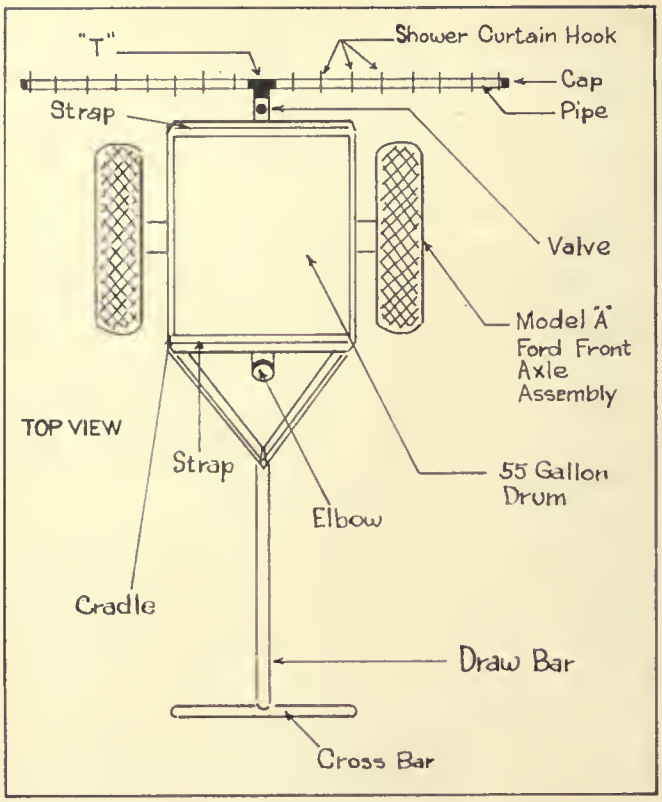
The recent encyclopedia, *Handbook of Coed Teen Activities,** edited by Edythe and David DeMarche, contains the following suggestions for a dance. This is only one of the many excellent activities included.

Hall Dance. Classes at school often find it fun—and much more economical—to have a Hall Dance, and it is an ideal way to raise money. . . . It's done simply by roping off one of the school corridors after classes are over for the day, and providing a several-piece orchestra or good record player with a large choice of records. The guests wear their school clothes.

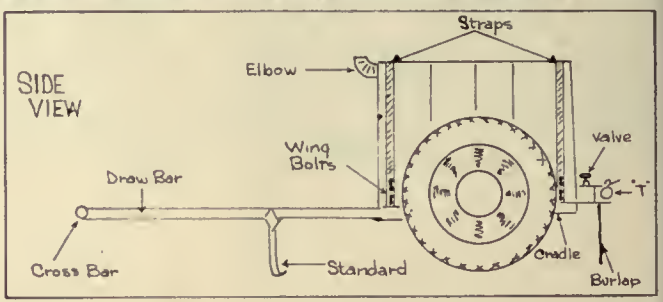
One way of controlling admittance is through use of one of the classrooms that has two doors, entering by one, paying admission, and going out on the "dance floor" through the other door.

No decorations are necessary, since this is a money raiser. Refreshments can be bypassed, too, unless some of the girls would like to provide doughnuts or cookies, to be sold along with fruit juice or cold cokes, for additional profit.

* Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 640. $7.95.



Ice is first scraped and then hot water applied by this machine. Make your own ice resurfacing equipment on trailer, as above.



ICE RINKS

Make an Ice Applicator

A SMALL VERMONT community made a device to apply a thin film of hot water to the surface of their ice skating rink in order to secure "perfect ice." Another Vermont community used the idea to construct a machine of its own for the same purpose. The device is a barrel on a trailer, with a length of pipe attached to the rear of the barrel. Holes in this pipe let hot water drip onto a burlap sheet, which is attached to the pipe and drags along the surface of the ice. The principle behind all this is that, when hot water is used in small amounts, it freezes faster than cold water. Hot water also melts down the high bumps and obstructions on the ice and fills in the small pit holes and cuts made by flashing blades. This is the same principle as that of larger ice machines. This type of equipment is used with high success in hockey rinks and for ice-skating shows all over the country. (It may also be used to apply liquid fertilizer to large areas of lawn.)

This simple piece of equipment may be made in a number of ways. The basic design and construction are given so anyone can build it. Its construction need not be expensive or elaborate; in fact, the more simple, the less trouble there will be with maintenance and repairs.

One community used a boat trailer as the vehicle for its drum of hot water and plans next year to add a second drum in tandem to cut the number of trips in half. The other town made its trailer out of old automobile parts and electrical wiring pipe. The machine should be made as light as possible and yet cover the largest area for its weight. The trailer should be able to be pulled along the ice by two men; a whiffletrec or drawbar is needed for this purpose. If pulled behind any type of motor vehicle a trailer hitch will be necessary. A supply of hot water is needed close to the rink.

For the hot-water treatment, the desired temperature should be below twenty degrees Fahrenheit, although it will still work with temperatures as high as twenty-seven degrees—twenty-eight degrees, if the conditions are right. Application is simple. Just fill the drum with hot water and start drawing the machine over the ice in the same manner as mowing a lawn. Make sure the path of the machine overlaps a little on the adjacent path. Usually by the time one coating has been applied to the entire rink, the surface is ready for another coat.

Towns using this equipment say it gives them the best ice surface they have ever had. Here are a few helpful hints they have noted:

- Use lightweight inexpensive materials.
- Ask someone familiar with metals and welding to help with its construction (a school industrial-arts instructor may be the one—he may be able to have his students make it as a class project).
- Build the cradle for the drum to fit the trailer not vice versa.
- Balance the drum on the trailer so that it is evenly balanced when the drawbar is at waist level.
- Place a crossbar at the end of the drawbar to facilitate pulling the machine; thereby making the operation less tiring.

• Hold the crossbar in *front* of you at waist level when pulling. The men who pull it should also wear warm footgear which has adequate traction (ice-grippers, if not too large, do a good job).

• Wait until a coating is completely frozen before applying another.

• Do not leave water in the drum overnight.

• Make any repairs immediately.

• See that no one tampers with the machine unless authorized.

Materials Needed. Model A Ford front axle and wheels with tires for trailer; 12′ angle iron for cradle; 8′ wiring pipe for draw and crossbars; 6′ steel strap to hold drum on cradle, 6′-8′ of 1½″ pipe (threaded) for water distribution; 1½″ valve for water distribution control; 2 plugs (threaded) for ends of distribution pipe; 12-16 shower curtain hooks to attach burlap on distribution pipe; 1½″ T (threaded) to connect distribution pipe to valve; 55-gallon drum to hold the hot water; 3″ elbow to fill drum; five or six burlap sacks to conduct water from distribution pipe to ice; and 6′ of 1½″ by ¼″ steel stock to stabilize distribution pipe.

Building Procedure. Prepare the 55-gallon drum by attaching the three-inch elbow to the corresponding hole in the top of the drum. Then attach the 1½″ valve to the opposite end of the drum at the extreme bottom of the drumhead. This valve controls the flow of water from drum to pipe distributing the water. Use a joint seal on all pipe unions. Connect the 1½″ pipe in equal lengths to the T so that they form a straight length of pipe from six to eight feet long. Plug the ends of these lengths of pipe with screw caps. Drill ⅜″ holes every three to four inches in a straight line along the entire length of pipe, including the T. Solder the shower curtain hooks so that the straight part of the hook is on the opposite side of the pipe from the holes and pointing slightly forty-five degrees away from side of the pipe which has the opening of the T in it. Solder these hooks every six inches so they will not interfere with the holes on the bottom of the pipe. Connect the T to the valve.

Next build the cradle. The drum will be in this cradle to keep it stable at all times. The cradle has to fit the trailer axle. Weld lengths of angle iron together so that you form a rectangle four inches shorter than the length of your drum and four inches longer than the width of the drum. Then weld six-inch lengths of angle iron to the inside of the rectangle. These pieces should be bent to fit the curve of the drum and then welded between each of corner posts so that the drum fits snugly into the slings without rocking. Two more pieces of the steel strap should then be bent and placed over the drum to complete the circle of strap around each end of the drum. The top straps can be attached by bolts and wing nuts to facilitate removing the drum. Secure the cradle to the trailer axle. Construct a V of angle iron from the front corners of drum at the base. Weld a standard perpendicular to this point, to hold the drawbar eighteen inches off the ground. Weld a three-foot crossbar to a four-foot drawbar. Finish the ends of the crossbar so that no rough edges remain. Weld the drawbar to the point of the V so that it forms a Y. This should complete the construction, except for the burlap, which is hooked over the shower curtain hooks and draped over the front of the distribution pipe so that water from the pipe is conducted down the burlap onto the surface of the ice. No gaps or spaces should be allowed in draping the burlap as that would not provide a uniform coat to the surface of the ice.

The accompanying diagrams illustrate the plan used in Vermont, by the Waterbury Recreation Committee and the Brattleboro Recreation Department, in constructing this helpful ice-coating equipment.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, uses a similar resurfacing machine and recommends motorcycle rubber tires, 475 by 19, on a straight axle, a seventy-five or one-hundred gallon drum—although they have been using a fifty-gallon one—and a quick-acting shutoff valve. Additional information can be obtained by writing to Howard Von Gunten or Dave Gillie, department of parks, Fort Wayne.

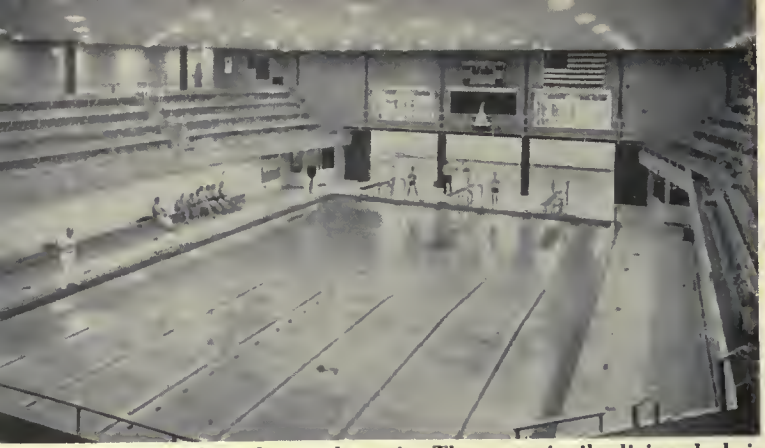
Timely Tips for Rink Managers

From Louis Owen, one of the country's most astute rink managers (California's Berkeley Iceland), come a few time- and money-saving tips for busy rink operators:

Rubber Kickboards. To avoid the unsightly, chewed-up appearance of the lower section of the rink barrier on the inside near ice surface, some managers fasten a metal strip all around the barrier, running about six inches up from the ice surface. However, this metal protection tends to rust and also has a tendency to extract heat from the air, so it causes ice surface to melt directly underneath the strip. A far better protective device is to use five- or six-inch rubber belting and tack it on firmly. Seconds or surplus material, even used belting, will do the trick nicely. This forms perfect protection; it is economical, lasts several seasons, gives protection to wood surface, eliminates unsightly and dangerous conditions sometimes seen when chewed bits of wood and slivers become imbedded in ice surface.

For skate shops. Have all your rental skate boots equipped with extra lacehooks instead of eyelets; that is, continue the hooks down about three more eyelets than usual. The saving in time and service will astonish you; also, customers like the easy-on, easy-off method the extra hooks give.

Ice Cutting Tip. Smoothness and skateability of your ice depend on the way it is prepared. Berkeley's Iceland uses the Zamboni Ice-Resurfacing Machine and wouldn't be without it. If using regular planer remember that a good 'cut' is essential and that a good 'cut' depends on a sharper planer blade. Time and money are needed to keep your planing blades in tiptop shape. Using a planer three, four, or five times daily soon turns the edge of the blade, no matter how careful you are. Here is a dandy time- and money-saver: have cutting blades hard-chromed—at least have the actual cutting edges hard-chromed. Sharpen blade first, then hard-chrome it, then hone it: the result is a new sharper edge that will last for months instead of days and is rust-resistant too.—*World Ice Skating Guide,* published by National Sports Publications.



Two pools make up the unit. The ceramic-tile diving deck is continuous between the exhibition pool and practice pool.

Showing what can result from careful planning and cooperation with the architects.

Exciting Swimming Facilities

Perkins and Will

Ceramic-tile walls and floor bring color and maintenance ease to boys' shower room. The low glazed structural-tile partitions allow full shower supervision at all times.

If Evanston, Illinois, is known for any one sport above all other, it is swimming. Located as it is on the shores of Lake Michigan, the community recognizes that swimming is essential for self-preservation, especially in a locale where boating and seaside recreation are commonplace.

Evanston Township High School is one of eight schools in Chicago's immediate suburbs participating in the Suburban League sports schedule. The member schools, above average scholastically, are also above average in the quality of their athletics. Football, basketball, track, baseball, swimming—indeed, all major sports—provide these suburban schools with a comprehensive, year-round competitive athletic program teaching sportsmanship and providing the physical education imperative for teen-agers at the same time. The school rarely misses a first division place in all league sports.

Until recently, while other schools on a par with Evanston's enrollment of 3200 students were boasting one, even two swimming pools, Evanston had none. Despite this obvious handicap, the high school was turning out one championship team after the other, teams that practiced and held meets at the local YMCA.

Realizing the necessity for rectifying this obvious lack in high school facilities, the board of education got busy and drawings were begun in 1955. Construction started in 1957, and by early spring of 1958, the new natatorium was completed, at an approximate construction cost of $925,000. Evanston High now has a swimming facility far superior to that of most, or perhaps all, communities in the country. The natatorium provides all the facilities necessary for a school, and, indeed, for the community.

What makes this natatorium so far above average? The answer is that here was an example of a community that knew what it wanted; one that cooperated with the architects to achieve truly exciting results. Basic plans included everything necessary for the construction of any facility—swimming pool or other; facilities were planned to implement a known program; excellent workmanship and durable materials contributed plus values. Added to these, and imperative for swimming facilities, was the incorporation of safety features in both design and equipment. Beyond these more commonplace basics, was Evanton's demand for an attractive pool, that could be used by the entire community, as well as the school, and a pool suitable to a community stressing not only swimming meets, swim shows, and other spectator activities, but also social swimming and instruction for all ages.

Actually, the swimming unit contains two pools and is connected to other building units by a glass-enclosed corridor. A practice pool, 30′ by 60′, completely shallow, with the depth varying from 3′0″ to 4′5″, is useful for preliminary instruction. It also serves as a warm-up pool during meets—a delight to coaches. A continuous deck ties this pool to the exhibition or main pool but aluminum rolling doors may separate pools when two independent activities occur simultaneously. The doors remain open during swim meets, public recreation swimming, and instruction classes for youngsters of pre-high-school age.

The exhibition pool is 75′ by 45′—slightly wider than the 42′ standard. This extra width is picked up by the two

This material was prepared by Perkins and Will, *architects-engineers, of Chicago, Illinois, who designed the Evanston natatorium.*

outside lanes, to eliminate the handicap under which swimmers drawing outside lanes usually compete. The depth range is 3′6″ to 12′8″. Turquoise blue, the basic color of the pool's lining, enriches the water's natural color. Wide, white-bordered black stripes mark the lengthwise lanes. These are crossed, at right angles, by similar white stripes of narrower width indicating the lanes running the width of the pool. The total effect is that of an interesting plaid-like pattern on the pool's bottom.

The natatorium is constructed primarily of reinforced concrete foundations and basement. The superstructure is of steel and masonry. Lowest maintenance finish materials were used throughout; ceramic tile, structural glazed tile, and aluminum predominate. Bright, cheerful colors were used, to give a gay, happy feeling. The deck is of yellow and tan nonslip ceramic tile; side walls are warm light grey; doors have yellow plastic facing, easy to clean and fun to look at. The room is a far cry from the old austere, cold, white bathing pool.

This natatorium has no noisy reverberations. The entire ceiling, constructed of corrugated and perforated enameled aluminum, absorbs noise. So does the face of the balcony railing made of perforated Transite. A record player is attached to the public-address system—a useful device for swim shows, social swimming, and water ballet. There are speakers in the ceilings of both pool and locker rooms, with even an underwater speaker for the exhibition pool. Lighting is incandescent with high-level downlights. All lights are accessible for relamping from truss space above. Special ventilation inside truss spaces prevents condensation. Wall and ceiling ventilation assure maximum humidity control. To insure comfort for swimmers and spectators alike, warmer air is circulated at pool and deck level rather than in the balcony area.

Water in the pools is heated to approximately seventy-eight degrees. Chlorine and soda ash are added in measured amounts to maintain proper residual chlorine and alkalinity levels. The large pool has two surflex filters; the small pool has one surflex filter. Water is completely circulated every six hours.

Balcony seating accommodates approximately one thousand persons. The seating is U shaped, thereby concentrating seating around the shallow end of the exhibition pool where all races begin and end. An innovation is the scorer's balcony at the deep end. An electric time clock and scoreboard mounted above scorer's balcony is a wonderful substitute for shouting from the deck.

Drinking fountains and spittoons are built in. Of the three diving boards provided, two are one meter and one is three meter, which can be adjusted to one meter when necessary.

Class-time supervision is facilitated by two instructors' offices, one for boys and one for girls, located on opposite sides of the exhibition pool. When the partition separating the two pools is closed, instructors may still supervise both pools through the polarized glass walls of the offices. This polarization takes the surface sheen off the water; thus, all activity above or below the surface may be watched at all times.

Two locker rooms, a boys' and a girls', each have access to both pools. Structural tile partitions of the showers reach halfway to the ceiling. Showers are thus observable from the instructors' offices so horseplay may be stopped before accidents occur. Instructors are also able to make sure that students take the required shower before entering the pool. Walls and floors of locker and shower areas are of colorful ceramic tile. The boys' locker room has seventeen shower heads and 162 full-length lockers. Girls' locker room has seventeen shower heads, 145 full-length lockers and fourteen hair dryers. All mirrors are full length.

The Evanston natatorium has been in use now for almost a year. In addition to regular school swimming activities, a year-round community program is already in effect. There are swimming lessons and recreation swims for children and adults alike. Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, clubs, and fraternities all use the pool. To raise funds for their organizations, the Evanston PTA used the pool for a style show, while the Dad's Club presented a water circus. The Evanston High School natatorium is truly an example of swimming facilities used and loved by school and community alike. #

The Fight Goes On— ⚜ ⚜ ⚜

The New York State Public Works Department is still trying to wrest four hundred acres away from the state's Adirondack Forest Preserve, in order to run the right of way for the Northway, the toll-free expressway now being built from Albany to Plattsburgh. The battle will be joined in the legislature because any encroachment on publicly owned land within the preserve requires constitutional amendment. Each such amendment must be approved by two legislatures with an intervening election.

Unfortunately, a proposed amendment slipped by the last session of the state legislature, with only token resistance from conservation people. However, since then, conservation groups have been mustering forces and have aroused considerable support for an alternate route. At least a dozen groups, including the state's Federated Garden Clubs, the Adirondack Mountain Club, the State Forest Preserve Association, and the State Conservation Forum, have endorsed the alternate or Champlain route. Two other organizations were even more forceful. The Appalachian Mountain Club and the Schenectady County Conservation Council have voted opposition to allowing the Northway on forest preserve land at all.

A nice distinction must be made here: There is an imaginary blue line encircling the forest preserve, which both routes will touch, but the alternate route does not touch upon any of the state land within that blue line and thus does not require an amendment. Only public land within that line is subject to the "forever wild" requirement. Advocates of both routes have armed themselves with plausible, cogent reasons. #

NOTES *for the Administrator*

Inventory of City-Owned Land

Royal Oak, Michigan (71,000), has completed an inventory of all city-owned land to aid recreation planning and other future development. Compiled by city employees, the inventory is available in book form for ready reference.

The book is in three sections: city recreation and park lands; city land for fire stations, pumping stations, and other nonrecreation purposes; and areas used as planting strips, boulevards, and parkways. All sites are cross-indexed hy number and subdivision for reference, and each site is noted on four accompanying maps keyed to differentiate between dedicated and nondedicated parcels.

A descriptive sheet is included for each park and recreation site, with data on site number, acreage, whether dedicated or not, street location, legal description, recreation equipment and facilities, appraised value and date of appraisal, stage of development, long-range recommendations for development and by whom made, date of inventory, and other reference information. The city already has found it helpful in recreation planning, park development, and property trades and negotiations. — *Public Management*, August, 1958.

Persistent Board Member

Thanks to the initiative and persistence of a former member of the Honolulu (Hawaii) Board of Public Parks and Recreation, the city has regained a lost park. During World War II a Japanese Shinto mission transferred a small park to the recreation division, which paid off the mortgage, amounting to $2,478. The city then spent $22,000 improving the park. In 1952 the city board of supervisors deeded the park back to the reorganized Shinto group for $2,478, completely ignoring the investment made by the city on the property. A taxpayer's suit was thrown out of court by the circuit judge.

In appealing the case, a former board member claimed the transfer was illegal because it was "for a grossly inadequate consideration, being, in reality, an unauthorized gift of public property," and that the land could only be sold at public auction. In supporting the appeal the Territorial Supreme Court ruled the city had committed "constructive fraud" in selling, for $2,478, property appraised at $46,977. It, therefore, ordered the officials to nullify the deed and refund the money to the mission.

Recommends Joint-Use

A state committee on health, physical education, and recreation submitted the following recommendation to the New Mexico State Board of Education:

"Providing instruction in the worthwhile use of leisure-time activities during and after school is one of the principal objectives of the public schools. This goal can be realized most effectively by planning, constructing, and operating the schools as neighborhood and community centers, and by providing for the maximum utilization of gymnasiums, auditoriums, workshops, libraries, classrooms, park areas, and play fields for after-school, year-round activities, for all children and youth and community groups. Therefore, we urge school superintendents, city and county officials, to coordinate their efforts in acquiring and designing facilities, and in formulating legal agreements for the fullest use of such school-community centers for educational-recreational programs."

Soviet City Planning

William S. Foster, editor of *The American City*, reporting on a visit to the Soviet Union by a group of United States architects, commented on the handicaps owing to lack of skilled craftsmen and equipment. He added, "Despite these difficulties, Soviet city planning shows a great deal of thought, and seems based on the classic 'garden city' concept. Each project is grouped to serve populations varying from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand. Roughly, twenty per cent of the land is occupied by buildings; forty per cent is by landscaping; and another forty per cent by parks and similar facilities. Areas for schools are in addition to this land area. Each of the large projects is separated by a park, and several would be grouped around a central building of some sort, such as a stadium."

Private Use of City Land

It is legally possible for the city to make a site on a public park, acquired by the city either by purchase or condemnation, available to private organizations for the construction of a senior citizens' service and recreation center on certain terms and conditions, including execution of a lease for a term not to exceed twenty-five years, provision that the use of the building shall be limited to recreation activities and purposes, provision that the senior citizens be entitled to primary use of the facility, subject to the right of the public and citizens of the city to the use thereof, provision that all uses of the facility be subject to the control and administration of the city through its legislative body, and that the lease agreement provide for appriate rental—Allen Grimes, *city attorney, Modesto, California, April 14, 1958.* Western City, *August, 1958.*

Golf Negligence Decision

Freak Shot. A California case, *Oakes vs. Chapman*, early this year, found a golfer not guilty of negligence in hitting a ninety-degree "freak" shot, causing severe eye injury to another player on a municipal golf course. In the plaintiff's attempt to prove negligence, it was brought to light that the defendant had suffered from infantile paralysis at the age of two and had been left with certain crippling effects. However, the court ruled that any warning would have been superfluous, because neither party knew, or had reason to believe, that the ball would go ninety degrees off course, and there was no evidence of negligence. It was indeed, a "freak" shot!

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✢ One of the most important future aspects of our profession—recreation for the homebound ill and handicapped—is finally gaining national consideration. In November, Arthur S. Flemming, secretary, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, held a conference with individuals and organizations directly interested in rehabilitation. The meeting's main emphasis was that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is sorely limited in its services to the handicapped because it can work only with vocational rehabilitation.

The majority of chronically ill patients cannot be vocationally rehabilitated, and, consequently, need much help in finding a way to lead a full life. To all of us this, of course, means recreation.

It was suggested that, in order to conduct research and give service to this large homebound group, the office changed its name to Office of Rehabilitation, thus not limiting its endeavors. I have constantly emphasized this point as well as the fact that the twenty-nine home-care programs and the dozens of rehabilitation services and clinics in our country do little or nothing about bringing organized recreation to the homebound through the use of community agencies, organizations, and volunteers under professional direction. We are currently setting up two demonstration projects in community planning for the homebound. If you are interested, write me for information.

✢ Our four pilot projects in New York City introducing recreation to combined groups of nursing homes—housing three hundred patients—are doing splendidly. We have actually succeeded in proving that, by combining financial resources and jointly paying the salary for professional personnel and basic equipment, every nursing home can have recreation at minimal cost.

In the city we estimate we can bring these patients many recreation activities, conducted by volunteers under the supervision of a professional leader, for less than two dollars per patient per month, judging by results of the last six months. Our problem now is: How much will it cost for adequate service to smaller, more typical nursing homes? We are currently publicizing our projects as much as possible, and our next step is to try and establish the legal precedent that new nursing homes cannot be licensed unless they provide recreation, and that old ones must supply some kind of recreation activity despite space limitations. Finally, is there any reason why the private patient or the welfare department should not share the cost of recreation with the nursing-home owner?

✢ In a New Jersey town of five thousand, where we were asked to set up a program of recreation for the ill and handicapped, we are combining a county hospital, a welfare home, and two nursing homes into one project. We are forming a council of recreation for the ill and handicapped, composed of the mayor, a member of the governing body, the executive directors of the local welfare, health, and charitable organizations, the administrators of the hospital and the welfare home, and owners of the two nursing homes. This council will study the needs of the institutions and will then use this study to approach local industries, as well as state fund administrators to finance the salaries of professional recreation personnel. The one or more professional recreation workers will be attached to the welfare department, as there is no recreation department. The recreation therapists' main function will be to set up programs, recruit, train and supervise volunteers to carry out a well-rounded program of recreation to the institutionalized. Eventually, we hope we can also work with the homebound. The local high school is giving credit to any of the students wishing to work in this project as volunteers.

✢ In your hospital work, are you thinking about the great importance of obtaining staff to work on a consultancy basis with your discharged patients, particularly those with chronic physical illnesses, or mental patients? This staff member should investigate the town or area to which the patient will be returning, and then find out what recreation activities exist, in which he can participate.

MRS. HILL *is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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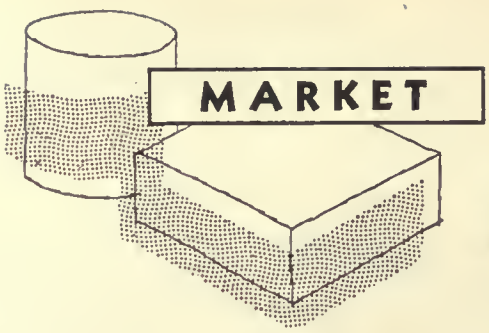

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• A fascinating new educational hobby for individual or recreation department is now possible with the NH Mineralight. This is a precision-made, short-wave ultraviolet lamp, which, when shined on fluorescent rocks and minerals, will cause them to glow in beautiful colors. When you buy the Mineralight you also receive six trays full of accurately labeled rock specimens and a booklet describing nearly all known fluorescent minerals, where found, and how to identify. Approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, the light runs on 110-volt, 50-60 cycle house current, and is manufactured by Ultraviolet Products, Inc., San Gabriel, California. For information, write Black Light Eastern Corporation, 201-04 Northern Boulevard, Bayside 61, New York.

• The firm of Brunswick-Balke-Collender, a large manufacturer of bowling and billiard equipment, embarked on a diversification program in 1950, and now manufactures many items of interest to recreation people. These include folding gymnasium and auditorium equipment; flexible chalkboard and related visual aids; and a broad line of sports equipment acquired through the purchase of the MacGregor Sports Company. Brunswick-Balke-Collender is located at 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois.

• ToroPak Model P14-65 is a generator unit that supplies electrical power where none exists or for emergencies during power failure—both of which situations may arise in isolated recreation centers or camping and park areas. This

portable power source supplies 110-volt, 50-cycle single-phase current up to 200 watts, continuously for eight hours or more, as well as 14-volt DC power for an extended period. The unit can be recharged completely in a few hours through the cigarette lighter in a car or truck or via a 110-volt AC home outlet. ToroPak, available with either a conventional or transistorized circuit, unlatches into two easily carried units, each equipped with a handle for this purpose. For descriptive circular and other information, write Francis Brothers, 446 C Street, Tustin, California.

• Large calendars, with spaces large enough to write in special events and activities, are hard to find. One has come to our attention—22″ by 16½″—showing six weeks at a glance. Complete through December, 1959, the calendar is available from Sunset House, 1502 Sunset Building, Beverly Hills, California, at one dollar. Junior size, 17″ by 11″, is seventy-nine cents. No COD's.

• A completely portable multiple-use clearing tool, called the Comet Power Scythe MK400, is now available for ground maintenance in outdoor recreation areas, parks, and other outdoor recreation facilities. With the attachments, it cultivates, pumps, and trims, as well as the usual cutting of weeds, reeds, trees, and brush, with its eleven-inch tri-cut weed blade. Power is supplied by a 2½-horsepower, two-cycle engine; and the power transmission housing is of lightweight, heavy-walled, magnesium alloy sand castings and aircraft-type aluminum alloy structural tubing. The whole thing weighs twenty-eight pounds and utilizes balanced weight positioning from a single-point suspension strap. For complete information, write Comet Industries, 801 Elm Place, Richmond, Indiana.

• A good-looking mobile workbench, both sides of which contain double doors and a fixed shelf, is now on the market, well suited to recreation center workshop needs. The top is made of 1½-inch thick carpenter's bench wood; inside and outside surface of the base are finished in honey-maple Nevamar laminate, thus providing unusual durability. The D-9 Mobile Workbench measures 34″ by 22″ by 26″, and is supplied with both casters and brakes for both mobility and fast holding. For more information, write Department MW, National Store Fixture Company, Inc., Odenton, Maryland.

• General Electric's two-page Bulletin GEC-1498 could be very handy to recreation personnel responsible for floodlighting large areas. It describes GE's new 1500-watt, general-purpose floodlight; discusses the unit's features; lists dimensions and photometric data; gives illustrated mounting suggestions; and includes ordering information. Write General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

Periodicals

THE AMERICAN CHILD. National Child Labor Committee, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Published bimonthly, November to May. $2.00 annually.

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES (teachers' guide). Jones Publishing Co., 8150 N. Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Published monthly, except July and August. $.75 per copy; $6.00 annually.

THE BETHANY GUIDE (For Workers in Christian Edueation). Christian Board of Publication, Beaumont and Pine Blvd., Box 179, St. Louis 66. Published monthly. $3.50 annually.

CHURCH RECREATION. Church Recreation Service, 129 9th Ave., Nasbville 3, Tenn. Published quarterly. Free upon request.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT (in English). Hanano Shiorwisha, Kohata, Uji-shi, Kyoto, Japan. $.60 per copy; $3.50 annually.

SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Published monthly, except July and August. $3.00 anually.

SWIMMING POOL DATA AND REFERENCE ANNUAL (26th Edition—1958). Hoffman Publications, 425 4th Ave., New York 16. Soft cover. $5.00.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, *September 1958.*
Asphalt Composition Tennis Courts Most Popular.
Our Swimming Pool Has Made Us Famous, *Dnle William James.*

ARTS ANN ACTIVITIES, *November 1958.*
Entire issue of excellent craft ideas.

————, *December 1958.*
Yesterday's Newspaper Makes News! *Edith Brockwny.*
A Class with a Festive Air, *Reinhold P. Marxhausen.*
The Mobile Experiment, *Anne Forman.*

JOHPER, *October 1958.*
Begin Bowling Fun Early, *Milton Raymer.*

————, *November 1958*
Recreation Research, *Milton A. Gabrielsen* and *Leonnrd A. Larson.*

PARKS ANN RECREATION IN CANADA, *September 1958.*
The Park That Children Built
A Spot That Can't Be Idle

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A Look at Parks and Recreation in Russia, *Alex Jupp.*

PARK MAINTENANCE, *November 1958.*
City—State Stadium Is Happy Result of New Wisconsin Law, *Joseph T. Leszynski.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *November 1958.*
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William L. Hoyt, Jr.
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Recreation in Hospitals is a report on organized recreation programs in hospitals and the personnel conducting them. Two dollars a copy.

Publications for FEBRUARY HOLIDAYS

Planning for Patriotic Holidays (P 231) $.65
Games, skits, program outlines, and historical background material for all the major patriotic holidays.

Fame in February $.15
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Freedom Means All of Us—Everywhere (P 183) $.20
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ORDER FROM:
Recreation Book Center, National Recreation Association
8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Books & Pamphlets Received

How to Make Your Own Built-Ins and Space Savers, Bill Baker. Popular Science, 353 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 160. Paper, $1.00.

How to Tell a Story, Josephine Gardner. Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement, San Francisco 18. Pp. 32. $.25.

How You Grow Up, William C. Menninger. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 187. $2.95.

Inspirational Poetry for Camp and Youth Groups, compiled by H. Jean Berger. Burgess Publishing Co., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 121. $2.50.

Instructions to Young Ballroom Dancers, Alex Moore. Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 141. $3.75.

Instructions to Young Ramblers, Ronald W. Clark, Sportshelf, 10 Overlook Ter., New York 33. Pp. 128. $3.75.

Israel—Treasury of Legend. Israel Government Tourist Office, 574 5th Ave., New York 36. Unpaged. Free.

Jim Beard's New Barbecue Cookbook, Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Juvenile Delinquency, Joseph S. Roucek, Editor. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York. Pp. 370. $10.00.

Leisure Time. Equitable Life Assurance Society 393 7th Ave., New York 1. Pp. 48. Free.

Lifesaving and Water Safety Instruction, Charles E. Silvia. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 185. $4.50.

Make It and Use It! Bernice Wells Carlson. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave., S. Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 160. $2.50.

Mass Culture—The Popular Arts in America, Bernard Rosenberg and David Manning White, Editors. Free Press, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1, Pp. 561. $6.50.

Materials and Techniques of Medieval Painting, Daniel V. Thompson, Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 239. $1.85.

Modern Judo and Self-Defence, Harry Ewen. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 84. $3.95.

Modern Principles and Methods in High School Physical Education, Charles C. Cowell and Hilda M. Schwehn. Allyn & Bacon, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8. Pp. 327. $5.75.

New Complete Gin Rummy, Walter L. Richard. David McKay Co., 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 85. $2.00.

New Key to Weaving, Mary E. Black. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 571. $12.00.

101 Puzzles in Thought and Logic, C. R. Wylie. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Unpaged. Paper, $1.00.

Origami (Book Two), Florence Sakade. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vermont. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Paper Shapes and Sculpture, Mary Grace Johnston, Davis Press, Worcester 8, Mass. Pp. 72. $4.75.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

OUR EXPANDING POPULATION

The Exploding Metropolis, The Editors of Fortune, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 193. $3.95. **The Suburban Community,** William M. Dobriner, Editor. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 416. $6.50.

These two volumes are among the latest additions to the growing literature dealing with problems of our rapidly expanding metropolitan regions. They differ widely, however, in scope and make-up. *The Exploding Metropolis* is issued "for people who like cities and a critique of the plans of people who don't." The book, which originally appeared as a series of articles in *Fortune* magazine, deals with the tremendous and largely chaotic growth of cities and suburbs. It pays special attention to urban redevelopment programs and calls for an immediate and drastic reevaluation, with a view to serving more effectively the diverse and complex requirements of our citizens. Emphasis is laid upon planning cities for people and the importance of recreation space and methods of acquiring it. The book is readable and illustrated with pen and ink sketches of city streets, squares, and buildings, with clear, explanatory captions.

The Suburban Community, on the other hand, is a "sourcebook of the sociological patterns that shape the lives of forty million Americans." It discusses the theory of sociology in the suburbs and describes research related to the social, political, and economic pattern of suburban life. The chapters, contributed by a long list of individuals, deal with the growth of the suburb, its sociology, social organization, life styles, problems, and perspectives. More than one article deals with leisure in the suburbs, but it is significant that the comprehensive index contains no reference to either parks or recreation.—*George Butler, director, NRA Research Department.*

Art Always Changes, Ray Bethers. Hastings House, 41 East 50th Street, New York 22. Pp. 96. $3.95.*

If you, or one of your adult clubs, are looking for an informal, interesting, and instructive book that will explain what the various art "isms" are trying to say, here it is! It traces the influences and beginnings of the various modern art "schools" — Cubists, Abstractionists, Impressionists, Expressionists, Surrealists, and the like.

To clarify the explanations, the author has made more than thirty paintings of the same subject to illustrate the various interpretations modern artists might develop. A unique and stimulating book, it will help any reader cease saying, "I don't know anything about art but I know what I like." Knowledge, as always, develops understanding.

Collage and Construction in Elementary and Junior High Schools, Lois Lord. Davis Publications, Worcester 8, Mass. Pp. 111. $5.95.

Collecting and assembling materials to carry out imaginative ideas is part of the normal development of children, and that is what this beautiful, fully illustrated book is about. It offers many avenues by which this childhood experience can be brought about in the classroom, and most can be used in the recreation crafts group as well. Written by an imaginative and understanding art teacher, for other teachers or leaders, this book explores the child's world and pursues many methods and media that can be used to encourage creative growth.

The four sections of the book each offer material in a different area, and each covers elementary through junior high areas. The text, written with skill and simplicity, is highlighted with superb photographs. In the preface, Edith F. Mitchell, Delaware's state director of art education, says, "An inspired and convincing book that will be welcomed by all those who dedicate themselves to helping others extend the dimensions of their thinking and experience through art." Art and craft leaders will miss a lot if they overlook this.

*Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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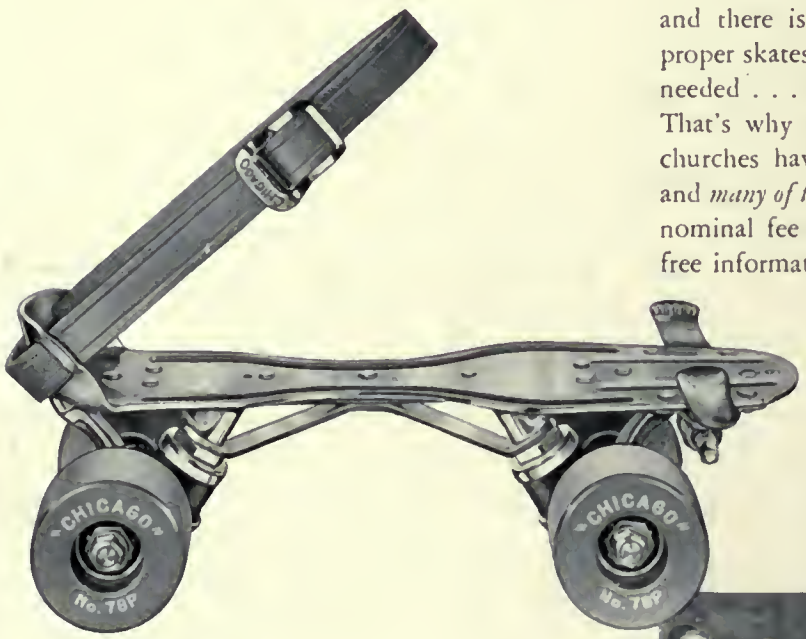

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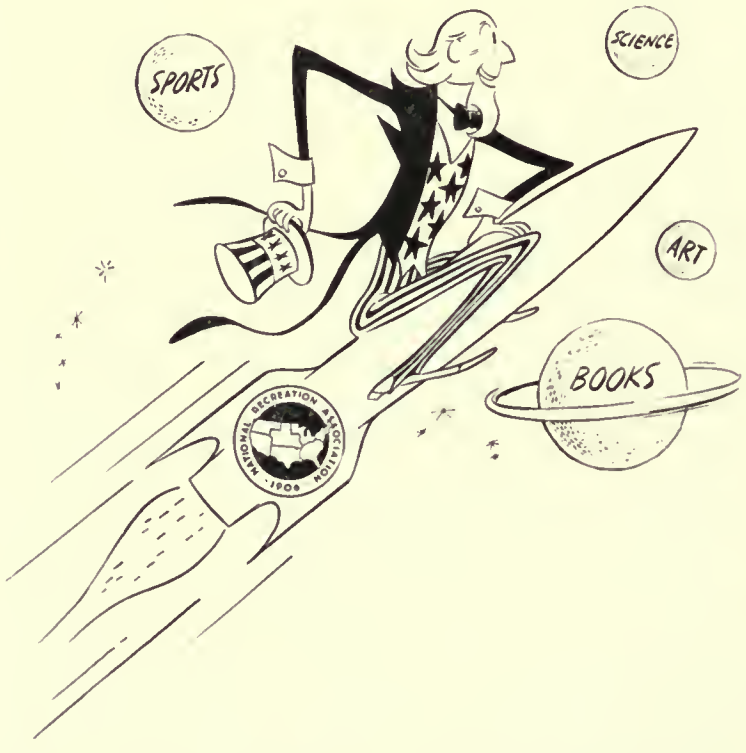

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FEBRUARY 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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Business Manager, RALPH C. MORRIS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LII. Price 50 Cents No. 2

On the Cover

"DON'T TALK about it, do it!" This future musician, covered with mouthpiece from nose to chin, explores the mysteries of the tuba. See "Music Is Magic for Tiny Tots," page 54.

Next Month

The March issue carries an emphasis on camping, with good material on counselor training, campers' needs, program and facilities, and material about camping for the handicapped is also included. Suggestions for nature activities include how to make "A Nature Mural," and ideas on other arts and crafts projects from nature materials. "Impressions of Recreation in America" is continued. Community-school joint use of recreation facilities is covered, including a verbatim copy of their joint agreement, in an excellent article by Earl Smith of Merced, California. Building a golf course? Here is the story of how to do it for $1500.

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

For Conventions

Sirs:

I am enclosing herewith an original photo as well as a newspaper item of a luncheon which I tendered to the Dade County recreation executives on Thursday, December 4, 1958.

With the enormous amount of space which is still empty and in view of the fact that this exhibition hall is such a wonderful facility, this may be of interest to recreation personnel as a possible site for our national convention.

JACK WOODY, *Superintendent of Recreation, Miami Beach.*

Crisis in Square Dancing

Sirs:

There seems to be a crisis in square dancing.

The Combatants: Square Dancing for All vs Square Dancing for the Few.

The Battleground: Public recreation areas, churches, YMCA's, dancehalls over the country.

At Stake: Whether your own dances are attended by thousands or by just a few sets.

There is an insidious tendency for square-dance callers' associations to become interested in a split-timing, high-level type of dancing only fanatics or regular dancers can do, and often only when they substitute concentration for pure fun values. They give course after course. The callers make up a new dance to the latest tune, and there develops not only keen rivalry among callers, but the callers have conditioned the dancers to want gimmicks. In all the noise and furor, the average person is left out in the cold.

If you watch square dancing on TV, you get the idea that you have to take a course to be able to square dance. Attending the average festival, you get the idea that square dancing is too difficult.

In the midst of square dancing for the few, however, there stands like a rock a small nucleus of callers who remain true to their calling . . . those who believe in keeping square dancing a simple, enjoyable activity for all people, including beginners.

By having "open to general public" dances locally, under the supervision of the department of recreation and parks, the right type of square dancing can be introduced and promoted—for the average citizen and for fun. Simplicity will draw numbers. At two square dances at Victory Field, New York, last summer, over three thousand people of all ages attended.

Square dancing cuts racial, religious, social barriers—the great leveler—the democratic way.

BART HAIGH, *square dance caller, New York City.*

Reprints on Mr. R.

Sirs:

I especially liked your article "A Portrait of Mr. Recreation" (January, 1959). I wonder if it would be possible to have reprints so that it could be forwarded to (park and recreation) board members? I think in many towns they are not aware of the multiple tasks that confront a recreation director.

MRS. A. O. BRUNGARDT, *Vermont Director of Recreation, Montpelier.*

• Reprints of "A Portrait of Mr. Recreation" will be made available (at a small charge to cover expenses) if we can be assured of enough orders to warrant making them up. Do you agree

with Mrs. Brundgardt? If so, let us hear from you quickly.—Ed.

Our December Issue

Sirs:

Just a line to commend you and your staff on the excellence of the December issue of RECREATION. I have come to expect high quality and fine things of your publication but this issue tops my expectations. It is so full of "meaty" items and so attractively presented that it will take me more than the month to read and fully digest the contents.

Congratulations!

JOSEPH E. CURTIS, *Director of Recreation, Oceanside Public Schools, Oceanside, New York.*

Bibliographies

Sirs:

I would appreciate receiving a bibliography of articles that have appeared in RECREATION on recreation for the ill and handicapped, listing publications chosen especially for recreation personnel working with these people. This information will be very helpful to us with our work on an experimental project "Recreation for the Handicapped."

MADELEINE DALME, *Consultant, Recreation for the Handicapped Committee, Montreal Council of Social Agencies, Montreal, Canada.*

Magazine Big Help

Sirs:

Through the years we have enjoyed receiving RECREATION and have found it a wonderful source of recreation information. We found the attractive cover on the December [1958] issue to be very useful in decorating one of our community center bulletin boards; using an opaque projector to blow it up, then painting it on white poster paper.

We all appreciate the good job you are doing. . . .

C. V. BLANKENSHIP, *Industrial Relations, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Georgia.*

Letter of Appreciation

Sirs:

Just a brief letter of appreciation to your organization, for your publication RECREATION, and to your staff who compile the sets of bibliographies.

I cannot count the number of times I have referred to both for help when preparing material for classroom presentation. Also a hearty thank-you to the professionals who contribute the many stimulating and informative articles. . . .

ROBERT L. WHITMAN, *Graduate Assistant, Recreation Education, Pennsylvania State University, University Park.*

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WHY ? RECREATION

Warren W. Kershow

THE WEAKEST LINK in the recreation profession today is the inability of its professional workers to answer clearly the blunt but natural questions of: Why have recreation anyway? What real purpose does it serve? Is it necessary?

Recreation people from one end of the country to the other have heard such statements as, "When I was a youngster there were no recreation departments, and I supplied my own recreation," or "If you would just leave children alone they would take care of their own recreation needs," or, "Recreation departments are an impractical luxury and represent bureaucracy in that they are an unneeded drain on the taxpayer."

This type of thinking is representative of a large portion of our population and because of this uninformed public, constructive recreation planning is often hampered by lack of support. If we in recreation are not on a firm footing with regard to these elementary questions about our field, the foundation for the future growth of our profession is shaky.

In presenting our wares, we must go further than just starting recreation activities by keeping children off the street. Recreation is more important now than ever before because we have so much leisure time. We must explain in broader terms the many purposes and applications of our programs. For example: We are not letting nature take its course in the physical, social, and psychological development of human beings; we are trying to control, influence and improve their development. This comes about in the following ways:

- Games, sports, skills and interests learned in youth programs can be the forerunners of constructive, healthy hobbies for later life, and can be the basis of future vocations.
- The recreation leader, like the physical education instructor, enjoys a close and friendly relationship with teenagers, and because of this closeness can act as a positive influence where the parent has failed. Because of this closeness, the young people look to him as an example of desirable deportment and character, and they copy him. This gives him the opportunity to help them learn values and to develop good attitudes and habits, such as those of proper dress, politeness, general good taste, and so on.
- By counseling countless misguided youths, recreation leaders often change the course of their lives. Our counseling position is different from that of the minister or social worker in that ours is often done indirectly, through action, or love of the activity the youngster is taking part in. Because the general experience is favorable, the indirect teaching is also usually received favorably.

While recreation is a broad field, with any number of areas of accomplishments, it is well for the recreator to remember that the central theme or guiding ideal of our profession is the educational factor, whether it be learning through play, growth through interest, or health through participation.

We must teach for carry-over. We must instill attitudes and ideals that will become an integral part of the characters of our young people—that will carry over and enrich their everyday lives and their mental attitudes, for years to come. #

MR. KERSHOW *is director of recreation, Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, Maryland.*

Things You Should Know . .

▸ RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT of the National Recreation Association are Alaska and three provinces of Canada — Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

▸ A SEMINAR ON RECREATION FOR THE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, beginning at Columbia University on February 4, is being conducted in cooperation with the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. This has been established for recreation leaders, supervisors, group workers, and teachers in hospitals, special schools, community centers, and camps. For further information write Dr. Elizabeth Rosen, Box 70, Department of Health Education, Physical Education, and Recreation, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, New York.

▸ IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A COPY, beg, borrow, or buy the January, 1959, issue of *House Beautiful*. Read it, discuss it with your staff, and use it as a source of inspiration in your recreation programs. The entire issue is devoted to the subject of "Awareness." The cover itself asks the provocative question "Are you alive or dead?"

Throughout the articles runs the theme of greater enjoyment of life through developing one's capacity for awareness through three simple steps. First comes *perception*—the ability to really *see* the beauty in simple things. Then comes *understanding*, followed by *experiencing or participation*. The color photography used to show the beauty of simple everyday things—an onion, a glass in soapy water, a flower stem in a vase—is extraordinary.

House Beautiful has made a real contribution to the art of everyday living, and its theme has great implications for the recreation profession.

▸ CAN YOU REPORT any unusual or successful vacation? The June, 1959, issue of RECREATION will be devoted to vacations and travel. Materials or information should be in our hands by April first, at the latest. Pictures of exceptionally good vacation spots, with explanations, will be welcome. Consult our June, 1958, issue for the type of thing we would like to have.

▸ A SHORT COURSE FOR INDUSTRIAL EDITORS is being conducted, March 9 to 14, by Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Cost: $50 plus travel and living expenses. For details, write: Clement E. Trout, Chairman, Industrial Editors Short Course, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Camping Survey

The American Camping Association announces a survey of resident camp facilities in the U.S. A questionnaire is now in the mails and the ACA urgently requests a return of the data as soon as possible. Address: Stanley W. Stocker, Camping Survey Director, American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

▸ IF YOU COULD USE REPRINTS of "Portrait of Mr. Recreation," from our January issue, along with the continuation, on page 53 of this issue, please read the letter on pages 38-39, and get in touch with us.

▸ ALL PLAYGROUNDS that have followed up on the Joseph Lee Scholarship idea, as described by Robert Kresge of Charleston, West Virginia, on page 109 of our April, 1958, issue, please write us about it. We would like to mention it, in our next Playground Issue.

▸ MARCH 31 IS the deadline for entries in the Eastman Kodak High School Photo Contest, open to all students, grades 9 through 12, for photographs taken since April 1 of last year. Last minute information is still obtainable by addressing the contest at Rochester 4, N. Y.

▸ A PROGRAM OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE is offered to qualified students by the Illini Union and the department of recreation at the University of Illinois. This is open to men and women who are candidates for degree of master of science in recreation or doctor of philosophy (option in recreation). Applications and details can be secured from Head, Department of Recreation, 111 Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Urbana, and should be filed before February 15, 1959.

▸ A SECOND ANNUAL GROUP OF WORKSHOPS will be conducted in various areas of the country this year by the American College of Sports Medicine, Board of Education, Parkway at 21st Street, Philadelphia 3. Some of the workshops of interest to recreation leaders, especially those working with the ill or the handicapped, are: Drugs and Physical Performance; Emotional Hyperventilation; Physiology of Exercise; Physiologic Responses in Athletic Training; Recreation Activity with the Ill and Handicapped.

ERRATA

• Individuals requesting membership in the International Sports Fund being established by the People-to-People Sports Committee, Inc. (page 8, January, 1958), should address the committee at 20 Exchange Place, New York 5, New York.

• We regret the error giving the wrong expiration date of Clause D in "Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel," in our January issue. The correct expiration date is December 31, *1959*, not 1958.

• The pamphlet, *Reaching Out for Recreation*, by Jay B. Nash, Milo F. Christiansen and Dan Dodson, mentioned on page 338, December, available from the American Jewish Committee, costs $.20 per single copy. Orders of one hundred copies can be purchased for $.15. *The New York Times* of November 13 gave this pamphlet an excellent write-up, and listed the eight recreation leaders who stressed that "recreation activities, through community agencies, can prove to be a vital force against religious and racial prejudice."

Ill and Handicapped

Recreation leaders of the ill and handicapped will be especially interested in the following articles in this issue: "Music Is Magic for Tiny Tots"; "New Directions for Oldsters"; "You'd Like 'Em to Sing? Why?"; "Research Techniques for Recreation"; "Let's Say What We Mean"; Program for the Mentally Retarded"; and the regular features: "New Publications," "Things You Should Know," "Reporter's Notebook," and others.

Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Music Is in the Air

"Music is a moral law. It gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, a charm to sadness, gaiety and life to everything else. It is the essence of order and leads to all that is good, just, and beautiful."—Plato.

We have been thinking about music, and its worth to the individual and to the community, and wondering . . . . Are we doing enough with music in our recreation programs?

Music has high value in the field of mental and physical health, for instance, and certainly has a part to play in our "fitness" programs. President Eisenhower has said, "Music is a universal language which shall one day unite the nations of the world." Are we using it to bring together our various ethnic or national groups? Will it play a part in our Brotherhood Week observance?

Educators are now placing a new emphasis on the *enjoyment* of music, to supplement their usual concern with its performance, thus giving it meaning and importance in the student's life. They say, too, that group music lessons strengthen the spirit of teamwork, help students adjust to their fellows, and offer a constructive outlet for excess energy. Are recreation leaders picking up on this and giving the high-school graduate help in carrying over these learned skills and interests into his adult social life? Are we providing citizens of our towns with a chance to hear good music or to make it?

Scientists, on their part, are urging that music have an important place in the curricula of colleges building tomorrow's scientific minds. They maintain that it broadens imagination and heightens mental discipline.

In the community picture, music is excellent at breaking down social barriers. It can unite people, from all walks of life—at parties, meetings, camps, in clubs and musical organizations, bands, orchestras, jam sessions. Helen Thompson of the American Symphony Orchestra Leaguc observes, "Symphony orchestras have become as necessary to the American way of life as baseball and filling stations." As a matter of fact, musical participation is expanding at a great rate; statistics show that one person in evcry six now plays a musical instrument. (See table right.) We, as recreation leaders, are missing a good bet, if we do not get these amateurs together. (See pages 46, 54, and 60.)

Many events can take on a musical glow and a feeling of good fellowship with the addition of group singing or musical instrument performance. Music fits in with practically every activity and can bring the dullest to life. It has even been successfully interspersed with play at baseball games!

Musical events across the country gather musicians and dancers for a grand old time, as in Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania, at picnics where fiddles, square dances, and musical festivities bring the populace together. In some communities, too, impressive traditions center about music. These offer entertainment for all ages and a challenging opportunity for creative activity for the whole area, which should *never* be overlooked by recreation leaders!

A Few Statistics on U. S. Musical Activity

The Music Committee of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities calls your attention to the following statistics released hy the American Music Conference: As of September 30, 1958, the following numbers of amateurs were estimated to he playing various types of musical instruments:*

Piano	20,700,000
Organ	1,450,000
Violin & other strings	3,150,000
Guitar	4,450,000
Accordion	1,500,000
Harmonica	450,000
Ukulele	1,500,000
Brass instruments	2,510,000
Woodwinds	2,510,000
Others	300,000

Number of musical instruments owned in U. S.:

In 1936	17,100,000
Estimate for 1958	30,550,000

An increase of better than 70 per cent.

Number of amateurs playing musical instruments in U. S.:

In 1936	14,300,000
Estimate for 1958	30,000,000

*These total more than the total number of persons playing instruments because some persons play more than one.

One World

Children cannot with their eyes discern
The meaning of strange lines and space;
Nor do they quickly see and learn
The cause that separates a race.

Think well, lest you sow doubt and fear,
And fail to reconcile for good—
Children become what they see and hear;
Sow then your faith in Brotherhood.

—Mona Kewish. Reprinted with permission from *The Methodist Woman*, February, 1958.

Local Developments

Golf becomes available to the many as new public courses are developed. Five states now report such courses in state parks.

ARIZONA. Recreation is booming in *Tucson*, which recently approved an over-all bond development program to include parks and playgrounds. Plans call for three major parks and the enlargement of an eighteen-hole golf course to thirty-six holes. During the past two years *Tucson* has developed fourteen neighborhood parks.

ARKANSAS. In the last election, voters in *Little Rock* approved a $500,000 bond issue for parks and airport development.

CALIFORNIA. Recreation facilities in *Lakewood*, a residential city without and industry, are financed by a city sales tax. Its most recently facility, the $200,000 Pat McCormick Pool, dedicated in September, was named for the local Olympic star, only four-gold-medal winner in Olympic history. The pool consists of two units, a 45′ by 37′ by 15′ diving pool and a 45′ by 120′ by 3′-5′ swimming pool.

COLORADO. Rapidly growing *Adams County* has been divided into tax districts to develop recreation facilities and operate a well-balanced program. In November, District #50 approved a $250,000 bond issue for additional recreation facilities and, earlier in the year, District #14 approved a $270,000 issue. The County had a population of 86,000 at the start of 1958, ended the year with a population of approximately 94,000 and anticipates a growth of 10,000 annually for the next ten years. Says Dean Kastens, director of the Adams County Recreation Association, "So we have a terrific problem in trying to keep abreast with our recreation planning."

FLORIDA. A four-year, $90,000 capital improvement program for parks and playgrounds in *Hialeah* is being financed by a five per cent utility tax. The first major improvement will be an Olympic-size swimming pool, scheduled for completion this May. Three other pools are scheduled for completion by May, 1960, and, a gym-recreation center is planned for the third year. As part of its recreation facilities expansion program, *Sanford* has just completed two projects totaling $325,000: a civic center with a youth wing and a swimming pool. Bonds issued for improvements are to be retired from power franchise receipts. *Fort Lauderdale* has approved $150,000 for neighborhood playground development during 1959 and a similar amount for 1960. It is also installing, with the assistance of two local civic groups, two constructive apparatus areas using all-concrete devices.

Construction of the $9,500,000 Bayway, to be completed in about two years, will connect *St. Petersburg's* mainland and golf beach with historic Mullet Key, twelve miles to the south, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Tampa Bay. The key, a former U. S. government gunnery practice range, was purchased by *Pinellas County* ten years ago, and, upon completion of the Bayway, will be developed into a multi-million-dollar recreation area to be known as Fort De Soto County Park. The key's fine beaches will be developed for sun-surf bathing. Wildlife refuges, nature trails, camps, shelters, and bathing facilities will be provided.

GEORGIA. A new six hundred-acre park in *Savannah* will contain two golf courses, swimming pools, bridle paths, athletic fields, and picnic areas.

KANSAS. A new nine-hole, sand-green golf course, built around one end of the Municipal Airport runway in *Emporia*, is U-shaped and cost $1,500.

MARYLAND. Newest of the state's recreation sites is *Gathland State Park* on South Mountain near Burkittsville, dedicated in November. The 101-acre area is the site of the Civil War battle of South Mountain and was formerly the estate of George Alfred "Gath" Townsend, famous Civil War correspondent. The park offers picnic sites, tent areas for campers, and ample opportunities for hikers, since the Appalachian Trail runs through it.

MISSOURI. In the last election, *St. Louis* amended its charter and divorced recreation and park functions from the municipal welfare department, giving them a separate entity as the St. Louis Department of Parks and Recreation.

NEW YORK. Construction has begun on a $350,000 public golf course in *Fallsburg* and the township hopes to have the first nine of the eighteen holes in play by July. At the 38th National Conference on State Parks it was reported that five states (New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Iowa) are now operating public golf courses in their state parks and New York has the most extensive golf program, with courses in six of its state parks. During 1958, *Bethpage State Park* in Farmingdale opened its fifth eighteen-hole course.

OKLAHOMA. The city council in *Oklahoma City* has approved using $265,680 of bond issue funds for restoring and expanding Wiley Post Park, scheduled for formal opening on the Fourth of July. The area will contain picnic grounds, a pavilion, swimming and wading pools, with dressing rooms, walks, shuffleboard courts, a lighted softball diamond with bleachers, and parking space. #

IMPRESSIONS OF RECREATION

Any rebuttal? These challenging observations of our recreation, by a visitor to this country, are most appropriate as we celebrate Brotherhood Week, February 15 to 22, and should stimulate our thinking at any time. They will be continued in future issues of RECREATION.

TO THE STRANGER, recreation in America, even if by force of magnitude, is something quite overwhelming. As a result, the visitor finds it somewhat difficult to comprehend it all, and he can never be absolutely sure that his impressions, especially when they tend to be critical, are not perhaps owing to a lack of the necessary insight and perspective. For almost two years I have consciously refrained from recording some of the conclusions arrived at and, even now, they must be taken for what they are worth.

One of the first things one is taught in the USA is to be careful about generalizations. Very soon, too, it becomes evident that, from one center to the next, one's impressions are as many times confirmed as they are contradicted. It would have been audacious of me to attempt a comprehensive evaluation of American recreation; at best, this must be seen as a few random impressions during a visit far too short to allow for much more than superficial acquaintance.

My criticism of certain features assuredly does not claim to be authoritative and, for the purposes of this report, I have deliberately resisted the temptation to elaborate on all the many and obvious virtues of recreation in the USA. These speak for themselves and are universally acclaimed.

America, which has set the pace and the example and which will, to a great extent, mould the philosophy, principles, and practice of recreation for the rest of the world, has a tremendous responsibility—and not only to itself. With their commendable pride in having taken so much from so many other cultures, Americans will, no doubt, be prepared at least to consider the reactions of recreationists from beyond their own borders.

Motivation in Recreation. In common with almost every other participant in the exchange program (see RECREATION, September, 1956, page 326), my first, and possibly most perplexing impression, of recreation in America was the belief of some foremost recreation philosophers that recreation can be entirely justified on the basis of something so devoid of purpose and inspiration as "an experience or activity carried on during leisure . . . to enjoy without compulsion" and without "ulterior aim." I know that the reply to this will be: "Oh, we have been through the same thing fifty years ago! Thank Heavens, we no longer have to carry recreation on the back of juvenile delinquency. If you allow one single ulterior motive, then recreation becomes a tool of propaganda and exploitation and, as with Hitler, no one knows where it might end."

Let us grant that people could never be compelled to take part in recreation; that enjoyment of the activity is basic and that personal satisfaction should be the only compelling agent; that recreation could never tolerate political or other exploitation, and that it certainly is not the panacea for all social ills.

On the other hand, can it be denied that, although enjoyed for their own sake and voluntarily participated in, recreation activities do provide a wealth of experience and opportunity for the participant's social, cultural, intellectual, physical, and emotional development? It is, after all, a well-known fact that unless programs and activities comply with the need for novelty and for a gradual but progressive trend towards the unknown and the more advanced, they become stereotyped and monotonous. If this is true, why are we not permitted to claim that recreation *does* assist in producing socially better adjusted personalities; that it *is* a positive factor in achieving higher levels of cultural activity; that, *of necessity*, it entails the process of learning and of intellectual growth; that it *can* be a valuable means of attaining higher standards of physical efficiency; and that it does hold within itself the potential of countless experiences conducive to mental health and emotional well-being?

Whether they are to be called by-products, or whether sponsoring agencies wish to claim them as reasons or "ulterior" motives in order to secure their share of the tax dollar, is, to our way of thinking, immaterial. The fact remains, they are inherent in recreation experience. Therefore, recreation can be a force in the fields of informal education, citizenship training, delinquency prevention, physical and mental health, and cultural advancement. If we believe that man is the sum total of his inheritance and of his experience in his environment, then recreation can be no exception.

American recreation philosophy does concede the "virus of growth" in recreation, but in its anxiety over the abuses

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RUDOLPH OPPERMAN, *senior professional officer and organizer of physical education and recreation, Johannesburg, South Africa, visited the United States as a participant in the Community Recreation Exchange Project in 1956, and attended the International Recreation Congress, both sponsored by the NRA that year.*

IN AMERICA

Rudolph W. J. Opperman

of nazism, communism, and fascism, it has, to our mind, gone to the other extreme of unnecessarily underplaying the merits and significance of recreation's "concomitant learnings." It is noteworthy that the value of recreation has been hailed more often by workers in the fields of social welfare, medicine, mental health, and education than by recreationists themselves. To the outsider it is also rather strange that so relatively little research seems to have been done either to prove or to disprove the contribution of satisfactory recreation experience in relation to these spheres.

Perhaps the USA does not need to justify the expenditure of millions of dollars on recreation, beyond the claim that children have the right to play in the same way as they have the right to eat and to receive education. In almost every other country, however, recreation will have to find a higher reason for its existence and support than the mere gathering together of people for the sake of enjoyment. If not, we shall find ourselves being placed in the same category as the bioscope, the circus, and Coney Island. What is more, children are not fed and educated just because of the proven values of eating and education.

We appreciate the dangers of exploitation. Just as we can have abuse in education, we can have corruption of the nature and the spirit of recreation. As long as it retains freedom of choice and freedom to take part or to refrain, and as long as it remains free of political influence and of compulsion, in whatever form, we do not apologize for believing that our approach to the opportunities of leisure must be positive—to utilize it constructively for both individual development and community well-being. The most virtuous of human endeavors can be abused, even religion. To us the issue is one of good recreation and of bad recreation. Not to admit the good for fear of the bad is to show a lack of faith and to deny that in recreation too there is room and a need for balance and discretion. #

(To be continued)

MAN

Man is the one name belonging to every nation on earth; there is one soul and many tongues, one spirit and many sounds; every country has its own speech, but the subjects of speech are common to all.—TERTULLIAN.

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TEENAGERS and MUSIC

Teens will always have their rhythmic music, but are quick to progress beyond that stage. . .

TEENAGE TASTES in music are almost entirely impossible to predict. What catches the adolescent fancy in the spring may have a vastly diminished attraction by summer.

According to David Riesman, professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago, "Most of the teenagers in the majority category have an indiscriminate taste in popular music; they seldom express articulate preferences. The functions of music for this group are social—the music gives them something to talk or kid about with friends, an opportunity for competitiveness in judging which tunes will become hits, coupled with a lack of concern about how hits are actually made; an opportunity for identification with star singers or band leaders as 'personalities.'"

Through the years, different styles of music have had their days in teenage favor. Ragtime, swing, bop, and rock 'n' roll are all part of the vocabulary of someone's adolescence and all serve the important function of giving youngsters the chance to discover something of their own—something not handed to them by their parents and others of the grown-up world.

The one identifying characteristic of all these types of young music is its beat. While it may not be good music, it does have good, infectious rhythm—the kind that complements and inspires the dancing of youth — such as the Charleston, Big Apple, Shag, and Jitterbug.

Given the opportunity, teenagers are likely to progress in their musical development beyond the pure rhythm stage. Henry Sopkin, conductor of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, says: "Teenagers are not afraid to taste new compositions and to enjoy both the new and the old classics." The American Music Conference has found that as soon as a musical instrument is introduced into the teenager's life, he quickly moves on to more refined musical interests. ABC points to the dearth of teenage heavy-rhythm combos to support this theory. When the estimated 3,750,000 teenagers who play musical instruments gather for group music sessions, they gather in bands, youth symphony orchestras, dance bands, and string ensembles. The music they produce themselves is full and deep, rather than strictly pulsating.

Teens always will have their rhythm music; it is an inevitable part of growing up and must be accepted as a natural inclination. How quickly the teenager passes through this initial stage of musical preferences depends a great extent on the exposure to other types of music he is given at home and school.

Community Musical Activity

Serving as life insurance on the cultural activity in thousands of American communities, these youth groups bridge the gap between school music programs and adult musical organizations and prepare the community's youngsters for active participation in their town's affairs.

Music plays its part in forging the bonds of brotherhood. These young folks in Boysville, Michigan, are making a promising start toward the building of good citizenship. Today, youth symphonies are a growing force in the cultural life of the community, provide excellent experience.

High-school combo holds a jam session at home of one of the boys in Winnetka, Illinois. Rhythm is part of growing-up.

Youth symphonies are a growing force in the cultural life of the community, affording youngsters the opportunity of developing musical talents in a rich and challenging atmosphere. They also allow young people a chance to supplement their school music training by performing with a larger organization than might exist in school. Youth orchestras are a good training ground in advanced orchestral concert work, since they prime the future members of the adult community orchestra or band.

• Lafayette, Indiana, is one of the many communities with an organized young people's symphony orchestra, to give its youth the opportunity to gain experience in orchestral playing. The Lafayette Youth Symphony is a two-year-old organization that, as one board member put it, "develops initiative in the children and encourages a broader and more democratic outlook under responsible leadership." Community leaders feel that by participating with other boys and girls of their own age, the average youngster will take an even greater interest in his music studies.

• Youthful enthusiasm, fine music, and good fun come out of the Junior Civic Orchestra in Cincinnati, Ohio. The young musicians' ages range from ten to seventeen. The orchestra's conductor, John F. Beroset, says the experience of playing in a civic music group is valuable to youngsters.

• Community leaders in Houston, Texas, consider their youth symphony an ambassador of good will for their town and a "gilt-edge investment in the future of our city and country."

• Members of the Lexington, Kentucky, Youth Symphony Orchestra are musically active the year 'round. Practice sessions and concerts fill the fall and winter months and, in the summer, the young musicians are trained by instrumental specialists at a nearby music camp.

Other active orchestras and bands:

—An orchestra for young people in Lawrence, Massachusetts, organized at St. George's Church.

—The Albuquerque, New Mexico, Youth Symphony, an honor organization composed of a group of students recommended by school music directors.

—The Lakeland Youth Symphony in Morris County, New Jersey, organized after a survey in the area indicated a need for such a symphony orchestra.

—The Rhode Island Philharmonic Youth Orchestra.

—The Worcester, Massachusetts, Youth Orchestra, whose instrumentalists range in age from an eleven-year-old cellist up to musicians in their early twenties.

—The newly formed East Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Youth Symphony, the only such group in the state.

—The Phoenix, Arizona, Youth Orchestra, bringing together the talents of more than forty local teenagers.

—The Robin Hood Band of Culver City, California, which has an outstanding reputation throughout the nation, and takes part in such important events as the Mother Goose Parade in San Diego, the Santa Claus Hollywood Parade, and the Rose Bowl Parade, and makes numerous other concert and marching appearances.

—The Roanoke, Virginia, Youth Symphony, conducted under the watchful eye of the Junior League of Roanoke and the Roanoke Symphony Orchestra and Auxiliary.

—The Youth Orchestra for Strings in Washington, D. C.

—The Young Peoples Musicians' Society of West Springfield, Massachusetts, aiming to promote a spirit of cooperation in musical activities among youth, to bring out particular musical abilities, to further music culture, and to prepare the instrumentalists for public performances in groups as well as individually.

—The junior members of the Musicians Club of Richmond, Virginia.

—The Lehighton, Pennsylvania, Boys' Band, so important to the community that the citizens have financially supported the building of a band hall for its concerts.

—The Vineland, New Jersey, Youth Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by the recreation commission, to give the advantages of training in advanced orchestral concert work to those who are seriously interested in continuing and improving their musical knowledge.

—The Akron, Ohio, Youth Orchestra, whose members strive to become instrumentalists with the Akron Symphony Orchestra.

—The New City, New York, American Legion Junior Band, winner of four New York State championship citations.

—The Catholic Youth Council concert band in Worcester, Massachusetts, made up of high-school students, to appear principally at youth-council activities throughout the diocese.

—The All-City Elementary School Orchestra of New Britain, Connecticut.

—The Boy Scout Band of San Antonio, Texas.

—The Student Symphony of Chicago, composed of North and Northwest Chicago youths.

—The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Youth Symphony Orchestra, a phase of the Children's Arts Program of the Milwaukee Junior League and Art Institute.

These total up to an impressive twenty-two serious youth music projects in operation around the country.

Never before have so many teenagers participated in musical activity; music by and for young people is on a definite up-swing. Dr. George Howerton, dean of the school of music at Northwestern University, finds reason for this boom in the fact that "most young people have more time to spare than in the past. Family budgets are less dependent on early teen earnings. Child labor laws have cut down on part-time work for youngsters. Music-making fills the gap. It can be enjoyed as a group activity, to keep you busy and happy. Music is also a resource, if you're alone."

Bunny family plays host to school children. Here, a youngster receives some jelly beans from Miss Bunny (note carrot). Grandma Bunny can be seen at right.

Egg Hunting Season

In which teenagers create a magical "Bunnyland" for tots.

Edward L. Ericson

CHANNELED along constructive lines, teenage energy can produce a gratifying product of youthful imagination, resourcefulness, and initiative. Too many times, when planning a program, we overlook the vast potential of this group for community service. With his abundance of energy, the teenager is a natural resource for volunteer community projects.

The teenagers of Wilton, Connecticut, have proved this by initiating one of the largest attended special events that a community has ever witnessed. The annual Easter Egg Hunt has proven their capabilities, and is now a recognized community service.

"Bunnyland" is a part of this Easter event, and is a magical world of crêpe-paper trees, oversized carrots, cabbage plants, and picket fences—in which members of the bunny family hold forth in festive dress, much to the delight of local tots. It all was conceived and created by enthusiastically busy youngsters in their teens.

The hunt, itself, is operated by the Wilton Teen Council, with the assistance of the local PTA's and is open to children in kindergarten and grades one, two, and three—with Bunnyland serving the preschool group. Teenagers announce the event with gay flyers distributed to those grades in all schools. They give time, place, and other particulars. Youngsters are asked to bring their hard-boiled, dyed eggs to school on the Thursday before Good Friday and they are then placed in classroom containers. A PTA representative collects them and takes them to a central distributing point. In the meantime, Teen Council members are designing, collecting, and constructing all props required for an enchanting Bunnyland. Early on the Saturday morning before Easter it is constructed on the site of the egg hunt, and becomes the focal point of the event.

While one group is working on this, another is filling colored napkins with jelly beans, contributed by a local merchant. They are placed in a gaily decorated wheelbarrow in the teen-created fantasy land. When all construction is finished, and everything ready for use, the teenagers set about the task of hiding some twenty-three hundred Easter eggs previously collected from the schools. After all are hidden and tucked away within the confines of the chosen site, a patrol of teen supervisors guards the area from possible egg poachers. This group maintains control of the area, directs traffic away from the immediate entrances, and restrains the crowd from the section where the eggs are hidden.

As the time for the egg hunt approaches, two teenagers, dressed in "Miss Bunny" and "Grandma Bunny" costumes, are escorted to a new convertible automobile, loaned by a local dealer. The escort is a teenage boy dressed in purple

MR. ERICSON *is director of recreation in Wilton, Connecticut.*

Wilton Teen Council members record names at egg hunt and direct youngsters to various sections of the site.

swallowtail coat, yellow bowtie and trousers, and a high hat. All costumes are loaned to the young people by a local resident. The convertible, with bunnies sitting on the rear seat, is then slowly driven through the main business district. At two P.M., the bunnies and escort arrive at the site of the egg hunt, take their places in Bunnyland, and officially open the hunt. Since it is open only to youngsters in kindergarten through third grade, the younger children visit Bunnyland, talk with the bunnies, and receive a small packet of jelly beans. This allows all youngsters an opportunity to participate in some portion of the Easter special event.

When the first prize, golden, and second prize, silver eggs, are returned for prize remuneration, the youngsters participating in the hunt may also pass through Bunnyland. Prize eggs were spray-painted gold or silver, marked with an identifying marker, then sprayed with clear plastic, as a precaution against individuals furnishing their own prize eggs. When all the prize eggs are returned, and everyone who desired to pass through Bunnyland has done so, the bunnies return through the center of town to their burrows until the following year.

Last year, the over-all attendance was estimated at twenty-two hundred from a community of seventy-two hundred. This figure was four hundred over the previous year's attendance, and bears witness to the huge response to the activity by the community. The entire operation would not be possible without the brigade of teenage volunteers, and the wonderful imagination they inherently possess. This is just one of many teen-sponsored activities, but is the highlight of the present teen volunteer program. This activity, alone, is proof of the ability and unselfish willingness of the teenage group to serve people other than themselves. #

Program for Mentally Retarded

Another step forward, in providing "recreation for all . . ."

An experimental recreation program for mentally retarded youth has been of great interest to the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Recreation Department during recent months. A group, known as the Parents and Friends of Mentally Retarded Children, became concerned about the recreation life of these children and wanted to do something about it. (They previously had succeeded in persuading the board of education to provide special classes in the schools.)

A club for boys and young men from fourteen to thirty years of age, was formed, to meet in a centrally located school gymnasium one night each week. A leader, carefully selected from personnel at Bridgeport's indoor recreation centers, was assigned to it. Parents brought the boys to the gymnasium, observed the activities while waiting, and took them home. Several fathers assisted the leader during the program.

At the beginning, many of these boys were awkward and lacked coordination. Some had never handled nor thrown a ball; some could not talk or be understood by anyone but their parents. It was a difficult but challenging situation. There was such a wide variance in their ability that they were broken up into small groups and taught to play simple games requiring handling, passing, and throwing a ball; relays with running, hopping, and jumping; and simple games of imitating animals, birds, and so on. The most difficult cases received individual attention with the fathers assisting. It was surprising to see the great improvement made in a short time. Soon they were shooting baskets, playing games of modified basketball, volleyball, and kickball. They were also taught simple dances and then square dances. During the summer the club continued to meet outdoors in one of the parks and the boys were taught to play softball, hike, and to enjoy nature and swimming.

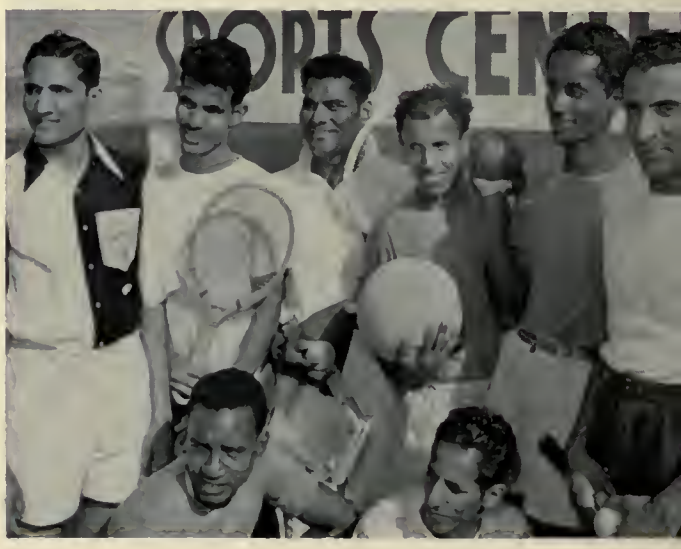
In the fall, when the club came back to the gym, it was decided to have the girls come one night each month for square dancing. This project has been successful. Parents have provided refreshments at the end of each club meeting and plan a party each month.

The leader is most enthusiastic about his group and finds working with them and watching their accomplishments very satisfying. He is a most patient and sympathetic leader, and everyone thinks he is a swell fellow. The enthusiasm of the club and the parents is most gratifying and we feel we are performing a fine service to a group who were formerly neglected and forgotten in our recreation program.—I. ROBERT M. SHULTZ, *Superintendent of Recreation, Bridgeport, Connecticut.*

Seward L. Staley

The European Sport Scene

A look at our neighbors in other countries re-emphasizes the close tie-in between sports and physical fitness.



There has been a steady increase in sport participation in Western European countries since the close of World War II. The amount of participation in all categories is the highest for all times, and all indications point to a further increase. These developments were explained as outcomes of an increase in leisure time, which provides increased time for participation, and a widespread sensitivity to the fact that the existing progressive decrease in manual labor necessitates an increase in "other" types of vigorous activity, if individual and national vitality is to be maintained.

The most popular participation sports today in Western Europe are hiking, soccer, gymnastics, skiing, cycling, and swimming. To this must be added bocce in Italy, rifle-target shooting in Switzerland, and cricket and bowls in England. As regards the matter of passive participation—spectator, reader, and so on—the most popular sports are soccer, cycle endurance racing, automobile endurance racing, boxing, track and field athletics, and, perhaps, horse racing. There are also skiing in Austria, Switzerland, and Germany, and cricket and dog racing in England.

As in the past, a very high percentage of active sport participation is membership in local sport clubs. In general, these clubs are of three types: those that sponsor one sport (soccer, judo, rowing, riding, cycling, track and field, bowls, mountaineering, hunting, fencing, gymnastics, tennis, and so on; those that sponsor a few sports (two, three, or four); and those that sponsor many sports (five to twenty or more). Of these three types, the first is the most common. Some are organized independently, that is without institutional sponsorship; some are organized under institutional sponsorship (church, labor organization, political party, and so on). They range in size from fifteen to five thousand members; the most common size perhaps is from thirty to one hundred. Some have no club accommodations (meeting in a home or in a drinking-hall annex) and no sport facilities (using city or other club facilities); some have elaborate club houses and extensive facilities.

In Europe, the sport movement centers in, and stems from, a club organization. Nice—225,000 population—has at least one hundred sport clubs, with a total membership of at least forty thousand, and these clubs sponsor at least forty different sports. In Munich, it is estimated that there are at least three hundred sport clubs, with a total membership of at least two hundred thousand, sponsoring at least seventy different sports. The 1956 classified telephone directory for Paris (population 2,500,000) lists eighty-five multiple-sport clubs and over five hundred single-sport clubs and commercial sport centers, largely the former.

Paris has a total of twelve large public sport centers located in its environs. Each of these covers an area of from fifty to two hundred or more acres and provides facilities for many sports—soccer, field hockey, rugby, basketball, volleyball, track and field, swimming, and the like. Cologne has a green belt one kilometer wide and forty kilometers long, running from the Rhine river on the east to the Rhine river on the west and encircling the city on the south, devoted exclusively to sport and outdoor recreation activities. Along the Tiber in Rome, in one two-mile stretch, there were twenty-seven boathouses anchored in the river. In The Hague, I saw two clusters of soccer fields: one contained eight fields, the other seven. Each was located in a large parklike area that contained other sport facilities—playgrounds, running tracks, handball courts, tennis courts, and the like. Vienna had a total of over one hundred public and private gymnasiums. In Switzerland and Austria every city of consequence has one or more adjacent ski centers.

England has a private organization, The Playing Fields Association, whose sole function is to secure additional playing fields for the nation. In Lisbon, a city of 900,000, there were six stadia in use and four more in process of

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Dr. Staley *is dean of the College of Physical Education, University of Illinois. On a recent sabbatical leave project he made a general survey of the current sport and training situation in western Europe, traveling 7,200 miles by rented automobile through nine countries: France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. Excerpted from his report to the 1957 Illinois Governor's Conference on Youth Fitness.*

Sailing on the Woerthesee, in Austria. Note club house in background. Skiing, however, is Austria's top favorite sport.

Left, DHA Sports Center in Arabia sponsors such sports as tennis, track activities, basketball. Centers in the Middle East are also interested in many different sports.

Novices are shown how to carry a kayak at Bisham Abbey, a national recreation center on the Thames, England, run by Central Council of Physical Education.

construction, each accommodating from ten to sixty thousand spectators.

All Austrian, German, Swiss, and Belgian universities and technical schools sponsor and promote student participation in sport. Institutional participation in this program is limited largely to general leadership and general supervision. The program is officially supported through an institutional sports committee, composed of representatives of the administration, the faculty, and the students, a limited sports budget, a limited sports administration staff, and a few sports facilities.

Most programs, however, are carried on by local individual (one-activity) sport clubs (soccer, boating, mountaineering, swimming, basketball, and so on) managed by the students. Most clubs engage a coach or coaches, usually amateurs who donate their services; some, however, employ full-time or part-time professionals. Each club carries on a varied program of activities.

The national and/or regional sport-center movement is especially interesting. We have nothing quite like this institution in the United States. These centers, now increasing rapidly, have largely come into being since the close of World War II. While these differ somewhat as regards ownership (public or private), location (urban and rural), and in other ways, all conform to the general pattern. Each owns or controls an area—ranging from one hundred to five hundred or more acres, provides housing and eating accommodations for groups—ranging from one hundred to three hundred persons; provides a variety of facilities—sport fields, sport buildings, locker rooms, shower rooms, meeting rooms, and offices, and employs a permanent administration, leadership, and maintenance staff—ranging from twenty to five hundred persons. Each center also provides a variety of training programs: short courses for sport leaders, ranging from one week to four months; short courses for individuals interested in learning a sport, ranging from two days to two weeks; short courses for promising sport performers, ranging from two days to two weeks; and conferences of national, regional, and local sport groups and leaders, ranging from one day to one week. These centers are used as a training ground for national sport teams prior to international competitions, ranging from one week to one month, and carry on programs in sport research—physiological, methods of training, techniques, and so on.

In general, the centers conduct three types of programs: those sponsored by the center; those sponsored by a government agency—national military department, provincial department of education, and similar agencies—and those sponsored by private agencies. All centers, except those devoted exclusively to winter sports, sponsor and promote the entire range of sport—acrobatic stunts (diving, tumbling), athletic games (badminton, soccer), competitive contests (fencing, judo), country sports (canoeing, mountaineering), individual sports (archery, field events), and miscellaneous sports (target-rifle shooting, weight training).

Most Americans are disposed to assume that the American people are more sport-minded than any other national group: There are no studies bearing on the subject, and it would be exceedingly difficult to make any. Nonetheless, it seems appropriate to report that, right or wrong, percentagewise, there is more active participation and more interest in sports in most of the countries visited than in the United States (Portugal, Spain, Italy, and France are the possible exceptions). #

OPERATION OF A CHILDREN'S ZOO

Thomas R. Baines

CONSTRUCTION of a children's zoo was made possible for the Calgary, Canada, Zoological Society, in the spring of 1956, through an anonymous donation. The society, therefore, mailed a questionnaire to those zoos now operating successfully. The following summary lists the twelve questions and the twenty-five replies returned. The response was high, for only thirty questionnaires were sent out.

Do you charge admission? Sixteen said yes, eight said no. *If so, how much?* Quite a wide range of replies received ranged from five cents to twenty-five cents, with ten cents seeming to be standard practice, and some zoos allowing a reduction to organized groups.

What staff do you employ? Except where regular zoo keepers were employed, female help appears to be more popular than male.

Wages? Several zoos pay a very high salary to the person in charge, feeling that the responsibility for so many children and animals calls for this high rate; for the balance of the staff, wages run from fifty cents to one dollar fifty.

Uniforms? Some wear usual zoo uniforms, others bush shirts, blue jeans, and a badge.

Hours of opening and closing? 10:00 A.M. or 10:30 A.M. to 5:30 or 6:00 P.M. seemed standard practice.

What are the arrangements for adults entering the children's zoo? Four zoos replying admit any adults on payment, but most insist that adult be accompanied by child; two do not admit adults.

Educational work? Most of the zoos appear to consider that education in the ordinary sense should be left to other park departments and any education received in the children's zoo should be incidental and as such is picked up by any observant child. Some arrange talks for groups.

Your most popular feature? Almost unanimous was the reply that the "contact" pens and animals running loose were by far the most popular feature. Dealing more specifically with the most popular animals one said talking birds, but baby pigs and goats appear most popular. The bottle feeding and animals running loose appeared to "steal the show."

If rebuilding, what features would you add or delete? Here again, as above, replies emphasized the desire to add more pens where animals and children can mingle, and the animals can get petted. Other replies advised not staying too close to nursery rhymes or other themes. This makes it easier to interchange exhibits, which add greater interest. Also it is considered good for the exhibits themselves to be rested; as for instance, the schoolhouse and "Mary and the Lamb" are popular but here one is rather tied down to the same exhibit. Some intend to add simple trained animal acts. Some state greater attention should be paid to more elaborate housing, but that while adults will be attracted by the housing, it is the animals that the children really appreciate. Some would delete "Pussy in the Well" as it invoked criticism from cat lovers. Several intended to add an otter slide, although none have explained who will teach the otter to slide!

What number of people can you accommodate? Quite a wide range of replies varying from two hundred at a time to five thousand a day.

Area? Replies varied from eight thousand square feet to two, five, and even sixteen acres.

Special comments. Most children's zoos appear profitable. As one director stated, "Few people refuse a child anything. Shade and clean water supply are essential. No animal must be kept that is fed, housed, or handled in such a way as to invoke pity. Absolute cleanliness and good manners are essential."

Other than admittance items, no questions on financing were asked as each zoo must face its own problems.

From these replies it is apparent that efficient management is more important than amount of area or amount of money available, but this, of course, also applies to any zoo. Many of the above items proved of interest, and certainly the cooperation and obvious enthusiasm of those replying made the survey well worth the effort.

MR. BAINES *is curator of the Calgary Zoological Society.*

Portrait of Mr. Recreation—

Part II

Last month, RECREATION *Magazine unveiled "A Portrait of Mr. Recreation," based on its survey of recreation executives. Here are further facts regarding Mr. Recreation—who might be called "The man of many hats . . ."*

AMONG items Mr. Recreation purchases regularly are pieces of equipment his department is prepared to loan or rent to individuals or groups on request. Although jukeboxes, sound trucks and other vehicles, platforms, and other heavy and expensive pieces of equipment occasionally were reported in this category, the table right shows that the items most frequently borrowed or rented from subscribers' departments are the readily portable units needed for picnics and other outdoor gatherings or for an afternoon or evening of entertainment.

To determine whether the recession felt in industry, in the latter half of 1957, had been reflected in Mr. Recreation's budget for the following year, the questionnaire asked him to indicate how his 1958 budget compared with that of 1957. Of the 476 RECREATION-reader executives answering this question, 310 reported they had more money to spend in 1958, while 140 had about the same amount as in 1957. Only twenty-six had a smaller budget in 1958. This would appear to be an encouraging sign that recreation is no longer considered merely a pleasant luxury, to be dropped from municipal budgets as soon as tax receipts begin to shrink.

As the demand for recreation facilities and services increases, recreation and park executives are making extensive plans to meet it. The following major construction projects will be undertaken in 1959-60 by one or more of the departments headed by RECREATION subscribers:

Band shell	Heating units
Bathhouses	Marinas
Bleachers	Skeel ranges
Boat docks	Tennis courts
Bowling alleys	Yacht club
Civic auditorium	Zoo

EQUIPMENT MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC BY READERS' AGENCIES ON A RENTAL OR LOAN BASIS

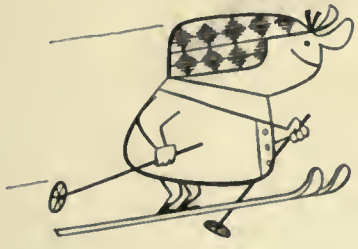
Item	Number of Loaning Agencies	Per cent of Respondents
Public Address Systems	316	74
Picnic Kits	302	70
Record Players	245	57
Projectors	244	57
Screens	210	49
Records	177	41
First Aid Kits	124	29
Movies	120	28
Cameras	75	17
Tape Recorders	60	14
Costumes	59	14
Musical Instruments	15	3

In response to a question about the types of articles they most want to see in RECREATION, more than half of the 592 reader-executives replying want articles dealing with the following:

Teenagers	496	Arts and crafts	374
New ideas	485	News of equipment and facilities	362
Administration	462	New products	338
Senior citizens	444	Games	316
Special events	442	Sports	303
Families	401	Buildings and equipment	300
Training of personnel	382		

This distribution indicates that Mr. Recreation is interested primarily in people, in doing the best possible job for them, learning about new products, providing optimum facilities and programs, and growing in his profession. In short, he is a man with whom it is a pleasure to be associated and whom it is an honor to serve.—MURIEL MCGANN, *NRA Research Department and* ESTA GLUCK, RECREATION *Magazine Advertising.*

Winter Trees



I think that I shall never ski
Again against so stout a tree.
A tree whose rugged bark is pressed
In bas-relief upon my chest.
A tree that with bacchantic air
Wears ski poles in its tangled hair.

• • •

I've learned my lesson: Fools like me
Should never try to shave a tree.

—CONRAD DIEKMANN

From *Sports Illustrated.*
©1959, Time, Inc.

MUSIC IS

"Please, Mr. Cello, tell me your secrets!" Unafraid, a little girl edges in closer.

Future drummer is fascinated with rumble of kettledrum and is allowed to try it.

Right, sound of harp's short strings excites this tot. Music-making intrigues her.

Left, deep-throated tones of Beethoven's Fifth bring hands to ears.

"This seems to be bigger than both of us!" Youngster and big bass.

GIC FOR TINY TOTS

DOES MUSIC charm the young? One glance at the expression on these faces shows how irresistibly they are drawn to its magic sounds and the strange objects that make it. All children follow it naturally.

Therefore, the National Symphony Orchestra, in the nation's capital, has conceived the bright idea of giving Tiny Tot Concerts, during which the youngsters have a chance not only to hear but to feel, touch, blow, twang, thump, and bow its instruments. (It is interesting to note how many of today's children have never heard "live" music!) The highlight for the children comes during intermission, when they are given *carte blanche* to wander about the orchestra to their hearts' content. Performers remain at their music stands to answer children's questions.

During the performance, too, uninhibited children wander about for a closer look-see. To facilitate direct communication between orchestra and young listener, the concerts are held in school gymnasiums rather than at Constitution Hall.

This kind of concert might well be conducted by community orchestras. #

Audience at a Tiny Tot Symphony Concert gazes open-mouthed at the cellist as he plays a sonorous measure for them.

The term "physical fitness" might well apply to these oldsters enjoying the recreation activities in Caldwell, New Jersey. It is important to introduce the older citizen to new interests.

Intent participant in a crafts class in Lexington, Kentucky. Such projects are very often part of community-service program and include making things for local hospitals and homes.

NEW DIRECTIONS for OLDSTERS

Residency Plan

ORIGINALLY SET UP IN 1954 by Catholic Charities as a conventional recreation center for older persons, the Kundig Center in Detroit, Michigan, was geared to the usual hobby activities and counseling programs. However, Father Wilbur Suedkamp, CC secretary for the Archdiocese of Detroit, soon realized, during the course of visiting some of the elderly members, that the center had to offer something more. "You have no idea," he says, "of the misery, poor diet, and utter neglect of elementary health measures that I found among elderly people trying to live by themselves."

Therefore, Father Suedkamp helped evolve the center's "campus residency" plan. For participating members, warm, clean rooms are found in the neighborhood of the center, which then provides them with three meals a day, at minimum cost, prepared by a competent chef. In addition, the plan also offers the clublike advantages of a well-organized day center with a recreation social program, constructive arts and crafts activities, and an adult education program. The center's programs are open to all members, the great majority of whom are not involved in the residency plan.

The center is housed in an abandoned recreation building owned by the church and entirely redecorated for its new purpose. Financial help comes from the Archdiocesan Development Fund; incomes from the residents, such as OASI benefits and Old-Age Assistance payments; the United Community Services of Detroit; and voluntary contributions through the Martin Kundig Guild.

Post-Retirement Planning

The problem of how to utilize post-retirement years was the subject of a five-day conference sponsored by the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Department of Municipal Recreation and WTMJ-TV. The conference emphasized that an important aspect of this problem concerned recreation: finding new interests for the older citizen and adapting various recreation activities to him.

More than six hundred delegates from industrial firms and Milwaukee area organizations attended. Among them were representatives from the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; the Dairy Council of Milwaukee; the General Electric Company; the Social Security Administration; the Community Welfare Council; the Miller Brewing Company; the Milwaukee Health Department; and the Veterans Administration. Also participating, on discussion panels and committees, were numerous responsible local residents, including representatives for Milwaukee government, industry, business, and welfare agencies.

Following each day's sessions a specially selected recommendations committee of local persons met to study the suggestions made. Those of greatest merit were selected for placement before the entire conference for action at the closing session.

As an outgrowth of the conference, a temporary advisory committee was selected to help put into effect various recommendations coming from the conference. High on their list of projects was assisting the municipal recreation department in setting up a series of courses aimed at preparing community residents for the recreation hours of their retirement. The committee also developed plans for a permanent advisory service to work with the community on continuing problems in con-

nection with the area's older persons. Also, WTMJ-TV announced plans to offer a series of programs augmenting the course to be set up by the municipal recreation department.

Religious Education

"Included in the religious education program of every congregation," according to *Churches and Their Senior Citizens*, by H. Lee Jacobs, research associate in gerontology at the State University of Iowa, "should be courses, lectures, films, and institutes dealing with problems and opportunities of older maturity, including preparation for retirement.

"The traditional adult Bible class is certainly not enough. Moreover, this education in retirement planning should not be postponed until after "R" day and then construed as merely an economic matter—where to live, financial requirements, and so on. It is basically a spiritual and educational task and should be undertaken *not later than the fortieth year, as an integral part of a continuing life education program.*"

More Planning

• At the First National Senior Citizens Conference held in New Orleans in 1957, a few hundred delegates were expected—and over a thousand registered. They came by plane, train, bus, and trailer from all over—from California to New York and as far north as North Dakota. All sessions and affairs were swamped and some had to be held in shifts.

At the second annual convention, held in St. Louis last June, some two thousand senior citizens attended general educational sessions and workshop meetings, took a trip on the Mississippi, visited points of interest, and had an evening of square dancing.

• "Good professional leadership is the prime factor for the success of a golden-age program," according to the New Jersey State Bureau of Recreation. It says: "Leadership that is patient and friendly can discover the personal interests of the group and channel them into satisfying recreation activities. The recreation leader must have the ability to bring out the leadership capacities of the members themselves—continuity of leadership is extremely important here.

"Good leadership, through sympathetic understanding, can unearth talents and stimulate skills within the group itself. If strong leadership is not built up within the group, the experienced professional leader will be required to lead the group indefinitely. Hence, the solution to this problem is to make the leadership come from within the group itself, leaving the professional leader in the background. Eventually the professional leader is removed . . . and the group itself elects responsible members to act as officers and assume the roles of responsibility for the carrying out of the functional operation of the program."

• Friendly visiting is a growing service to the aging in many communities by members of many social and service clubs, social and welfare organizations, and individual volunteers. Services rendered may range from social conversation to help with wardrobe repairs, shopping, letter writing, and so on. A typical group is the Visiting Homemaker Service in Summit, New Jersey, organized in 1954 and staffed by volunteers who have provided much practical aid and the "portable" recreation activities for shut-in oldsters.

• The Live Long and Like It Library Club, started by the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library in 1946, offers people over sixty weekly lectures, discussions, films, and programs. Attendance averages around two hundred; average age of members is seventy-four.

• St. Paul, Minnesota, is among the few public recreation departments in the country to appoint a full-time staff member to develop programs for people over sixty-five in neighborhood centers. The new program was launched in September, 1957, when Bernard T. Holland, commissioner of parks, playgrounds, and public buildings, announced the appointment of a full-time director of senior citizens' activities to the staff of the playground bureau.

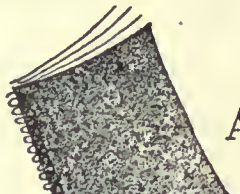
Programs are offered one day a week, from 10:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M., at five of the city's twenty-six, year-round recreation centers, selected on the basis of population studies made by the city planning board and located in each area of the city. As leadership develops within each group, additional days will be scheduled until each becomes a full-time program on a five-day-week basis.

Guided tour through United Nations Building is taken by group of "Senior 65'ers," retired members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Center, New York City. Display is of "International Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy."

• The golden-age center in Wichita, Kansas, governs itself through a board composed of equal representation from golden-age clubs and labor unions. The chairman, an active minister chosen by the board and planning committee of professionals, advises on long-range programs.

• The Massachusetts University Extension Program for Senior Citizens provides tuition-free courses for senior citizens under state law. #

What is *your* recreation department's program for senior citizens? Plan now, have it going by May—Senior Citizens Month!



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Service Club Field Work

Specialized field work in Army Special Services will be available to eligible seniors majoring in recreation at San Jose State College, California. Sixth Army Headquarters, stationed at The Presidio in San Francisco, in conjunction with the college, has initiated a twelve-week training internship, the second of which will start this March. Three girls participated in last year's service club training.

The purposes of the field work are: 1) to offer detailed information and practical experience to college students participating in the Army Special Services program; 2) make highly qualified personnel, interested in this work, available to the army; and 3) to provide professional stimulation to service club personnel. The interns will study programing, how to work with community and volunteers, and how to get out publicity, and will also undertake a brief survey of the administrative aspects of service club work.

New Youth Museum

The Mid-Fairfield County Youth Museum in Westport, Connecticut, will be erected on a donated site, part of a forty-acre tract known as the Wadsworth Wildlife Preserve. One unusual facility will be a lending library of live pets. Children will be permitted to take home raccoons, rabbits, and like small animals on a one-week loan basis.

Power of the Press

Keith A. Macdonald, executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, California, informs us that the Vallejo Clown Club, which was started after RECREATION Magazine ran an article on clown clubs, has played over eight hundred events in eight years to an audience of over a million. Mr. Macdonald is also starting his seventh junior symphony orchestra (see p. 46).

Matin Hour

Among memorable experiences at the 1958 Montana 4-H Club Congress, held last summer, were the stirring matin hour services, an excellent program idea for any gathering—camp, convention, Easter observances, or recreation workshop. Matins give people pause to think, to feel a little more deeply and to reflect quietly upon the meaning and values of many things. They help in the understanding of other ethnic groups, and in the building of good human relations.

Junior Luther League hold matin service at the 1958 Montana 4-H Congress.

To this end, matin services employ poetry, prose, storytelling, choral speaking, movement, and music as a means of communicating thoughts, ideas, and feelings of brotherhood (see page 42).

The Montana Congress heard two choral readings—Walt Whitman's "I Hear America Singing" and "Peace Conference in an American Town," by Langston Hughes. Pictures and materials describing the matin hours were put together in an exhibit entitled "Montana Youth Groups Work Together." Further information is available from Geraldine Fenn, Associate State 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, State College, Bozeman, Montana.

Faces Front and Center

White House honor

President Eisenhower has appointed a member of the Board of the NRA, Mrs. Rollin Brown, of Los Angeles, California, as chairman of the National Committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington, D.C., in 1960. Mrs. Brown, chairman of the California Recreation Commission, has been on the NRA Board for five years, and has had a great deal of experience in associations working with children and youth, having served as president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Board member speaks

As chairman of the Lawrence Recreation Commission since its inception in 1946, Lloyd Houston has taken his board membership seriously, giving a great deal of time and energy to the program as well as a ten-thousand-dollar contribution toward a park recreation center. Mr. Houston retired as commissioner on January 1, 1959. In a talk at the NRA Midwest District Conference in Topeka, Kansas, last April, he expressed some of his ideas on recreation and the board member's part in "My Confession of Faith." He said:

"Each member should take over some department in cooperation with the superintendent . . . to make him feel that he is something besides a finance man and a critic. His professional executive is perfectly capable of handling the matter himself but if the board member works with him in the proper spirit he will really give some aid, feel that he is doing something constructive, and impress outsiders that this is not a one-man program."

Indianapolis luncheon

Eighteen friends of the National Recreation Association in Indianapolis attended a luncheon given by the Very Reverend Paul Moore, Jr., dean of Christ Church Cathedral, in honor of NRA executive director Joseph Prendergast, last November. Mr. Prendergast was one of the speakers during the Church and Freedom Week seminars at the cathedral. After his talk on "The Tranquilized American" during a sem-

inar on "Freedom in Leisure," he reviewed the services of the National Recreation Association. This clarified the Association's services in the Indianapolis area as well as nationwide.

Retirement in New Jersey

After twenty years of faithful service—the last seven as president—to the board of recreation in Hawthorne Borough, Passaic County, New Jersey, Mrs. Gertrude Kimmerly has retired, as of January 1. She is a service associate of the National Recreation Association, from whom she received a citation three years ago for recreation work in her community.

Memorial to a dance leader

A fund, started by friends of dance leader Lloyd Shaw, who died last July, will enable his widow to complete and publish his book on the Cheyenne Mountain School and its cowboy dancers. Fund chairman is Henry Graef, P. O. Box 847, Salida, Colorado.

NRA sponsor honored

Lincoln, Nebraska, will shortly rename its Rogers Park in honor of Thomas C. Woods, an NRA sponsor, for his contributions to the recreation field.

Social tribute

Richly deserved tribute for devoted service to the small community of Bristol, New Hampshire, was paid Wink Tapply, NRA district representative to that state. Over one hundred people crowded in the Tapply Room of the community center to participate in the testimonial dinner and the "This Is Your Life, Wink Tapply" program.

Madame Secretary

New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller appointed Mrs. Caroline K. Simon as his secretary of state, second woman in the history of that office and first in thirty-three years. She has been a member of the State Youth Commission.

Curling, Anyone?

The winter sport of curling has been growing steadily in popularity since it was first introduced into North America over a hundred and fifty years ago by Scottish regiments stationed in Canada. In the last six years there has been a great upsurge of interest in curling, particularly in the U.S., where recreation departments have set up programs and furnish the brooms and "stones" needed.

Darwin Curtis shows curling form.

It was once considered "an old man's game," but with recent modernization, especially a more modern sweeping technique, curling now attracts the young folks as well and has become an excellent family sport (RECREATION, November, 1953, page 354). A condensed but complete booklet on curling in its revised version is available, for a quarter, from Darwin Curtis, 21 Indian Hill Road, Winnetka, Illinois.

Not Fair Game

A skin diver looking for "small game" off Staten Island, New York, now knows that if you catch a shark—let go! When the skin diver recently harpooned a shark it took off for deeper waters and, according to the *New York Herald Tribune*, the diver became entangled in the line as he was unceremoniously dragged along. After unsnarling himself, he rose gasping to the surface, was picked up by a cabin cruiser, and taken to a hospital.

In another instance, a Cape Cod, Massachusetts, fisherman, who thought he had latched onto a "big one," finally, after a struggle, landed his catch—a sputtering skin diver.

Recreation Major Statistics

The following statistics concerning placement and average salaries of graduates in recreation during 1958 from the University of Indiana were sent us by Garrett G. Eppley, chairman of the department of recreation there.

The average salaries, according to degrees: B.S.—$4,271; M.S.—$5,630; director of recreation—$5,613; doctor of recreation—$7,167.

Average salaries according to employment ran as follows (figures within parentheses are number of people involved):

College faculty (8)	$5,700
State recreation services (3)	$5,554
Hospital recreation (7)	$5,500
Municipal recreation (9)	$5,360
Military recreation (civilian) (2)	$5,300
Camping (2)	$5,150
Public schools (6)	$4,875
Voluntary agencies (1)	$4,400

Other 1958 Indiana graduates are taking graduate work, two are airline stewardesses, and several are in military service. It should be noted that some of the above salaries are based on a nine- or ten-month period, rather than a yearly one.

In Memoriam

• Walter L. Wirth, superintendent of the parks and recreation department in Salem, Oregon, and former president of the American Institute of Park Executives, died in December, after a long illness. He had started his career as a landscape designer for the park system in Tulsa, Oklahoma. His father, Theodore Wirth, was a well-known park man and onetime president of both the National Park Service and the AIPE. His brother Conrad is present director of the National Park Service, and a brother Theodore is a retired rear admiral.

• The man with the pocket full of lollipops will be missed by the children at the Tiehenor Orthopedic Clinic in Long Beach, California. Ben Tucker, an NRA sponsor for twenty-two years, died in September, at the age of eighty-eight in a hospital he had helped found. He guided the development of the orthopedic clinic from a basement room to one of the leading clinics of its kind. As a further tribute to his work the Benjamin F. Tucker School for Handicapped Children was named for him. Mr. Tucker believed that recreation on the playgrounds and in the centers "tends to produce the kinds of people who make democracy work." #

You'd Like 'Em to Sing? WHY?

Augustus D. Zanzig

WHY GROUP SINGING? What we do about it in our community and how depends on *why* we do anything at all about it. We accept the idea that group singing should be an integral part of any well-rounded education or recreation program. Why? For fun, refreshment, and sociability; for release from inhibition, tension, boredom, or self-centeredness; for activating dormant energies, for a sense of personal and social well-being. There is nothing as heartwarming and cordial as one's giving of one's self in a well-beloved song; it is a moment of pure generosity.

What other inner experience accompanies this giving? The reader doubtless remembers the release of full, free, and effectual energy in big songs like chanteys, in which even a frail little fella can feel big and hefty! He can also recall another kind of bigness in song, a *bigness of soul*, in a great and simple hymn of praise, by which something of the majesty and wonder of the universe could enter into his own being.

Words alone can convey deep meaning; as, for example, those of the seventeenth century parson and poet Thomas Traherne, in writing of his sense of that majesty: "You will never enjoy the world aright till the sea floweth in your veins and you are clothed with the heavens and crowned with the stars." Associate the mood of these lines with that of music, such as the majestic final movement of the Brahms *First Symphony*. What effect has this on their meaning to you?

In deep wonder, the text of the Bach chorale, *Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee* (originally *Sleepers, Awake!*) declares, "No mortal eye hath seen, no mortal ear hath heard, such wondrous things." Sing these words in a well-led chorus or informal group, as the chorale would have you reverently do. How much more deeply meaningful they have become! And in combination with the simplest tune imaginable.

The vivifying effect of appropriate music on the meanings of things, ideas, and experiences—which is to say, on ourselves in relation to them—is a supreme gift of singing. We may all, at some time, have sung of Christmas, Thanksgiving, and all the loves, faiths, and humility of our religions. We may all have sung of friends hiking in the country, and their rollicking good humor; of homeland, school, club, camp; and much else. We have thereby infused each experience with fresh or heightened affection and, in many instances, given voice to ranges of meaning which words alone could never express. It is the function of every art to express such values. It is a very good thing for all of us to develop them in this way, and to increase our capacities for love and enthusiasm; for these make up the indispensable motive force of all that is best and most enjoyable in our living.

There have been other experiences well worth the singing: hilarious activity or quiet thoughtfulness; feelings of kinship with people of other countries; and, not least, the sense of something beautiful in the music of a song.

One of the best potentials in group singing is that all the folks involved can, together, make a beautiful thing of a song. Although they are not producing a new thing, they still have the feeling of actually creating the song as it comes gradually to full life and meaning in their own minds and voices, or of re-creating it when they sing it again. Even the least able of the group feels the beauty and expressiveness of the whole group's singing as though it were his own.

One more reason for group singing is the sport it can be, as quick-witted and producing of keen pleasure as any ball game. It can even offer competition, though winning is always a victory for everybody. For example, *The Galway Piper* calls for the nimblest and most precise enunciation possible, a command of breath, and a keen sense of timing, such as any sport demands, to sing it as fast, clearly, lightly, and rhythmically as it should be. A round, like *Come, Follow*, calls for similar and additional skills also not dependent on any special musical talent, but only on a sporting attitude. Even that much skill, besides being fun in itself, tends to make one like singing all the more. The more one likes it, the bigger the urge to improve—to get some other reward from it. Music, unlike many a physical sport, can be carried on into increasingly rich enjoyment throughout a lifetime. Informal group singing can be the best introduction to music for the most people, and lead to greater enjoyment of all music. #

MR. ZANZIG *needs no introduction to our readers. Formerly a music specialist on the NRA staff, editor of* Singing America *and many other NRA books on music, he is now a member of the Music Committee of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities.*

Music is like a voice speaking. What is it saying? Who says it? Through our intuitions we may have a glimpse of the answers to these questions . . . . Some of them concern the physical part of our lives—others the more profound and mysterious aspects. Science helps us to understand many phases of the material and dynamic sides of life, but the highest reaches of music come thrillingly close to the central core and essence of life itself.

—Leopold Stowkowski

PROGRAM NOTES

"You, Too, Are Liable"

Because of the widespread misconception of the legal use of records, we have obtained permission from American Squares *Magazine to reprint the following correspondence*:

American Squares,
1159 Broad Street,
Newark 2. N. J.
Gentlemen:

In Madison [New Hampshire], we have been running some small, nonprofit square dances for the youth of the town. We have been approached by a representative of ASCAP, who says we need a license. Would you be able to clarify this for us?

We are not in a position to pay any license fee, as the dances are not being run for a profit. We have never before had any question concerning the payment of a fee for the use of the records, and did not receive a satisfactory answer to our questions from ASCAP.

Is there a copyright on the recordings of Lloyd Shaw, Herman, Folkraft, and so on, which precludes their use at a public dance?—Ralph R. Acker.

Mr. Ralph R. Acker,
Silver Lake, New Hampshire,
Dear Mr. Acker:

We are in receipt of your letter and beg to advise that if you are running a public dance hall you are very definitely liable for payments of license fees to ASCAP. The only material that is not subject to ASCAP licensing is folk music, which falls into the public-domain classification. ASCAP is an association whose business is to protect copyright holders.

The important thing for you to remember is this . . . *if you use phonograph records published by Folkraft, Folk Dancer, or Kismet, you can be sure that the material is public domain and not subject to license.*

Practically *all other* square-dance labels are today publishing copyrighted popular tunes, and the law specifically gives the right to ASCAP to license halls for use of these tunes in public dances.

Frank L. Kaltman, *Publisher*
American Squares

• There are many generally ignored ramifications of this subject and it may be well to elaborate on a few of them:

About the commonest misapprehension held by the public is the legal meaning of "public performance for profit." This does not mean that you are not liable if you don't make money on the operation. If you charge admission, profit is legally assumed, whether you realize a profit, break even, or lose money. Substitution of a "voluntary contribution" for a set admission fee does not release you from responsibilities . . . as some individuals have found from tussles with the Internal Revenue Department. The fact that the recording company paid for permission to record and market a copyrighted tune does not release you from responsibili- use the record in a "public performance for profit."

If a caller uses a copyrighted melody on a record, as an accompaniment to his calling, you do not have the right to record this performance on a tape recorder or otherwise; and unless the caller owns the title to the copyright he cannot legally give you permission to do so. Even in the case of music not copyrighted, the caller cannot ethically give you permission to record his performance to a recorded accompaniment unless he secures "performance rights" from the musicians who made the recording. Ignoring this item won't bring down ASCAP on your neck, but the American Federation of Musicians could put you and your hall on their blacklist. Finally, even some "calls" are copyrighted.

May we also remind you that "everybody does it" is not a valid excuse. If someone decided to use you for an example or a test case it would be expensive . . . win, lose, or draw.—The Editor, *American Squares*.

For That Valentine Party

These Valentine ideas may not be new to you, but they will be to your party group. Include them, and see for yourself!

I'll String Along with You (Couple Contest). Hide many short lengths of string throughout the hall. Choose partners to go "hunting" with. Couples tie strings together as they find them. Couples having the longest string at the end of a given period will have the longest life of happiness—together.

My Heart's on My Sleeve (Relay). The girls line up in two or more teams at one end of the room, and the boys in the same way at the other end of the room. Each girl is given a red cloth heart and three pins. At the signal the first girl in each team runs to the first boy in the team opposite and pins the heart patch on his sleeve. As soon as it is on she runs back and touches the next in line who runs over and pins her patch on the next boy in line. As each contestant has either pinned the patch on or had it pinned on they go to the foot of the line.

Lovers' Fun (Couple Contest). String a wire across the room about six feet from the floor. Suspend paper hearts from the wire at different heights. The guests pair up for this game, and the object is to have the girls "snip hearts from the sky." A girl is blindfolded and turned around three times. In one hand she holds a pair of scissors, in the other the end of a piece of string about two feet in length. Her partner holds the other end of the string and tries to guide her to a heart by the movement of the string.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUES for

Norman P. Miller

"There must be means of communication. A common language must be worked out . . ."

Problems are encountered in the application of research methods and techniques in the field of recreation. The emphasis currently placed on applied research approaches, in terms of surveys, studies, and other fact-gathering efforts, and by many types of agencies, suggests the need for critical examination of the results of these efforts, and the methods used in obtaining them.

For any type of recreation service there is usually a working philosophy that undergirds the action. Ideally, this philosophy is founded upon sound principles and established criteria and serves as a frame of reference and testing area for interpretation of data, weighing of factors, and answering of operational questions. For example, the establishment of priorities in terms of expenditures for new equipment should reflect the philosophy of the recreation department and, this is important, in light of current conditions. It is the basis for decision and action.

At a time when the demand for recreation services is increasing greatly, and the means for providing services is so variable, it appears particularly appropriate that attention be devoted to the basis upon which administrative decision and action is predicated. The need for sound creative planning is paramount. For this planning to be possible, administrators need facts and the "know-how" to interpret them. This is where the researcher enters the picture. He is a collector and analyzer of facts, a tester of ideas. Normally, for applied research to be effective, at least four conditions should exist: problems that need defining; interest in using research in problem solving; free discussion between the researcher and the recreation people; and anticipation of making necessary changes should results warrant it.

These conditions are all too rarely found in the recreation setting and, as a result, many current attempts at research are ineffectual or wasted. There appears to be a difference between the goals of the researcher and those of the administrator. What evidence is there to support this hypothesis?

First. The researcher needs to know why the administrator does things a certain way. He needs to have concrete statements of philosophy, objectives, and purposes. Further, he may need to have some assurance that these statements have some general acceptance and are agreed upon in the profession at large or, at the very least, by the administrator's own staff. For example, suppose one wishes to study the effectiveness of a playground program. One of the first questions a researcher would ask is, "What is the purpose of a playground? What are its objectives?" The answers to these apparently simple questions are essential in the evaluation process. Yet, how many recreation departments have ever clearly stated their philosophy on these matters? Where in the recreation literature can one find these answers? And, if one has these answers, by what means does he measure the effectiveness of the playground? Certainly attendance count is the most common measuring device, but is it applied objectively—is it valid? Does it measure the degree of accomplishment of objectives?

By and large, the working philosophy in recreation departments has been developed separately, on the basis of practice and trial-and-error, rather than in light of facts that have been adequately tested. This does not imply that much of the established practice is necessarily poor or unreliable but rather that we may not know why we do things. Thus, it is very difficult to prove why things we call "best" are best. Recreation needs to replace the "rule of the thumb" with the slide rule approach.

Second. The researcher and the administrator should have some common approach to problems and should share a willingness to completely test, not just what is new, but traditional tasks as well, experimenting with better ways of performing them.

The administrator too frequently depends upon only partially validated facts and criteria for the solution of specific problems of atypical cases. This may be because of a conflict between the immediate needs of the administrator and the problem itself. The administrator may need to solve a pressing problem, or one that has greater recognition in his eyes, whereas this problem may be only part of a larger picture in the eyes of the researcher. To the latter, one or more other problems may need to be solved first, before an adequate answer can be given, or several others should be worked on concurrently, in order that conclusions be valid. The administrator, however, under the urgency of time may not wish to wait for the total process. He wants an answer, so he acts on the partially put-together jigsaw. Thus, lip service is given research, in that data is accepted as satisfactory for the solution of the immediate problem although it appears incomplete to the researcher. Examples of this type of conflict are frequently demonstrated in planning research where the plan conceived, designed, and drawn up by the planner and based on the research data becomes distorted or changed or only partially accepted after the buffeting of budget and commission hearings and exposure to other related pressures.

Third. The results of the testing of administrative ideas,

DR. MILLER *is associate professor of physical education, University of California, Los Angeles, and president of the the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.*

concepts, and practices need to be communicated and shared between researchers and administrators, and some common language must be worked out. There must be means of communication. [See "Let's Say What We Mean," page 66.—Ed.]

In recreation, the consumer of research—practitioner or administrator—appears to lag behind other disciplines and professional fields. This is demonstrated by the relatively elementary types of questions asked in recreation; a general lack of understanding of basic terminology and procedures employed in research; and almost a distrust of research, the result of either too insufficient background and understanding or a reluctance to operate upon an approach other than empirical.

The process of communicating research results through publication appears to be the responsibility of no particular agency or organization. This is readily apparent in the dearth of publications about research put out in the field of recreation. For example, in the year 1957, there was only one research article published in the *Research Quarterly of AAHPER*, one in the *ARS Bulletin*, and three in RECREATION Magazine, which includes NRA reports of research abstracts. This meager showing certainly does not reflect the total research effort of the recreation profession, but it does in terms of published results. There are other evidences of the interpretation of research findings, but they are obvious only in those articles that provide details and descriptive accounts of solutions to operating problems in specific locations. This indicates the limited extent to which existing channels of publication are utilized concerning completed research. Discussions of this subject should be encouraged, as should be the efforts of the National Advisory Committee on Research of the National Recreation Association, in establishing a clearing house for research and the publication of bibliographies and abstracts. The extent to which these efforts are utilized, however, has not yet been determined, nor has the extent to which recreation people read and use research findings in related fields and disciplines.

Fourth. In the light of new facts and tested data, some change should take place, or, at least, there should be some evidence of agreement and uniformity developing in recreation practice. Yet, in administrative planning and decision making, complete objectivity appears impossible.

Subjective decisions and value judgments are too often made. Factors are affected, emotionally or otherwise, by the administrator, which in turn affects not only the accumulation but also the interpretation of data. Playground staffs are found to be performing unnecessary tasks. Realignment of duties and responsibilities is indicated.

It may be necessary for public opinion or support to shift or alter before new action or change can take place. This type of delay is unavoidable. The real danger is that most problems delineated by administrators for possible research solution appear to lend themselves only to immediate solution for a specific situation. Often-heard statements such as, "What worked in your community would not work in mine," are examples of the supposedly atypical problem with which the researcher is frequently confronted. From the research approach, valid criteria and principles should be applicable to most communities and to many sets of circumstances. Recreation must begin to solidify some of its operation into a realistic pattern.

On the surface, the above analysis appears to reflect several irreconcilable conflicts. The purpose of this analysis, however, is merely to identify the problem by examining the factors and conditions that are currently in operation, in order to achieve a basis for suggestions. The following solution is proposed, assuming that it will be very difficult for the recreation administrator to control all of the factors identified above. It is in the designing or developing of research methods and approaches that deal with these factors, that the best prospect for success lies.

Implications

The three essential ingredients for designing an approach to an administrative research problem are: a clear delineation of the thinking of the administration as it relates to the problem, including agreement upon a common philosophy for the study and clearly defined objectives and purposes; agreement upon the conceptualization of the problem to be studied and what the needs of administration are for the study; agreement upon the data to be collected and how they will be used.

These phases imply that the design of a study is best accomplished on a team approach basis. Further, they imply that it may be necessary to develop language which will be mutually understood, that will relieve some of the anxieties of administrators regarding terminology to be used in recreation research. The administrator and the practitioner must be informed as findings are accumulated in the study, particularly in each successive important step and as their collection, interpretation, and application occur.

Another thing needed is a voice for research. The gap between researcher and practitioner can only be bridged by means of better and more specific opportunities and channels for communication and interpretation. The conduct of research without the publication of the methods of findings is unwise and retards our efforts. It is important for the specific agency that conducts research to see that these results are written up formally and distributed to all who might be related to the study.

An important component of the team approach is the subsequent encouragement offered recreation administrators to place more trust in the results of research as a basis for administrative decision in the planning process. Also, there is a general reluctance on the part of recreation administrators to change operating patterns, even in the face of objective evidence and data, a tendency to be enthusiastic verbally

about research, but still with the "let-George-do-it attitude!"

Actually, use of the team approach, with an operating plan that requires close cooperation and development of common agreement and philosophy, would do much to break down some of the traditional thinking concerning relationships between the researcher and the administrator. The relegation of the researcher to the traditional ivory-tower role does a disservice, not only to the researcher but also to the profession, and should be dispensed with as quickly as possible. The researcher can do much in this direction hy assisting the administrator to better understand the importance of investigating problems not foreseen initially as problems, and of sometimes going just one step farther to make sure that the data is satisfactory. It is through this accumulation of factual information that researchers really can help the administrator make objective decisions and judgments.

Certainly, the experience of others in this field can add much to this development, and it is hoped they will come forward to suggest ways and means by which this can further be interpreted and implemented. #

Squaw Valley Prepares for the Olympics

Kenneth A. Hill

THE clang and clatter of construction activity is echoing from dawn to dusk at Squaw Valley, California, as the organizing committee for the 1960 Winter Olympics prepares the area for this renown international event. Squaw Valley is 3326 miles from New York, 483 from Los Angeles, 200 from San Francisco, and 40 from Reno. It is a natural amphitheater in the Sierra Nevadas, a half-mile wide and two miles long, with Squaw Peak rising to 8885 feet at its west end.

The 1960 Winter Olympic Games will be held February 18-28, with approximately one thousand athletes from thirty to thirty-five nations. Closing date for final entries received is not to be until 1960, fourteen days before commencement of the games. Maximum entries allowed are three competitors from each country for individual events, and one team from each country for each team event.

Over ten million dollars worth of facilities, specifically designed for the games, are being constructed in and near Squaw Valley. The games area includes over six thousand acres of land, five hundred of which will be incorporated in the California State Park System and become a permanent public winter sports area operated by the State of California Division of Beaches and Parks. All this property is within the Tahoe National Forest.

The arena will seat 11,000 persons, and an 85′ by 190′ ice rink will be located in its center. The building will be enclosed on three sides, with the south side open looking onto the speed skating rink and the ski jumps. The stands on the south side of the ice will swing back for the opening and closing ceremonies in order that the ice arena can open out onto the speed-skating

Squaw Valley's prize-winning arena.

rink. The design of the ice arena has already won first prize in the nationwide *Progressive Architecture* Design Awards for 1958, in which there were over six hundred entries. The 400-meter-speed-skating rink is artifically refrigerated, the first ever to be used in Olympic competition.

For the first time in the Winter Olympics, all of the competing athletes will be housed together in a separate village. This 300-room, seven-building settlement is being built in a secluded area at the valley's northwest corner.

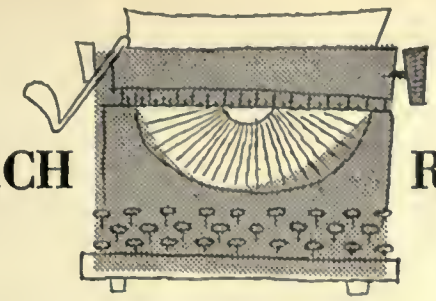
The slopes of four peaks surrounding Squaw Valley are being used as the course for the six Alpine events. A new 3200-foot double chairlift has been completed on Little Papoose Peak, to add to the three existing lifts serving KT-22 and Squaw Peak. For ski-jumping events, 45-, 60-, and 80-meter jumps are being constructed.

Major tryout competitions in sports on the program of the VIIIth Winter Games will be staged in Squaw Valley during the 1958-59 winter season. These pre-Olympic testing events will include Alpine and Nordic skiing events, the Biathlon, speed-skating and figure-skating competitions.

The California State Legislature has appropriated $7,990,000 for the staging of the games, in addition to $43,000,000 the state is spending to widen to four lanes major highways leading to Squaw Valley. The State of Nevada legislature has voted $200,000 to use in the staging of the games and has established the Nevada Olympic Commission to work with the organizing committee. A new Reno Municipal Airport is being constructed to accommodate the expected heavy air traffic.

Public housing accommodations for more than thirty thousand are available within a radius of forty miles of Squaw Valley. Housing offices will be set up in the surrounding area. Inquiries should be directed to the Housing Director, Organizing Committee—VIIIth Olympic Winter Games, 333 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California. #

MR. HILL *is superintendent of recreation in Reno, Nevada.*



RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George Butler

Criteria and Standards

Since March, 1945, a Technical Advisory Committee on Recreation has been advising the Philadelphia City Planning Commission on the formulation of standards and the evaluation of basic policies and objectives for a public recreation program. A report, *Recreation Plan for Philadelphia*, issued by the commission in September, 1958, presents criteria for the selection and development of recreation sites and standards for different types of recreation areas adapted to the conditions and needs in this city of over two million population. The standards cover three types of playgrounds, calling for from three to eight acres to serve a radius varying from one-quarter to one-half mile and twelve to thirteen thousand people. Playfield standards call for a site of eight to twenty acres to serve five or six playground service areas. Other proposals call for a district park of from twenty to one hundred acres serving a major section of the city and for a regional park of three hundred to two thousand five hundred acres to be provided within forty minutes travel time of a majority of homes in the metropolitan region.

Value of Research Studies

Joseph S. Holland, president of the New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders, in a recent issue of *New Jersey County Government*, urged that the association employ a competent director of research to be available to all counties in the state. He cited the values that have resulted from several research studies conducted in Mercer County (where he is director of the County Freeholder Board), one of them a comprehensive survey conducted by the National Recreation Association. Mr. Holland stated: "Research does more than uncover facts. It separates them from fiction. It fosters objective thinking. It discards the individual, the personal, the selfish viewpoint. It insures a solid base. . . ."

Landscape Design

The University of Pennsylvania has been awarded a $36,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to continue and expand a study of landscape architecture in its relation to urban development. The grant will be used to extend a project examining landscape designs for highways, playgrounds, parks, and city open spaces, as well as commercial and housing development. The project will enable two experts in the field to study material gathered from world-wide periodicals.—*Parks and Recreation*, October 1958.

New High in Golf Courses

Although many golf courses, especially in metropolitan areas, have been transformed into subdivisions in recent years, records assembled by the National Golf Foundation show a total of 5,718 regulation golf courses in operation in 1958. This is a new postwar high and represents a net gain of 642 such courses in the five-year period since 1953. In addition to 182 new regulation courses, 38 new 'par or 'short' golf courses were opened for play in 1958.

Sources of Funds

The July 14, 1958, issue of *Recreation Views*, issued by the Recreation Division, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in Olympia, contains a comprehensive report on sources of the funds expended by full-time municipal park and recreation departments in the state. Separate figures are reported for the three largest cities with a total combined population of 926,000, and for seven smaller cities, with a combined population of 146,345.

Seventy-four per cent of the money spent in the three largest cities came from general funds and seventy-six per cent of the total in the seven smaller cities. Only one large city mentioned budgeted funds from the school district; none of the smaller cities reported funds from this source, although a number of cities use certain school facilities and have contractual agreements with school authorities.

Only one small city reported Community Chest funds and its services extended beyond the corporate limits of the city. Sixteen per cent of the budgets of the larger cities come from fees and charges; nine per cent, in the case of five smaller cities. Only one small city reported income from contributions, although a number of the others received donations of equipment, materials, and services.

Evidence that many municipalities tax their ingenuity to obtain sufficient funds to maintain recreation facilities and programs was indicated by the following additional sources of income; rentals, electric meters and refunds, a housing authority, pinball licenses, insurance dividends, payments in lieu of taxes, transfers from current expenses, and sanitary sewer funds.

Bond issues for park and recreation purposes continued to have hard sledding in Washington State. In the March elections, for example, out of $4,290,000 proposed for parks and recreation, only three propositions for a total of $328,000 were approved in three cities. These were for a swimming pool, park improvements, and land acquisition.

The total expenditures for parks and recreation in the three large cities averaged $4.19 per capita; in the seven smaller cities, $3.98 per capita. These figures indicate that Washington cities are expending about two-thirds of the amount widely recognized as a desirable standard. #

MR. BUTLER *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

An article inviting discussion from the reader. . . .

Let's Say What We Mean

Charles K. Brightbill

Mister New Word butted in
To the trade's lingo confusion:
"Let me help you for a change
To come to a conclusion."
"Get out of here," the others said,
"We don't welcome your intrusion,
We want to stay the way we've been,
Alone with our illusion."

The above may not have been exactly what Carl Ruud, an imaginative graduate recreation student at the University of Illinois, had in mind when he undertook to explain to his friends what he was studying, but it might well have been. At any rate, it was this kind of dilemma that prompted him to produce the interesting terms which follow.

These words, their definitions, and shades of meanings were not arrived at quickly. They are, rather, the result of careful research, and checking with educators, practitioners, students, and experts in nomenclature and lexicography.

Everyone knows that, even within the profession, the word *recreation* is used to describe many different situations. Incomprehensibility, misunderstanding and misinterpretation result; and an individual, especially a layman, might easily lump together painting a picture, operating an intramural sports program, and studying the recreative uses of leisure in an academic setting. Similarly, for lack of more specific terminology, there is indiscriminate use of terms supposedly modifying the word *recreation.* For example, from the standpoint of basic function, there is tremendous difference between a municipal recreation department, which provides public recreation programs, services, and facilities and the recreation department of a college or university, which offers a program of instruction and research in this particular field. Yet we commonly refer to both agencies as *recreation departments.*

The partial answer, at least, to such confusion would appear to be in the composition of clearly defined new words, properly constructed, with appropriate prefixes and suffixes. This is what brought Ruud to suggest *recreology* as an appropriate term to mean "the science of man's recreative use of leisure." Its prefix, from *rec*-reate—not *re*-create—limits it to man's recreative efforts and its suffix, *-ology*, denotes a science or branch of knowledge. In this particular field of study, one treats with the acts, states, and agents of recreation as problems; the forces and effects of recreation are investigated; and the recreation movement, its methods and experiences are explored. In this sense, it clearly represents a particular body of concepts and does *not* mean engaging in leisure activity, per se.

At first glance, you may think that *recreology* may not be the right word, but, when applied in the manner described, it is at least specific, definitive, and sound. Dr. Harris W. Wilson of the University of Illinois English Department says that, after considering "the etymological and semantic aspects of the coinage, *recreology*, and its various forms, I find it completely acceptable in linguistic terms."

In the research process, Ruud sought the opinions and reactions of a number of well-known people in the recreation profession, who, by and large, approved the new terminology. Among them were: Dr. Harlan G. Metcalf, Cortland College, New York; Dr. Garrett Eppley, Indiana University; Dr. Harold D. Meyer, University of North Carolina, who was enthusiastic after polling the opinions of more than a dozen practitioners in the state; and George Hjelte, general manager of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department, who said he was intrigued. He said further, "Such a word is needed and I think would have a good chance of being accepted." Not all the opinions of other well-informed and respected persons in the profession were favorable; from some the term received a lukewarm reception; from others outright opposition.

How do these terms strike *you*? If you like the word *recreology* and the words associated with it, use them. I do, and intend to! #

MR. BRIGHTBILL *is head of the department of recreation at the University of Illinois in Urbana.*

RECREOLOGY AND RECREATION

RECREOLOGY (pronounced rec re ol n ji)	RECREATION
I **Recreology**—from *recreote*: to refresh after toil or exertion; and from *ology*: meaning description; term for a science or a branch of knowledge.	I **Recreation**—from recreate: to refresh after toil or exertion; and from *tion*: signifying act, state, or agent.
a. The science of man's recreative use of leisure; dealing with the acts, states, and agents of recreation.	a. The act of recreating or state of being recreated.[1]
b. That body of knowledge concerned with the past, present, and future of the recreation movement.	b. Activities which are diversionary in character and have a beneficial effect of a physical, mental, and/or an emotional nature.[2]
c. The science which investigates the forces and effects of the various forms of recreation.	c. A condition or state of being typified by wholesome, abundant living; worthy use of time during leisure.
d. That branch of knowledge concerned with man's use, misuse, and/or abuse of leisure.	d. Activity voluntarily engaged in during leisure and primarily motivated by the satisfaction or pleasure derived therefrom.[3]
e. That body of knowledge examined attentively by those endeavoring to be educated formally for the worthy use of leisure.	
II **Recreological**—(adj.) tending toward or pertaining to recreology.	II **Recreational**—(adj.) belonging to or pertaining to recreation.
III **Recreologically**—(adv.) according to principles of or as regards recreology.	III **Recreationally**—(adv.) according to the prineiples of or as regards recreation.
IV **Recreologist**—(n.) one who is learned in or one who makes a specialty of the study of recreology; a teacher or agent of recreology.	IV **Recreationist**—(n.) a participant in recreation.
V **Recreologer**—(n.) a recreologist.	V **Recreator**—(n.) an agent or teacher of recreation.
VI **Recreologize**—(v.) to work with recreological concepts or activities.	VI **Recreate**—(v.) to participate in recreation.

[1] *Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary of the English Language.* New York: Standard Reference Works Publishing Company. 1956.
[2] *Basic Concepts of Hospital Recreation.* American Recreation Society, Washington, D.C. 1953, pp. 3-4.
[3] Brightbill and Meyer. *Recreation Text and Readings.* New York: Prentice-Hall. 1953, p. 50.

CARL RUUD, *Graduate Assistant, Department of Recreation, University of Illinois.*

Peter L. Dixon

A modern-day underwater rescue team—including helicopter, speedboat, frogmen—is now operated by Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation.

Recreation's Responsibility for Diving

The interests of people during their leisure time are the concern of public recreation departments.

SKIN AND SCUBA DIVING is now big business and one of the fastest growing sports in the United States. As a form of recreation, this new subsurface activity is attracting many people who are not trained nor physically ready to enter the underwater environment. *Skin Diver* magazine, the enthusiasts' monthly, reports 401 skin and scuba diving clubs in this country. (Skin diving is sometimes called "free" diving.)

Skin and scuba diving can be done safely. Organizations using self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba), if they maintain standards for safety, and train their divers in safety techniques, do not have serious accidents. The Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, California, and the Los Angeles County Lifeguard Underwater Search and Recovery team have been using skin and scuba diving techniques for several years without any serious accidents. The safety program of both organizations is based on extensive preliminary training and frequent refresher dives. Scripps trains each new diver for three weeks, in the use of scuba and then only qualifies the beginners to depths above twenty-five feet. Subsequent training and experience are required for qualification to dive at deeper levels.

Scripps' diving log shows that only seven minor accidents have occurred in two years of scuba diving, with over four thousand dives recorded. Scripps is now thinking of extending its diver training program to a month. The subjects covered in the training programs of both Los Angeles County and Scripps include a thorough background in physics and physiology as related to the diver, knowledge of the marine environment, and an extensive background of supervised preliminary diving skills. The individual diver must be trained, physically fit, and emotionally stable. Available accident statistics show that untrained and inexperienced divers are the ones who join the mortality tables first.

If organized recreation is a reflection of the interests of people in their leisure time, then the area of skin and scuba diving should be considered a responsibility of the recreation profession. To a small extent and in a limited area some recreation departments are involving themselves with such diving programs.

MR. DIXON *is director of the junior lifeguard program, Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Angeles, California.*

In a recent survey made by the author, questionnaires were mailed to all California municipal and county recreation departments and districts asking:

1. Does your department now have a skin or scuba diving program?
2. Does your department plan a skin or scuba diving program in the foreseeable future?
3. If you now have a program, where was your leadership obtained?
4. If your department plans a program for the future, where will leadership be obtained?

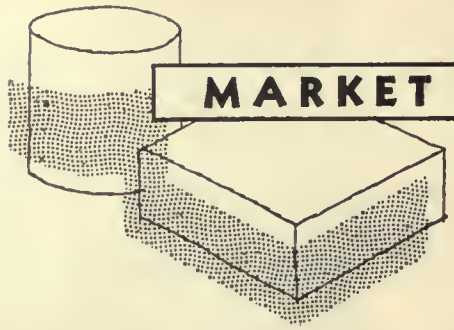
Its purpose was to discover the extent of concern and involvement of California recreation departments with skin and scuba diving.

Of the 232 departments receiving them, 132 responded and of these forty-eight indicated interest. Fifteen departments are now offering skin or scuba diving programs and seventeen plan programs in the foreseeable future. Several departments expressed interest but lacked facilities; some assist local groups by providing pools and meeting places; eight departments were interested but had no immediate plans.

The growing popularity of this sport indicates a need for some organization to take the responsibility for training leaders. The Los Angeles County Recreation Department is now training a limited number and supplies instructors for several communities.

Other leadership was obtained from many sources. The aquatics departments of five recreation agencies had their own leaders; several had instructors from local diving clubs. These agencies also expressed a wide choice of areas from which to obtain leadership. Local clubs were mentioned most frequently. Three departments are planning to use Los Angeles County trained instructors; several agencies plan to use volunteer leadership; three cannot obtain any.

Since this sport requires a great deal of skill and experience, leadership must be of the highest quality. No matter how well meaning an instructor may be, any misinformation or unsafe technique passed on to students may lead to accidents or loss of life. If recreation departments are to become involved with underwater recreation, their primary responsibility is to provide the best leadership. Safety underwater cannot be emphasized enough! #



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• A new popular-priced phonograph, which also plays transcriptions, is now available from the Califone Corporation. It incorporates many features that recommend it for a recreation or community center, community theater, or any other such place where a sturdy, not-too-heavy machine is needed. The Director Model 12V-9 incorporates a plug-in cartridge, for either monaural or stereo, an outlet for second channel stereo operation, and automatic arm rest, which secures the arm automatically, thus protecting the cartridge and needles, in spite of careless public use. The unit floats on cushioned spring feet to prevent groove jumping due to floor vibration. With 12-inch extended range, heavy-duty loudspeakers, it will reach an audience of 1500 persons. It can play recordings up to 16 inches in diameter. For information, write Geri Langsner, Califone Corporation, 1041 North Sycamore Avenue, Hollywood 38, California.

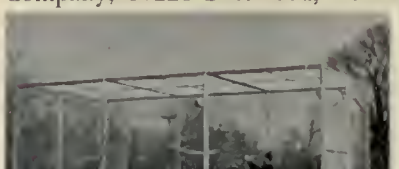
• The teaching of science has become extremely important in the United States, and many recreation departments have taken on various phases of it as part of their programs. The Product Design Company produces many materials suitable for teachers in schools and colleges, which could be easily adapted to recreation use. Of these, the conservation project kit would probably be the most interesting. For this project, children gather things like soil, twigs, moss, and topsoil, to build models representing various farm and woodland scenes. By studying nature in microcosm, the children come to understand various aspects of conservation that involve different kinds of soil, topsoil, and subsoil; plant cover as erosion prevention; formation of gullies and their repair; misuse of land by man; terracing; river-bed erosion; and landscaping a city lot. The importance of forests in water conservation, recreation, and as wildlife habitats is emphasized, too. The kit contains a polystyrene tray 20½″ by 28″ by 2″ deep, a drain, clamp, siphon tube, 38-page illustrated teacher's manual, student worksheets, and a mountain unit set. For further information about this and the other kits, write Product Design Company, 2796 Middlefield Road, Redwood City, California.

• Puzzle Blank is just that—a blank jigsaw puzzle—with pieces cut so they can be removed, but not so deeply that they fall out. The gimmick in this product is its blankness, so that the individual can make his own design. It can be painted, finger painted, crayoned, or decorated in any way the user sees fit. The writer's six-year-old daughter loved it; and it would have many fine applications for recreation leaders working with the ill and handicapped. Write Pronto Sales, 408 S. W. Second Avenue, Portland 4, Oregon.

• A maintenance product called Tisit has many labor-saving uses that would make it invaluable in administering recreation and park areas. Equipped with a high-velocity blower assembly, and with either gasoline engine or electric motor, the Tisit blows leaves into piles, removes them from

fence rows, monuments, shrubbery, and also removes debris in parking areas and bus stops. It can also ventilate manholes, underground vaults, tanks, and boilers. The suction side cleans motors, electric panels, machinery, boxcars, trucks, buses, boilers, furnaces, and houses and buildings under construction. The Tisit comes either wheel or skid mounted. Write the Michigan Production Engineering Company, 1796 East Nine Mile Road, Hazel Park, Michigan.

• In recreation and sports, as anywhere else, things are always coming unstuck. For these emergencies, a new chemical in the adhesive field has been developed; called K-26, it is both transparent and nontoxic. This new product repairs, insulates, and waterproofs in such situations as a leak in a fuel or gas line; repairing leaks in boats, buckets, pails, and any other kind of metal or plastic container. K-26 can be used to repair waders, life jackets, cushions, the tips, ferrules, and grips on rods and golf clubs. It toughens with age, and once set and hardened, is unaffected by gasoline, oil, naphtha, or water. Write the Automatic Service Supply Company, 17225 Sherwood, Detroit 12, Michigan.



• Depending on the climate and the weather, there are many indoor games that would be fun to play outdoors if the ball chasing involved did not make them unfeasible. With the design and invention of the Sportatron, a vest-pocket gym that does almost everything an indoor gym can do, new outdoor fun in recreation and sports is now possible. In an area 12′ by 24′, this new device can accommodate modified versions of baseball, tennis, golf, soccer, volleyball, basketball, squash, and florball. It is ideal, too, for individual practice as it can accommodate full swings with bat, racket, or club. Games move faster because they are streamlined to fit the smaller space, and also because the ball is back in play more quickly. More information is available from G. F. Browne, Sportatron Company of America, Inc., 38 Green Street, New London, Connecticut.

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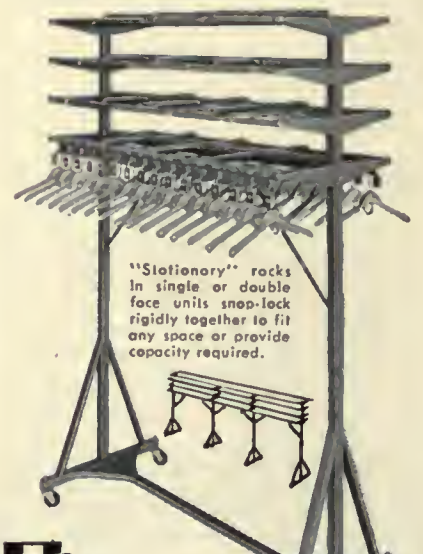
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Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, *January 1959.*
Christmas at Nela Park (outdoor lighting).
A City-School Swim Center, *H. K. Hunter.*

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *January 1959.*
Special issue on pencil sketching.

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *November 1958.*
What Do We Want in Leadership? *Martin Gold.*
Give Campers the Thrill of True Outdoor Living, *Lois Goodrich.*

THE CATHOLIC CHARITIES REVIEW, *December 1958.*
Leisure-Time Activities the Exceptional Child Enjoys, *Sister Mary Sheila.*

NEA JOURNAL, *November 1958.*
Current Research on Creativity, *Viktor Lowenfeld.*

PARKS AND SPORTS GROUNDS, *December 1959.*
New Building Methods for Low Cost Grandstands.

PARKS AND RECREATION, *October 1958.*
NSPI Standards for Public Pools.

————, *November 1958.*
Let's Take a Look at Our Public Relations.
Plan Your Battle on Encroachment, *H. E. Wallin.*

THE YWCA MAGAZINE, *January 1959.*
Sought After But Unsung—the Volunteer.

Books & Pamphlets Received

BOOK OF AMERICAN INDIAN GAMES, Allan A. Macfarlan. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 284. $3.95.

BORROWED TREASURE, Anne Colver. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 83. $2.50.

BOXING DICTIONARY, F. C. Avis. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. $2.75.

BRIDGE PLAYERS' GUIDE TO BIDDING. Alfred Sheinwold. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 190. Paper, $1.25.

CHALLENGE OF THE UNKNOWN, Sir Edmund Hillary, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 221. $3.75.

CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING, Clifford P. Keen. Charles M. Speidel, and Raymond H. Swartz. U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 223. $4.50.

CHRISTIAN FINGER PLAYS AND GAMES, Edna Bevan. Zondervan Publishing, Grand Rapids, Mich., Pp. 30. $.50.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN RENEWAL, William Bishop Nixon and Joseph M. Boyd. Tennessee State Planning Commission, C1-121 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville 3. Pp. 245. Free.

COMPLETE GUIDE TO JUDO, Robert W. Smith, Editor. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 249. $3.95.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES (Second Annual Competition). National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 56. Free.

(Cont. on page 72)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration, Frank P. Sherwood and Wallace H. Best. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Pp. 302. $7.50.

This manual for a correspondence course,* developed by the International City Managers' Association, will be of interest to recreation workers, particularly those in supervisory and administrative positions in the public service. There are fifteen chapters dealing with such subjects as "The Supervisor and the Individual," "The Supervisor, the Individual and the Group," "Creating a Climate of Participation," "Communicating Successfully," "Handling Personnel," and others.

Also available is a training kit, which contains case studies, discussion questions (ten per chapter), and two printed pamphlets used in the U. S. Air Force management course for supervisors: *How to Understand Workers* and *How to Apply Techniques of Good Human Relations.* Supplementary materials include a guide and checklist for discussion leaders, selected bibliography on municipal supervision, and a selected list of films and film strips for use in municipal supervisory training. The discussion leader also receives quiz sheets for all students. There is a quiz for each lesson; all questions are either true-false or multiple-choice. This kit is free to those who enroll in the course; otherwise it costs $3.00.

Two sound film strips, developed especially for the course, may be used with it or separately. They are *Developing an Understudy* and *The Supervisor and the Individual.* They cost $30.00 each or $50.00 for the set.—*W. C. Sutherland, director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Games of the Orient, Stewart Culin. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 177. $3.75.

In 1895, Stewart Culin, director of the Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology at the University of Pennsylvania, published a book entitled *Korean Games.* This was a collector's item, limited to 550 copies. Mr. Culin was a noted collector of games of the world; his writings were unique, as the West knew little of this aspect of Oriental culture. Last year, Charles E. Tuttle had the foresight to republish this wonderful book under the title *Games of the Orient.*

Both titles are perhaps misnomers, or at least incomplete, for Mr. Culin, throughout the text and in voluminous footnotes, also presents materials from Western Europe, South America, and the United States, including Alaska. Some of the items discussed are far from the concept of games, as known in the United States.

This treasure—for, indeed, that's what it is—tells how to construct everything from kites to special table games, in addition to giving instructions for playing numerous nonequipment games. There is a wealth of material on the history of many games we know and play today; the charts and diagrams enrich the text. Mr. Culin's style is easy to read and he has the ability of writing instructions in a most readable fashion.

Every professional recreation leader should be acquainted with this material. It is the substance with which we work, and to be effective, we must understand the dimensions of our tools. Mr. Culin helps us to do this in a painless, edifying, and intriguing way.—*Elliott M. Cohen, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

School Sites: Selection, Development, and Utilization, James L. Taylor. Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 91. Paper, $.75.

This publication should be of interest to every recreation executive and board member. It is profusely illustrated with layouts of school sites and contains valuable suggestions with reference to the determination of site needs, the relation of site planning to the school program, and methods of selecting, acquiring, planning, and developing the site. It is

* For complete information regarding the course, write to the International City Managers' Association at the above address.

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(*Continued from Page 70*)

COMMUNITY LIVING IN COOPERATIVE HOUSING, Clara Fox. Play Schools Association, 41 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 80. Paper, $.75.

CONTRACT BRIDGE, Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $.75.

COSTUME BOOK FOR PARTIES ANN PLAYS, THE, Joseph Lecming. J. B. Lippincott, E. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 123. $3.25.

CURLING AT A GLANCE, Dar Curtis. Darwin Curtis, 21 Indian Hill Rd., Winnetka, Ill. Pp. 28. $.25.

DICTIONARY OF PERSONNEL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, Esther L. Becker. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 366. $10.00.

EAGLE SPORTS ANNUAL, Marcus Morris, Editor. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. $2.50.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE SLIDEFILMS, 1958, Mary Horkheimer and John W. Diffor, Editors. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 206. Paper, $6.00.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE TAPES, SCRIPTS, AND TRANSCRIPTIONS, 1959. Educators Progress Service, Box 497, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 229. Paper, $5.75.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILD AND HIS POSTURE PATTERNS, THE, Evelyn A. Davies. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 80. Paper, $.95.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GUIDE TO FREE CURRICULUM MATERIALS (15th Annual Edition), Patricia H. Suttles, Editor. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 318. Paper, $6.50.

FACT BOOK ON AGING. Department of Economic Security, Frankfort, Ky. Pp. 77. Free.

FITNESS OF AMERICAN YOUTH. President's Council on Youth Fitness, 441 G St., N.W., Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 88. Free.

500 GAMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Vernon Howard. Zondervan Publishing, Grand Rapids, Mich. Pp. 92. Paper, $1.50.

FOLK DANCE CATALOG, THE, Compiled by Dolores Filardi. American Squares, 1159 Broad St., Newark 5, N. J. Pp. 159. $3.50 (on looseleaf cards).

FUN FOR THE NOT-SO-YOUNG, Sid G. Hedges. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 142. $3.75.

FUN FROM THE BIBLE, Leda P. McBride. Zondervan Publishing, Grand Rapids, Mich. Pp. 61. Paper, $1.00.

FUN WITH SCRAPS, Viola Hening. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 178. $3.00.

GANG, THE. Herbert Bloch and Arthur Niederhoffer. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 231. $6.00.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN, Elizabeth Halsey and Lorena Porter. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 416. $5.75.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, Ruth Evans, Thelma I. and Mary E. Bacon, and Joie L. Stapleton, McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 317. $5.50.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Charles A. Bucher, Ed. D., and Evelyn M. Reade, Ed. D. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 437. $5.50.

one of the first books to recognize the fundamental importance of cooperative planning on the part of the school with the recreation department and other community agencies in the selecting, acquiring, and developing of school properties.

For example, the author states: "Exploring the possibilities of cooperation with other community agencies is important. At the very least, information should be secured relative to their plans and programs. Park boards and recreation commissions in some communities cooperate with schools in planning facilities for joint usage. Sometimes such an arrangement offers the only solution to securing a desirable site."

Many illustrations demonstrate the importance of planning school sites to serve community as well as school needs. It is pointed out that the school-park idea not only saves the taxpayers money, but provides better resources for school and community programs. Two sections meriting special mention are a report of materials used in surfacing playground areas in a large number of cities and a table setting forth the recommended minimum size of school sites adopted by state education departments.—*George Butler, director, NRA Research Department.*

Sports and Recreation Facilities: For School and Community, M. Alexander Gabrielsen and Caswell M. Miles, Editors. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 370. $6.00 † *

As Dr. Walter D. Cocking, editor of *The School Executive*, states in the foreword: "Editors Gabrielsen and Miles have planned and developed an important and interesting book that should be extremely helpful to all those concerned with the sports facilities and the recreation facilities of both schools and communities." Major emphasis is given to school areas and facilities although, throughout the book, it is recognized that these should be designed for both school and community recreation use. The importance of cooperative planning between school and municipal authorities is stressed by several contributors.

This volume contains more detailed, technical data on the design and construction of various types of facilities than any other single publication. The chapters were written by twenty-one specialists and contain valuable up-to-date information for the guidance of agencies or communities planning to develop such facilities as a gymnasium, indoor or outdoor swimming pool, golf course, or skating rink, among others. Chapters dealing with lighting for sports and various types of surfaces contain detailed information. *Sports and Recreation Facilities* merits a place in every school and recreation library.

Brainstorming, Charles Clark. Creative Thinking Courses, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 262. $4.50.

"Brainstorming," which appears to be increasing in popularity, has proven its value as an idea-producing technique. This book gives a rather clear and comprehensive treatment of brainstorming and covers almost every aspect of the subject, explaining how you can make it work for you.

The author tells the inside facts and explains how this technique can be used for almost any gathering, from family groups to large corporations. He has conducted many brainstorming sessions for important concerns and is available for this type of service.—W. C. SUTHERLAND, *director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Sound Sketches with Rhythm Instruments, J. Lilian Vandevere. Carl Van Roy Co., 2917 Ave. R, Brooklyn 29, New York. Pp. 48. $2.00.

Leaders who have worked with rhythm instruments know that Miss Vandevere was one of the most prolific — and best — writers of rhythm-band scores for children. This new booklet, published posthumously, is excellent and can be put to use immediately in your summer program. It consists of delightful, simple stories that can be read by the leader, told by one child, or divided among a group of children. The stories are accompanied by simple scores for rhythm band instruments, not "pat," but depending upon the child's self-expression and interpretation, not only in music but in basic physical activities.

The illustrations are delightful, the material fresh and natural—a real find.

The Swimming Pool Book, Robert Scharff. M. Barrows and Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 214. $3.50*

The nationwide construction of home and club swimming pools has created a demand for a publication that sets forth in a rather elementary but clear and concise manner the essential information with reference to planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of a small pool. *The Swimming Pool Book* has obviously been designed to meet this need and its contents should be exceedingly useful to any individual or group interested in building an outdoor pool.

* Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

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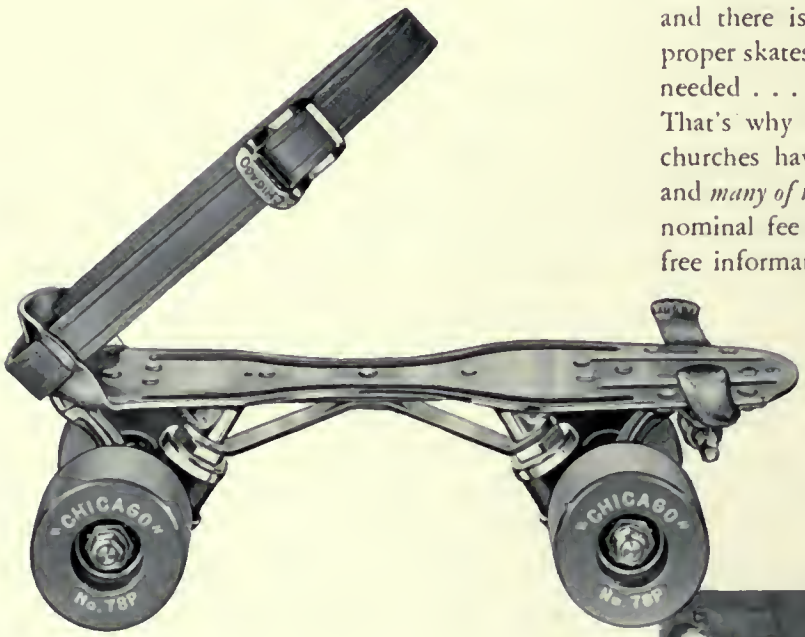

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The National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials, composed of representatives of a variety of recreation publications—national, state, and local—has been established for the purpose of: a) building a closer working relationship between the National Recreation Association and leaders in the recreation field on matters pertaining to publishing activities; b) strengthening the network of recreation publications across the country generally, thus contributing to the stature of the recreation profession. This purpose will be accomplished through advisory functions which also are twofold: one, advisory to the Association; two, advisory to the field. The committee will also act as a clearing house for an exchange of recreation and publishing information.

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MARCH 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

VOL. LII. Price 50 Cents No. 3

On the Cover

TALL TALES. Legends, stories, and nature lore take on a magic under the open sky. They are an important part of camping, hiking trips, picnics, days at the beach, on the lake, or in the mountains. Storyteller James Newman; photo courtesy Hollywood, Florida, Recreation Department.

Next Month

April is always the month for our Annual Playground Issue. Included this year will be several articles on new playground equipment. Among them will be one on "Saddle City," new Oakland, California, playground equipment; "Design for Play," describing five new pieces on Philadelphia's playgrounds. Leadership training, sports leadership, playground activities, our children's fitness, a children's zoo are other subjects covered. "Shooting for the Moon," describes a space-age, day-camp program and is one of several good program articles, and "Teen-Counselor Training" gives details of camp counselor training on the playgrounds.

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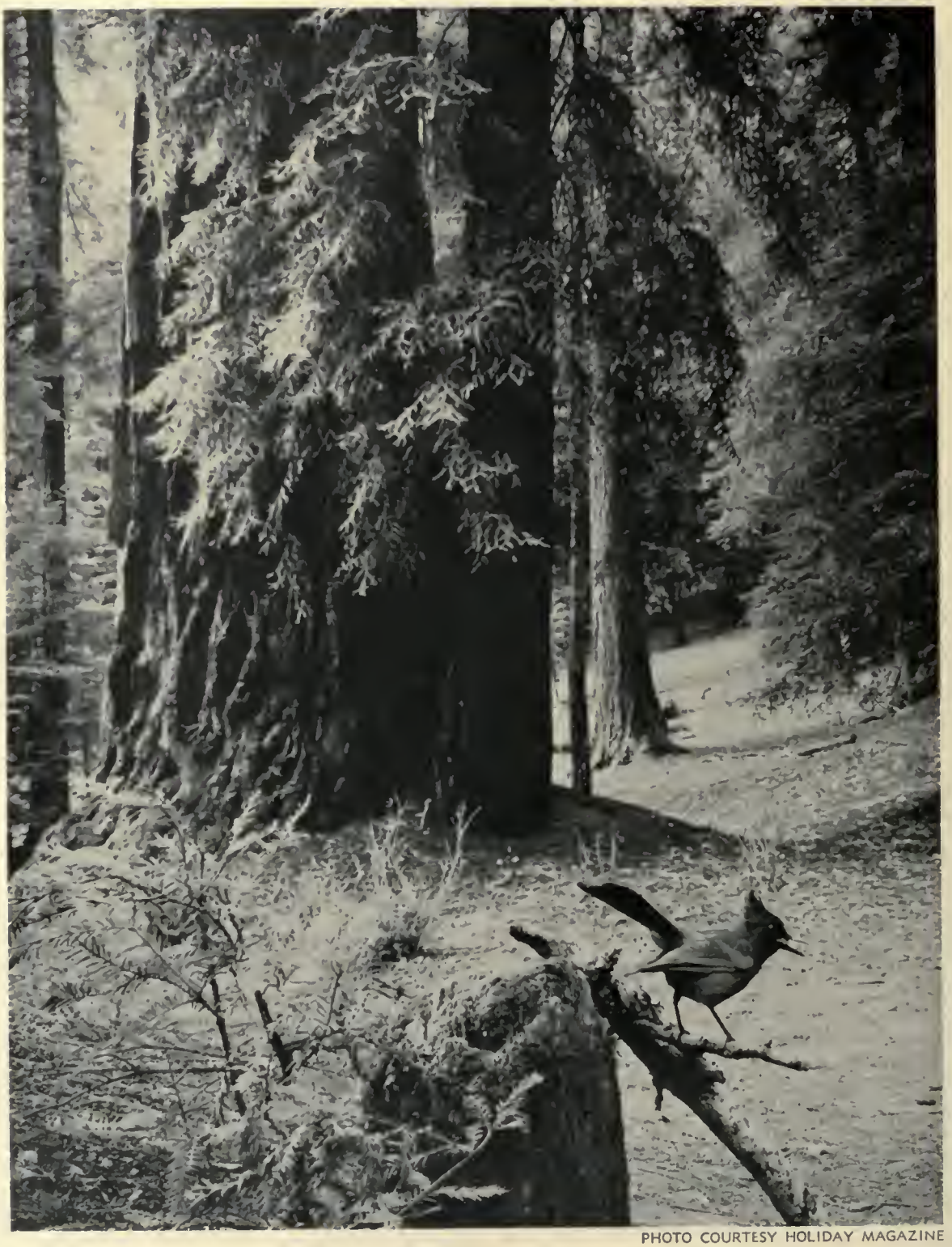

PHOTO COURTESY HOLIDAY MAGAZINE

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines
and the hemlocks,
Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct
in the twilight,
Stand like Druids of old. . . ."

EVANGELINE, *by* HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Harold Zahniser

Editorial

THE LIVING WILDERNESS

IN ADDITION to our needs for urban and suburban spaces, in addition to the need for a countryside of rural loveliness, a landscape of beauty for our living, and in addition to the needs for parkways and well-developed areas for all kinds of outdoor recreation—*in addition* to all these—there is in our planning a need also to secure the preservation of some areas that are so managed as to be left unmanaged. These are the areas that are undeveloped by man's mechanical tools and in every way unmodified by his civilization. They are the areas of wilderness that still live on in our national parks, national forests, state parks and forests, and in various other categories of land. ... .

These are areas . . . in jeopardy, not only from exploitation for commodity purposes, but also from appropriation for engineering uses. Their peculiar values are also in danger from development for recreation, even from efforts to protect and manage them as wilderness.

It is important to recognize these peculiar values. It is important to distinguish our need for the areas as wilderness from the needs which they serve, along with our other outdoor areas of parks, parkways, forests, lakes, and streams.

Of course, there is the practical need that resides in the fact that many people deeply want the wilderness, and there is a need for realizing our ideal of preserving for everyone the privilege of choosing to enjoy the wilderness if he so wishes. We need also to preserve the wilderness because it is something superlative. . . .

But deep down, at the base of all our needs for it, is a profound, a fundamental need—a need that is not only recreational and spiritual but also educational and scientific as well, and withal essential to a true understanding of ourselves, our culture . . . and our place in all nature.

This need is for areas of the earth within which we stand without our mechanisms that make us immediate masters over our environment—areas of wild nature in which we sense ourselves to be dependent members of an interdependent community of living creatures that together derive their existence from the sun.

By definition, this wilderness is a need. The very idea of wilderness as an area without man's influence is man's own concept. Its values are human values. Its preservation is a purpose that arises out of man's own sense of his fundamental needs, and we would surely do well more carefully to consider these needs.

Yet there may be danger in too conscious, too deliberate, too intent an affort to see all in terms of our own welfare. Jesus suggested that self-seeking is not the way to self-realization; not deliberately, but through indirection, human beings realize their best welfare—by losing sight of themselves.

It is a great satisfaction to be able to demonstrate to another that an unspoiled wilderness is important because it serves man's need for "escape," but going to the wilderness to escape from something is no certain way of actually being in the wilderness at all. The only way to escape from one's self in the wilderness is to lose one's self there. More realistically, the true wilderness experience is one not of escaping, but of finding one's self. . . .

The sum of this moralizing may add up to forsaking human arrogance and courting humility in a respect for the community and with regard for the environment. Certainly, the central human importance of such experience constitutes profound evidence of a deep need. . . . An understanding of this fundamental need, as well as of the so-called more practical needs, to meet the recreational demands of people for wilderness experience—this understanding should inspire us anew to work for the perfection of our program for wilderness preservation, a program to serve not only our own human needs but also those of generations to follow. #

Reprinted with permission from The Living Wilderness, *published by the Wilderness Society, Washington, D. C.* MR. ZAHNISER *has been executive secretary of The Wilderness Society and editor of* The Living Wilderness *since 1945.*

Things You Should Know . .

▶ REDESIGNED, AND AVAILABLE FREE, the NRA brochure *Recreation Leadership with the Ill and the Handicapped* is up-to-date and geared to high school and undergraduate college students. It explains the different types of service open to anyone choosing a career in this field. (There is a small charge for quantity lots.)

▶ A DIGEST OF BOATING LAWS for the forty-nine states and the District of Columbia has been published by the Outboard Boating Club of America, according to executive director Guy W. Hughes. Copies are available, upon request, by writing: OBC, 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

▶ A WIDESPREAD SEARCH for a talented tunesmith, capable of producing a suitable Oregon Centennial song has failed to turn up a composer who can fill the bill. This was announced by R. W. Hocks, publicity chairman for the Portland Rainmakers, who have been leading the hunt. Entries can be mailed to Song Committee, Oregon Centennial Commission, 511 Jackson Tower, Portland.

▶ NATIONAL YOUTH FITNESS WEEK—May 3-9, 1959 has been proclaimed by President Eisenhower. A packet of material is available from President's Council on Youth Fitness, Washington 25, D.C.

Don't let this confuse you! The first week in National Recreation Month (June) is still Youth Fitness Week, too. Leaders in the recreation field should therefore cooperate with the former and utilize it as preparation for our own. Physical skills developed in school can be valuable in a community-wide recreation observance in June. Says Dr. Shane MacCarthy, executive director of the President's Council on Youth Fitness, in speaking of the Youth Fitness Program, "I have become increasingly aware of the need for greater interest participation in this vital program. . . . Promote *community* participation, and support your local schools' physical education program."

▶ THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the National Industrial Recreation Association will be held May 24-27, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

▶ THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN: A protest meeting against establishment of a children's summer day camp in a residential neighborhood was held in Stamford, Connecticut, in February. A "Committee to Keep North Stamford Residential" told property owners, "We want to keep our area rustic and rural, peaceful and quiet." A proposed amendment to zoning laws is designed to restrict the establishment and operation of day camps.

▶ FORTY-NINE YEARS OF SERVICE will be marked by March 17th, Camp Fire Girls Founders Day. Their national program "She Cares . . . Do You?" based on the conservation of our national resources, will reach its climax during Camp Fire Girls Golden Jubilee, 1960-61. Thousands of trees will have been planted, recreation areas planned, shelters for wildlife created, streams and waterways improved.

▶ YOUR SPRING RECREATION CALENDAR:
March 29—Easter
April—National Hobby Month
—Cherry Blossom Festivals
May—May Day
—Senior Citizens Month
—American Bicycle Month
NRA District Recreation Conference extends through May.

▶ WHITHER DAY CAMPS? Forty new day camps and play groups were on the New York City scene last year, according to the day camp unit of the city health department. This led to an increase of 5,950 children served over the previous year — totaling 78,000 who were served in the 420 known day camps. There were more and different kinds of programs for teenagers and handicapped.

▶ USA TOUR of the Ceramic International exhibit, which has been open to the public from January 23 through March 8 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, is scheduled for Boston; Manchester, New Hampshire; Cleveland; Detroit; and Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Ceramic International is cosponsored by the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, the Syracuse China Corporation, and the Ferro Corporation of Cleveland. That part of the exhibit selected for the tour contains 203 European works and 138 pieces from the United States, Canada, and Hawaii.

▶ EACH MARCH IS KNOWN AS American Red Cross Month. All of us can help the Red Cross with our time—and dollars. Give to the organization that is "On the Job When You Need It Most." Among the many things it offers are disaster relief, training in first aid, water safety, home nursing, blood banks. Give *now*!

▶ WARNING! Amateur rocket blasts. threat to the young, are still heard throughout the land. There is an ever-growing concern over the hazards of rocketry. The Civil Aeronautic Board stated in December, according to an AP release: "This concern has been enlarged by recent large-scale production of rockets which are available to the general public at a relatively low cost through hobby shops and department stores."

▶ A GOOD ARTICLE, "Ballroom Dancing — How Soon?" by Dick Kraus of Teachers College, Columbia University, appeared in the December 1958 issue of JOHPER, published by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. Look it over if you can. He goes into a subject of importance to all recreation leaders: does social dance instruction force youngsters to grow up too fast?

▶ NEW FEDERAL TAX BILL. The Forand Bill (Public Law 85-859), effective January 1, 1959, exempts privately operated roller rinks and bathing beaches from admission taxes. Prior exemption was on admissions to ninety cents.

▶ WANTED: The following 1947 issues of RECREATION—July, January, February, March. We will appreciate receiving a set from anyone who does not want them.

▶ THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, of the U.S. Department of the Interior, has announced establishment of an archeology branch to direct the service's expanding archeological programs. Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth explains that the action was made necessary in part by the increased role of archeology in National Park areas under Mission 66, inaugurated in 1956.

Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Hurrah!

Sirs:

Hurrah! Finally, even though it comes from outside the United States, someone has attempted to justify recreation's existence based on a higher purpose than just having fun. Mr. Rudolf Opperman will, I hope, open the eyes of many in the field of recreation to the fact that we can justify recreation's existence based on its contribution to the development of a well-adjusted personality. (Mr. Opperman's "Impressions of Recreation in America" appeared in February, 1959, RECREATION. Part II appears on page 92.)

I have felt for some time that we had run amok and would never be able to climb out! I hope now that the leaders in recreation in this country will take stock of this article and the one by Dr. Norman Miller ("Research Techniques for Recreation," February).

It seems to me that it is most difficult for our educators to know what to teach students interested in recreation without first knowing the philosophy which will guide them.

With no acceptable philosophy giving the field an inspiring purpose, the recruitment difficulties will increase and we will continue to have a deficit in the number of graduates entering the field. We must appeal to the student's intelligence rather than to the fact that he will be dispensing fun.

I still like to use the quotation by John Collier, "We have been too often conducting pygmy programs seeking pygmy results amid giant opportunities."

FRANKLIN C. HILL, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Rock Hill, South Carolina.*

"Wholehearted Response"

Sirs:

I wholeheartedly respond to the work of the National Recreation Association. Until I received RECREATION magazine, I had no idea of the scope of its work.

As our local craft center in Brookfield, Connecticut, continues, I become more and more convinced of the importance of creativity or recreativity in some form or other. People will come forty miles to us after a hard day's work. It's a combination of getting away from pressures or boredom as well as a buttressing against retirement. Added to this, the teachers of physically or mentally handicapped come to us for practical help. It is a form of adult education that rings a bell.

MRS. NANCY DUBOIS HAGMAYER, *Brookfield Center, Connecticut.*

Answer to "Controversial?"

Sirs:

This is in partial answer to "Controversial?" on page 4 of the January, 1959, RECREATION. A close reading of literature of the later nineteenth century will tell you that many, many social workers believed that added leisure time (to be with us about 2000 A.D.) would prove the panacea needed to make everyone a member of the all-happy human family. How misinformed and misguided so many of these leaders were!

Now we have a period of history with hitherto unbelievable leisure time, money, and facilities, and we have a problem in mental health, tensions, *et al.*, never dreamed of.

Study after study has proved that money, facilities, time, and so on will not solve leisure-time problems. Likewise, study after study has proved that leadership, and a knowledge of, and an interest in (which usually follow each other closely) will create activity (which can be very healthy).

"One does the things he knows how to do." How many times have you heard that? Our experience indicates that our three biggest problems are:

- To teach youngsters wise use of leisure time.
- A program for eighteen- to twenty-

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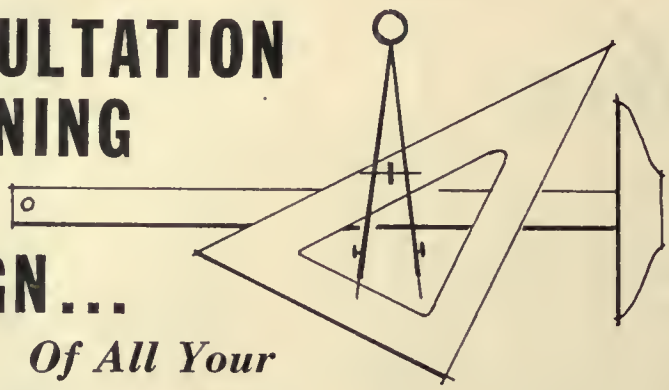

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four-year-olds (an outgrowth of the above).

• A program for older adults, senior citizens, *et al.* (Here again we feel this program someday will be sound, if the educational process in leisure-time activity is good.)

We can't buy the premise that people just naturally do what is good for them in this complex and commercial world. We feel that the "worthy use of leisure time," which is a cardinal principle of education, needs far, far more accent than it gets any place at present!

PAT DAWSON, *Recreation Director, Janesville Public Schools, Janesville, Wisconsin.*

"I have Become Incensed . . ."

Sirs:

I have just completed reading Warren Kershow's article "Why Recreation?" (February). I have become incensed at the assumption that a large portion of our population is in favor of letting the children take care of their own recreational needs or that recreation represents bureaucracy and a drain on the taxpayer.

If ever the American public was in favor of supervised and well-organized recreation, it is right now. Now, we have a receptive public, but, alas, we have often fallen down on the job of proper and professional planning—thus leaving a distaste in the mouths of citizens who have witnessed and/or possibly have been a part of a program which reeks of poor preparation. This is more than likely the reason why we are so often referred to as "semiprofessionals."

I am afraid that we cannot blame any of our failures on a disinterested public, but rather on the basis of wanting too much too soon, to start with, or the inability to cope with our local situation in a satisfactory manner.

Although Mr. Kershow's basic concepts of educational factors of recreation are important in our activities, I, however, cannot bring myself to believe that this is the end result for which we strive. I feel that the educational factor represents the means to the end, rather than the end itself.

I have never organized an activity or program in which the prime objective was to insure that each participant learned the activity in question, but I have worked under the assumption that through group association, the individual recreation needs are met. The physical education leader can, with a little effort, teach you the basic fundamentals of any and all activities, but it takes the well-trained and experienced recreator to see that these skills (the means) are developed into a meaningful experience.

The "intangible" qualities of true recreation are many, but really very hard to define on paper. It only takes one incident where a youth, adult, or goldenager enjoys a meaningful event or activity while participating in one of your programs to make you aware of your responsibilities of providing more than than just an educational experience. . . .

I write this not in criticism of Mr. Kershow, but strictly as a means of airing one recreator's basic concepts on "Why Recreation?"

THOMAS E. BRADDOCK, *Supervisor of Recreation, Skokie Park District, Department of Parks and Recreation, Skokie, Illinois.*

"Must Teach for Carry-Over . . ."

Sirs:

Hurray for Warren Kershow (February) who tells us that the recreation must "teach for carry-over." And a hip, hip, hooray for Rudolf Opperman (February) who writes that "recreation must find a higher reason for its existence and support than the mere gathering together of people for the sake of enjoyment."

It is unfortunate that far too few recreation activities in our communities today are planned to "teach for carryover." And far too many are justified solely on how many people have gathered together "for the sake of enjoyment."

Isn't it time for all recreation leaders to take a new look at recreation activities to make sure that they are emphasizing those with "carry-over" values and telling the public what those values are? And shouldn't we begin to drop those activities which are useful only in the puffing of attendance figures?

HAROLD W. WILLIAMS, *occasional contributor to* RECREATION *Magazine, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

The International Situation

Sirs:

In reviewing the January issue of RECREATION, I note in the article prepared by Bob Horney the statement. "International recreation will develop if international relationships improve."

While we do not dispute this observation, it occurs to us that the reverse is likewise true, mainly, international relationships can be improved through international recreation activities. This is the premise on which our committee was organized and there is evidence in abundance that good sportsmen, because they have learned to practice fair play, make excellent ambassadors, without portfolio, for their respective countries.

EDDIE P. F. EAGAN, *Chairman. People-to-People Sports Committee, New York, New York.*

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Camping . . . by the Day

"Some of childhood's nicest memories are of long golden summer days spent out-of-doors."

THE DAY CAMP is primarily distinguishable from the overnight camp by virtue of the fact that the child returns to his home each evening. Otherwise, the more nearly it approaches the situations prevailing in true camping, in program, facilities, or both, the better. It is the place where a camping atmosphere pervades, where a nearness to nature is felt, where activities not available in a winter program are enjoyed, and the other values obtainable only in camp.

Everyone knows what camping includes and that, in addition to the above, a camper learns many other exciting things, such as the techniques of firebuilding, cook outs, exploring, how to make a nature trail, and so on—all under the guidance of trained and experienced counselors. Taps and sleeping under the stars are about the only activities denied him in a well-planned day camp, and sometimes even these are managed.

The following comments and information have been reported by recreation departments about day camps now enjoying successful operation.

Topeka, Kansas—The most worthwhile undertaking of the Topeka Recreation Commission has been the day-camp program, with its capacity attendance and participation. The results of this year's camp program point out, beyond a doubt, that this can be an answer to many of the leisure-time ills and problems of present-day living for boys and girls under fifteen years of age. I sincerely believe that more true value can be obtained, recreationally, from dollars spent on the day-camp program than probably on any other one activity normally conducted in a municipal recreation program. The fact that the element of adventure can be injected into the program more realistically in this setting plays an important part in this picture.

Activity in a day-camp atmosphere takes on a newer "look" than the same activity on a neighborhood playground or park. It is this new perspective that provides the experience of adventure that holds the concentrated attention of the boy and girl so much more than is possible in a neighborhood or playground setting.

Boating and canoeing were added to the day-camp activities in expanding and enlarging the eight five-day weekly sessions.

Considerable emphasis was given to the continued development of the volunteer junior-leader program. The eighty-two boys and sixty-eight girls serving in this capacity received invaluable training and experience in leadership. We believe these to be values not obtainable in any other way except through this kind of experience.

Six hundred and forty-seven boys and 454 girls, making a

Cooking over a campfire during day camp program at Hillsborough River State Park near Zephyrhills, Florida.

total of 1101, plus 150 junior leaders, a total of 1251 campers registered and participated in the camp program.—R. Foster Blaisdell, *Superintendent, in* Kansas Recreation Society Journal, *September-October, 1957.*

Kansas City, Missouri—Parents in Kansas City can register their child in one of ten day camps, for a registration fee of $1.00 to cover a period of one or more weeks. The program includes crafts, games, trips, camping activities, and weekly swimming.

A director and counselors are assigned to each day camp, the staff consisting of adult teachers and college students specially trained to work with children. The program operates Monday through Friday, from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. The children are expected to attend regularly. They bring their own lunches. Fresh milk, delivered to camp daily, is made available for seven cents per half pint. Rest periods are a part of each day's schedule. Regular trips are taken by chartered bus to the swimming pool and other points of interest around the city. Each child must furnish written permission from his parents in order to go on these "away-from-day-camp-trips."

Arlington County, Virginia—Our day-camp program is characterized by an out-of-doors setting, camp-type activities, experience in small-group living under adult leadership, healthful living, and primarily . . . fun, adventure and new experiences as a result of outdoor living.

The program comprises the thinking and planning of the whole camp community including the campers themselves, under the supervision and guidance of trained and experienced counselors. Campers are divided into age groups. Camp activities include camperafts, cook outs, firebuilding, knot tying, explorations, hiking, nature lore, nature crafts, singing, low organized games, archery, stunts, games, swimming, and closing program. Swimming instruction is given by counselors, certified as Red Cross Swimmers. Rainy-day programs consist of social games, crafts, storytelling and singing, under shelter.

Campers arrive promptly at 8:30 A.M., transportation to and from camp being provided by the parent. The camping season consists of three camp periods, each of three weeks duration. Any child seven years of age but not yet fourteen on or before June 18, 1956, may register. A total fee of twenty dollars per three-week period is payable at the time of registration. This fee includes milk each day, camperaft materials, transportation for swimming trips, swimming fees and the use of two day-camp shirts. In addition, campers are asked to bring a small amount of money for weekly group cook outs. Registrations for one or more camp periods start on June 4th and continue until all camp vacancies are filled.

Campers are asked to bring a lunch each day (milk is provided) and are notified when to bring swimming suits, towels, cook-out money, and so on. Camp clothing consists of shorts or jeans, socks, sturdy shoes, and camp shirts. These are issued on the first day of camp and must be returned to the counselor on the last day of the camp period.

Thrill of the fisherman is experienced in Columbia Park Day Camp, Chicago Park District. Program should bring the children closer to nature, leave city playground activities behind.

For rainy days, children are requested to dress warmly and to have raincoat and hat.

Day-Camp Objectives

The camp program should afford an opportunity for the campers to participate in a creative outdoor group experience in a democratic setting, and should provide for the development of each individual.

The camp should develop objectives in the following areas:

- Outdoor living.
- Fun and adventure.
- Social adjustment—for example, the development of independence and reliability, the ability to get along with others, and values in group living.
- An understanding of individuals and groups of varied backgrounds.
- Improvement of health.
- Skills and appreciation, particularly as related to the out-of-doors.
- Spiritual values.

The program should be so planned, administered, and supervised as to lead to the achievement of general camping objectives and the special objectives of the particular camp. It is recommended that these be stated in writing. Essentially, the program should be related to the central theme of living together in a natural environment and learning to enjoy the out-of-doors.—From *Day Camp Standards*, a leaflet published by American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

Where Shall the Campers Camp?

The following is based on the experience of the Day Camp Unit of the Department of Health, New York City.

How can you combine the urban advantages of a large city with the feel of nature you want in your "ideal" camp site? That question has no easy answer. It is certainly a challenge to find a spot in the city where your campers can spend a major part of every day in the open air.

We had luck on our side. We live near the outskirts and like to feel that we are as close to nature as we can possibly get and still be city dwellers.

Here are some of the goals we kept in mind as we first began hunting for a place to camp:

1) Large enough space, seventy-five to a hundred square feet per child, with a variety of surfaces free from hazards.
2) Adequate drainage.
3) Trees and bushes providing adequate shade.
4) Easily accessible to transportation.
5) Enough nearby toilet facilities and drinking water.
6) Nearby emergency medical facilities.
7) Adequate indoor space.

All these aims may not be immediately within reach but can be developed as the camp grows. Certain regulations which the various city departments have established are included in the appendix to this guide. Meanwhile, here are some specific standards a camp should meet regarding indoor and outdoor facilities.

Indoor Facilities and Equipment

Naturally you will need enough space to accommodate all the children—and this is generally agreed to be thirty to thirty-five square feet of floor space per child in each activity room. Some of our rooms not large enough for an active program are used for quiet activities such as reading, listening to music, and table games. Remember that children like to be in rooms that are cheerful and colorful.

Every room should have at least one window which opens onto a public thoroughfare or a yard or court. The yard or court should he at least ten feet wide and extend the length or width of the huilding. If the windows constitute less than ten per cent of the floor area. you should also provide adequate ventilation by some mechanical means.

Now here's a word about room lighting. Light is measured in foot-candles, and the Illuminating Engineering Society and American Institute of Architects recommend thirty foot-candles of light in a workroom; ten foot-candles in washrooms, lunchrooms, and stairways; and five foot-candles in open corridors. You can ask the Bureau of Sanitary Inspections of the Department of Health to check.

Here's a word about the toilet facilities that must be provided. There should be a minimum of one toilet for each fifteen children. If you have more than one hundred children, one toilet for each twenty-five children will be adequate. There should be separate toilets for boys and girls over six years of age. Where urinals are provided for hoys, at least one-quarter of the fixtures should be flush toilets.

One washbasin will serve twenty-five children. Toilet and washing facilities should be under supervision at all times while the children are using them.

For that cool drink of water—so refreshing and so essential on a hot sultry day—the easiest solution is drinking fountains. Drinking fountains should be of the angle-jet type, with sufficient pressure to raise the water one inch above the spout. If water is drawn from tap or faucet, use disposable paper cups.

The kitchen and dining areas need special attention. Not only should they be arranged so that food can be prepared and served efficiently, but they must be kept sanitary.

If you plan activities involving power tools or kilns or such special equipment, don't forget to check in advance to see if the building is adequately wired. Naturally you'll provide proper safety devices on this equipment.

The equipment you will need depends on the age of the children, how many there are, and the variety of activities you will offer. It should suit their size. For example, the chairs should permit their feet to rest on the floor; the table tops should be within easy reach. Lockers should be sized to permit the children to hang up their own extra bathing suit, towel, and sweater. (Locker ventilation is important.)

Here are some other indoor facilities you'll need: isolation space in case a youngster becomes ill; office space for the director and the staff too, if possible; a room set aside for counselors; storage space for supplies and equipment.

Outdoor Facilities and Equipment

Some of childhood's nicest memories are those of long golden summer days spent out-of-doors. Happy is the day-camp director who can provide that kind of experience. If not. the wise operator tries to give his campers as much out-of-doors fun as he can. Discovering the natural life of this world of ours is still possible. even in urhan New York.

If your camp site offers no outdoor area. the next hest thing is to arrange to use a public park. Check on availahility of picnic tables, benches, fireplaces, and storage facilities. Then check in person the specific area that is assigned to you. Be prepared to transport your own equipment every day. We suggest that you furnish toilet tissue, soap, and paper towels for your campers.

Out-of-door facilities must include some place to go in case of rain. To get away from prolonged exposure to the sun, tents may be practical. Awnings. canopies, and beach umhrellas may serve. If you go there by bus, keep the buses handy for emergencies.

If you are like most of us, you are looking forward to the day when you will have your own camp site. The American Camping Association can give you names of professional camp planners for assistance with site selection, terrain problems, building materials, and current construction costs.

And you can let your imagination come into its own when it's time to choose equipment. I'm happy to note a swing away from the standard seesaws and climbing bars. How much more fun is an old car, a trolley, a fire engine or maybe even an airplane or boat—stripped of their hazardous parts, inviting the children to improvise, to dream up situations, to set their imaginations in action. We need to use all our ingenuity in the choice of equipment. What a satisfying feeling it would give us to watch the gradual and systematic development of our own camp site.—*Reprinted with permission from* A Day Camp Director Speaks, *Lucille Peterson McCabe, editor. NYC Department of Health.*

Immediate citizen action is vitally needed in the fight to keep our green spaces or to acquire new ones for the future.

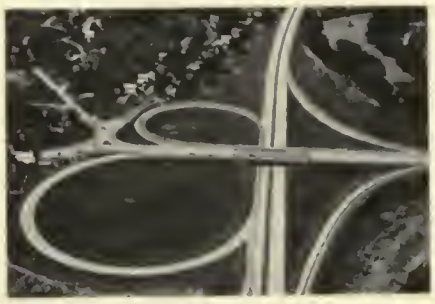
Get That Land!

Urban Sprawl

In the next three or four years, Americans will have a chance to decide how decent a place this country will be to live in now, and for generations to come. Already huge patches of once green countryside have been turned into vast, smog-filled deserts that are neither city, suburb, nor country, and each day—at a rate of some three thousand acres a day—more countryside is being bulldozed under. You can't stop progress, they say, yet much more of this kind of progress and we shall have the paradox of prosperity's lowering our real standard of living.

With characteristic optimism, most Americans still assume that there will be plenty of green space on the other side of the fence. But this time there won't be. It is not merely that the countryside is ever receding; in the great expansion of the metropolitan areas, the subdivisions of one city are beginning to meet up with the subdivisions of another. Flying from Los Angeles to San Bernardino—an unnerving lesson in man's infinite capacity to mess up his environment—the traveler can see a legion of bulldozers gnawing into the last remaining tract of green between the two cities, and from San Bernardino another legion of bulldozers gnawing westward. High over New Jersey, midway between New York and Philadelphia, the air traveler has a fleeting illusion of green space, but most of it has already been bought up, and outlying supermarkets and drive-in theaters are omens of what is to come. On the outer edge of the present Philadelphia metropolitan area, where there will be one million new people in the ten years ending in 1960, some of the loveliest countryside in the world is being irretrievably fouled, and the main body of suburbanites has yet to arrive.

The problem, of course, is not an absolute shortage of land. Even with the sixty million increase in population expected in the next two decades, America's 1.9 billion acres of land will be quite enough to house people, and very comfortably. It will not be enough, however, if land is squandered. It is in the metropolitan area that most people are going to be living, and the fact that there will remain thousands of acres of, say, empty land in Wyoming is not going to help the man living in Teaneck, New Jersey.—WILLIAM H. WHYTE, JR., *in* The Exploding Metropolis *(Doubleday, $3.95)*.



Concrete cloverleafs deflower the countryside.

Are Parks Too Expensive?

When you spot an effort to take over your community's parks, you ought to scream, jump up and down, protest in the name of your children and your children's children. After all, our land is a priceless heritage and this generation has no right to disinherit those of the future.

Usually the campaign to invade the parks flaunts an economy banner: "Put the city garage on city land and save . . . " or, "Let's not keep this land off tax rolls any longer."

Such pocketbook appeals sound hardheaded, but you can fight back with more than soft talk about the beauty of greenery or how the kids need a place to play. Giving up parks to save money may well be false economy. For one thing, parks usually increase tax values in surrounding property. In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for example, a sixty-acre slum was razed; half was rebuilt, the other half left as park. A few years later, despite the thirty acres taken off the tax rolls, land value of the entire tract increased $10,500,000.

Replacing lost parks can be hideously expensive, even prohibitive. Running a freeway through Griffith Park in Los Angeles revealed that any adjoining open land bought to compensate for the loss would cost $35,000 an acre. If open land is expensive and getting scarcer every day, can your town still lay its hands on any decent parkland, or is it too late for anything but regrets?

Yes, you can still get parks. It is not too late—yet. Many localities may have golden opportunities under their noses right now. Despite the headlong spread of suburbs over the countryside, a surprising amount of open land has been left behind. Subdivisions have leapfrogged each other in their respective quest for cheaper acreage, sometimes jumping sizable tracts. Bypassed areas may have been too small for developers with big ideas, they may have had topographical features that would make building expensive, or the land may have been hard to buy up in a hurry.

All of these bypassed tracts are possible park sites. The enveloping subdivisions provide their natural users. The terrain that discouraged builders might be just right for recreation. Not every idle scrap of land will do, of course. The task of selection belongs to your locality's planning and recreation officials; but, almost certainly, some of those vacant spots ought to be parks and nothing else, ever.

Your community should be sizing up the possibilities right now, too, for a very good reason. You'll never get your parks any cheaper. Stalling means more expense in the end. Ask any informed real estate man what those lands sold for ten years ago!—*From "Get Your Community to Grab That Vacant Land."* Changing Times, *August, 1958.*

"A vigorous, progressive park program must be maintained in order to make highly industrialized urban life not only bearable but happy, interesting, and attractive."—ROBERT MOSES.

Recreation programs offer an opportunity to stimulate a love for trees and an appreciation of their beauty and utility.

The Place of the Tree Warden in Recreation

Stephen Mahoney

MY WORK, as a park and recreation superintendent, has included jurisdiction over the tree and moth work in the community. In this dual role, there has been an opportunity to correlate these two apparently disparate fields and to discover that the executive who directs forestry and moth work has a direct contribution to make to his community's recreation program.

To appreciate properly the potentiality of the tree expert, we must realize that in the seemingly perfunctory work of caring for shade trees—in the work-a-day world of planting, trimming, spraying, or removing trees—the tree warden is engaged in one of the most inspiring occupations available to a layman.

The tree warden is equipped with knowledge in a special field of education—a knowledge which, when imparted to the impressionable minds of youngsters, helps to bring out and cultivate some of the finer human qualities. A child who becomes interested in trees and regards them as things of beauty and utility: who appreciates that a tree, to live its life, must breathe and drink and feed; who learns that, though stomachless, a tree gets hungry; though mouthless, it requires drink; though lungless, it breathes in oxygen; who acquires the knowledge that the sap of a tree is drawn by capillary action from the roots and flows out to the leaves; a child whose life is enriched with these and other facts about a tree has assimilated something that adds to his education, providing him with a leisure-time hobby that will enrich his entire life.

The opportunity for sharing information about trees and stimulating a love for them is afforded today in the recreation programs of our cities and towns. Whether set up in separate recreation departments or under the park or school departments, these programs provide a leisure-time field of education which, in many respects, surpasses the formal education of the classroom. The recreation unit, with its noncompulsory attendance, its freedom unrestricted by scheduled periods and ringing bells, its patrons engaged in pursuits of their own liking rather than prescribed curricula, has a wholly informal atmosphere, in contrast to the formality necessarily pervading the classroom. That is why playground or recreation center constitutes an ideal place for teaching fair play, truthfulness, respect for the rights of others, cooperation, and many of the other abstract qualities so essential to the physical, mental, and social well-being of the individual.

Young people and adults enjoy music, drama, art, and social activities. They enjoy making things, collecting things, and studying the beautiful gifts nature has provided.

It is in this latter field that the tree expert can be of service to the recreation program. The October, 1946, issue of RECREATION Magazine carried an account of the Junior Foresters, an organization of children in Omaha, Nebraska. It describes a course of instruction consisting of six lectures and demonstrations given by the city forester. The main subjects: how a tree grows—including the structure and functions of its various parts; how to plant a tree—best varieties to plant and how to space them; how to care for a tree—pruning, watering, fertilizing; tree enemies and methods of control; products made from trees and other interesting facts; methods and demonstrations of tree surgery.

Other ways of bringing such information to the patrons of the recreation unit include tree trails for the study of varieties, explaining and identifying trees by bark and leaves, and discussing the esthetic and economic values of trees. Emphasis should be placed on their cost to the taxpayer, their value in providing shade, their value in watersheds, their furnishing of homes for the birds, and their use in the construction of dwellings, furniture, and other necessities.

A cross section of a tree trunk can show injuries, knots, and the work of insects. If you count the rings, beginning with the outside one, which shows the most recent year's growth, you will know the tree's age. Point out the outer

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MR. MAHONEY *was superintendent of recreation in Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

bark which protects the tree from injury; the inner bark which carries food from the leaves to all parts of the tree; the cambium layer which builds the new cells of wood and bark; the sapwood which carries the sap from roots to leaves; the differently colored heartwood which gives the tree strength; the pith rays which connect the various layers from core to bark.

Look for the wide rings and the narrow rings and try to speculate on the reason for variations in width. Perhaps the rainfall record, by years, will prove enlightening in explaining the varying width of the rings. Describe how the wider growth occurs on the sunnier side of the tree and decide, with your audience, which side of the tree received the greater amount of sunlight. Try to determine the causes of the deformations seen in the rings. Insert a human touch in your inspection by speculating from the ring formation as to the size of the tree at the time of some historical event in the community or in the nation.

There is material galore available to the tree expert, for the development of an interesting miniature course in the study of trees for young recreation groups. What better experience for a youngster than watching the unfolding of a bud of different types of trees! How many youngsters—or oldsters for that matter—have ever seen an elm tree in bloom? Which are the worst enemies of trees—disease, insects, fire, animals, or man? How can trees be protected against these enemies? What trees lose their leaves in winter? How do leaves fall? There is practically no limit to the possibilities opened up when this nature course gets under way.

A most practical contribution of the tree expert to the recreation program in a community is the planting of shade trees around or in the playground area. No place is as uninviting as a barren, open playground. Some—yes, most—of our city playgrounds are deficient in this respect. Not only from the viewpoint of civic beauty, but for comfort and pleasure as well, should recreation areas be planted. And don't forget one or two small clumps of trees in a corner of the area where, on the warm sultry days of the summer, children can enjoy passive games, listen to storytelling, or engage in handcrafts.

Such planting may be made a part of the playground program. I know of no better civic lesson than to team up with the recreation director in planning a formal planting program, with appropriate songs and speeches. Trees thus planted usually stimulate a proprietory attitude on the part of those participating in the program, and consequently are usually more certain of protection during their growth.

Don't neglect the moth situation in connection with playground cooperation. I recall vividly a visit I once made to a city playground, to witness a special program. While standing with a group at one side, I noticed several caterpillars crawling in the area, and, looking a few feet away, noted some poplars literally covered by myriad satin moths. The health of the trees in a play area is most assuredly the tree warden's responsibility. Regular trimming of the trees located on play areas and the elimination of dead or weakened limbs as a precautionary measure against the possible serious injury to some small child is also a contribution to the recreation program. The provision of picnic groves, outdoor amphitheaters, and other facilities are possibilities in many communities; other opportunities present themselves from time to time.

Finally, from the practical standpoint, there is a benefit to the tree warden from all this. Is it not inevitable that the cooperation of the tree expert in the recreation program will bring to the members of the community a greater love and respect for the trees of that community? Can we not expect therefrom the recruiting of young foresters who will instinctively aid in the protection of the trees? Yes, certainly, once they regard them as among the most bounteous gifts of the Great Creator for the enjoyment of man. #

TREES OF THE GRAND KHAN ~

Of the trees which he causes to be planted at the sides of the roads, and of the order in which they are kept.

There is another regulation adopted by the grand khan, equally ornamental and useful. At both sides of the public roads he causes trees to be planted, of a kind that become large and tall, and being only two paces asunder, they serve (besides the advantage of their shade in summer) to point out the road (when the ground is covered with snow); which is of great assistance and affords much comfort to travelers. This is done along all the high roads, where the nature of the soil admits of plantation; but when the way lies through sandy deserts or over rocky mountains, where it is impossible to have trees, he orders stones to be placed and columns to be erected, as marks for guidance. He also appoints officers of rank, whose duty it is to see that all these are properly arranged and the roads constantly kept in good order. Besides the motives that have been assigned for these plantations, it may be added that the grand khan is more disposed to make them, from the circumstance of his diviners and astrologers having declared that those who plant trees are rewarded with long life.—The Travels of Marco Polo. *Orion Press, New York.*

A discussion of the interests and characteristics of campers at various age levels should never be omitted from a counselor-training program.

Lois Goodrich

Age-Level Characteristics of Campers

Decentralized camping is small-group camping under the supervision of one over-all director. In Trail Blazer Camps (formerly Life Camps) each small group, led by two counselors, erects its own shelter, prepares and serves its own food, plans, and carries out its own program according to camp policies.

Says Miss Goodrich: "In camps where leaders have dared leave regimentation and rigid schedules behind and put campers in small family groups in a back-to-earth simple life, in the out-of-doors, working out real-life situations and problems, these leaders have the rare opportunity of discovering the real camper and of having him discover his place in the group and later in the community."

Teenagers need times of privacy, times for reading, writing, talking, for thinking about themselves, dreaming of the future.

STAFF MEETINGS at camp should be held from time to time, to find what counselors find valuable from reports on their campers of preceding summers. Counselors' notes and written reports about campers should be a part of the camp only to the extent that they are found valuable, and they should be under constant evaluation. The director should follow up during the year, to see if the reports are really used, whether they have been of value, and obtain suggestions from agencies or parents for making them of more value.

A discussion of the environmental problems, pressures, and tensions of the camper population, as a whole, should certainly be included in pre-camp training program, especially if counselors come from distant areas and are not acquainted with the cultural patterns from which campers come.

From some of the records, staff should choose some typical problems, such as enuresis [bed wetting], homesickness, fighting, and work together on possible means toward their resolution. This may be done through role play or through discussion of cases cited from counselors' previous experience.

A discussion of camp interests and characteristics of children at various age levels should never be omitted from the counselor training program of any camp. This helps counselors to understand the camper to know what to expect—what should be considered normal. A brief of such material found valuable in the small-group decentralized camp follows. (Each camp should add from its own observations over the years the items suited to its own program.)

Age-Level Characteristics and Interests of Children

(A Guide to Better Understanding of Them, a Basis for Program Planning)

Eight- and Nine-Year-Olds

- No sustained projects for the month.
- Don't expect permanent friendships. They explore friends—anyone who will work or play with them for an hour is a friend for that time.
- One-hour activity is too long—a half hour is better.
- Not too much adventure—it makes

Eight- and nine-year olds, particularly, love animals—although often scared of them. They are hardly ever bored.

The "work camp" idea is popular with boys thirteen to sixteen. Not too responsible or skilled, they want independence.

The elevens and twelves consult with a counselor. They are interested in planning, can devise own menus and programs.

The thirteen- to sixteen-year-olds are beginning to be "community conscious." This child is tending a community garden.

them fearful. Their adventure is largely fantasy, so allow for acting out.

• Love dramatics, costumes, and story-telling, especially girls.

• Not self-conscious—will participate easily.

• Not too much excitement. It makes them nervous.

• Everything must be *fun*. Motivate with the fun angle. Don't attempt the "educational" approach.

• They like repetition.

• They are hardly ever bored.

• They love animals, although they are a little scared.

• Short lessons in the garden can be good—especially if harvesting or berry picking.

• You can break down food dislikes easily.

• They have natural curiosity.

• They will do anything if it is with an adult. They will seldom take direction from peers.

• Coordination and skill development are primitive. They are clumsy.

• Chores are accepted as necessary evils—much dawdling—so translate the chores to fun. Through chores like bed-making, talk about home; dramatize chores; singing helps all chores.

• Restless about bedtime. May take a few days to get the habit of not talking.

• Thumb-sucking should have stopped at five years. If it persists, it denotes insecurity.

• Expect bed-wetting from many.

• Honest reasoning but not formal evaluations. Mainly they like it or don't like it.

• They have no conception of time. This is the counselors' responsibility.

Ten-, Eleven-, and Twelve-Year-Olds

• This is the time of great physiological development.

• This is the most group minded age—the gang.

• Ego assertion: beginning to challenge adults; quarreling, loud voices, fighting.

• They want the love of the adult: beginning suspicion of adult's fairness in giving love and attention; they'll grow very jealous; beginning stages of crushes on counselors. →

The "gang" has found a turtle and is fascinated by its retractable safety mechanism. These boys are eleven and twelve—the age for intellectual curiosity and discovery.

- They want to be older than they are.
- Want the privileges of the older campers.
- They will do a finished job and their interest can be sustained for a month on a project.
- Prefer group activities to individual activities. Capitalize on it.
- They like adventure—fewer qualms.
- Will take long hikes. Nothing daunts them.
- Tremendous amount of intellectual activity—nature, science, songs, waking to interracial aspects of life, waking to vocational plans. *Need much program.*
- Will accept housekeeping and cooking responsibilities and usually do them better than any other age group.
- Need much supervision in hygiene and personal appearance; careless.
- Girls' beginning interest in males, and consciousness of dress and grooming when boys are near. This can be motivation in cleanliness and grooming.
- Will work on construction projects.
- Ready to study local people and history and get information, and love it.
- Excited about berry picking, fishing and cooking afterwards.
- Curiosity about art and willing to work on murals, music, and like literature.
- Love to talk about home and family and their relationships.
- They like to plan their own powwows and are capable.
- They have a real sense of humor.
- They are able to evaluate.
- They have a sense of fairness.

Thirteen- to Sixteen-Year-Olds

- They like a work camp—*a real project.* Not prepared for work, not too responsible, not skilled, poor work habits, but want to learn to earn and be independent.
- They are ready to break from parents —"Parents don't know anything"—and this may include counselors. Counselors can help to heal it over by acting as older sister or brother.
- They are dependent on each other, are cliquish, and fights are group fights.
- Approach to opposite sex done in groups—security in numbers. Social events with boys and girls should be arranged in groups, and should be discussed with them before and after.
- Pace is slowed down physically.
- They are hard to motivate.
- Individually, they are bothered about a lot of things. They need to talk things out with you and with each other. They won't seek you out but will want you.
- They are extremely moody.
- They are bored by repetition and want to do *new* things.
- They can do sustained projects—require motivation, but resent leaders' taking over. Must work indirectly. Don't give orders in your working relationships.
- They can take responsibility. Able to follow through.
- Love discussion and can do research for discussion or program. Make them come prepared.
- Careless and ungainly. Emphasis on manners, grooming, and hygiene.
- They are extremely talkative usually, but like *periods of isolated quiet.*
- Writing and diary keeping are popular.
- Willing to help others.
- Community conscious. Period when philanthropic and charitable tendencies begin. Beginnings of social responsibility; spark this.
- Can be made conscious of first aid. Many girls want to assist the nurse.
- They want to take trips to new places.
- Interest in sex education.
- Interest in vocations.
- Enjoy singing.
- Encourage dramatic interests in those who have them.
- Interest in wide variety of crafts including woodworking, sculpture, and jewelry making; creative writing and journalism; gardening.
- Swimming, although beginners may be reluctant.
- Interested in reading—good can be encouraged and bad cut out.
- Good time to get racial and intercultural attitudes across.
- Never be shocked by them. #

Reprinted, with permission, from the counselor-training section of Decentralized Camping, *just published by Association Press, New York City. $4.75.* Miss Goodrich *is executive director of Trail Blazer Camps, Inc., and is also chairman of leadership training of the New York Section, American Camping Association.*

Plus Ideas for Camp

Weather Station

Why not set up a weather bureau in your camp or on your camp grounds? Weather is of special interest where all activities, or most of them, take place out-of-doors. Weather forecasting is perfectly possible if we learn to observe accurately and to understand that the signs—temperatures, clouds, winds, and air pressures as measured by barometer—all have their meanings.

Early morning and evening skies, for instance, give accurate indication of weather ahead. A cloud chart, which tells the weather story, can be obtained in color from Louis D. Rubin, Box 8615, Richmond 26, Virginia, for twen-

ty-five cents, as can a small and very helpful booklet *What's the Weather Going to Be?* for ten cents.

Although barometers can be purchased, it is simple to make one yourself. Fill an empty beverage bottle about one fifth full of water. Select a tight-fitting cork and run a one-quarter-inch glass tube through it and down into the water.

As fair weather, with its greater air pressure, approaches, the weight of the air resting on the only opening to the bottle, the glass tube, will press down on the water in the tube and force the water level up in the bottle. As long as the water level stands high and continues to rise in the bottle, fair weather is ahead, and we say the barometer is rising. A string on the outside of the bottle will help you to keep track of the fluctuations in water level. Occasionally you will need to add a little water to the bottle to offset evaporation loss.

You will also need a thermometer for your "bureau," of course, and some booklets or other material to give you a deeper insight into the "why" of weather. Among the many available we mention only a few.

The United States Weather Bureau offers an informative set of eight publications for twenty cents (do not send stamps): *Cloud Forms, Explanation of the Weather Map, Weather Forecasting, Weather Reporting and Forecasting, The Weather Bureau, Fighting Cold Weather with the Fruit and Vegetable Men, The How and Why of Weather Knowledge*, plus a sample copy of the Washington Daily Weather Map.

Two good pamphlets: *Weather*, Boy Scouts of America (25 cents) and *Weather Handbook* by Lou Williams, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. (25 cents).

There are also many good books on the subject.

Boat Safety

Check your boats carefully. The Outboard Boating Club of America makes these recommendations:

Carrying capacity of boats—try these mathematics on yours. Here is how to compute it: Length x maximum width, x maximum depth, x 0.6 ÷ by 12, x 150 (except where the beam measurements are 48″, use 19″ as maximum depth; 57″ or over, use 22″ as maximum depth).

Hypothetical measurements:

$$\frac{(12' \times 3.5' \times 1.5' \times 0.6')}{12} \times 150 = 472.5 \text{ lbs}$$

the safe carrying capacity of this boat.

Safe Capacity of Boats:

1. Minimum freeboard (side height above water line when loaded) less than 14″ is dangerous.

2. A 13′ boat with beam (width) of 36″ is safe for only one person, whereas a 12-footer with a beam of 42″ will carry two.

3. Three people will require a boat 13′ to 14′ long, with a beam of 46″ to 48″. Four passengers will need a 14- to 16-footer, with a beam of 50″ to 54″ and a freeboard of 16″.

4. Balance your load, always carry life preservers.

A World Still New

Bringing the out-of-doors to preschool children . . . gives them opportunities to feed their insatiable appetites for discovery. . . . Sand running through fingers for the first time brings adventure in a world still new to a little child. Cool, fresh grass makes him want to run on it, or feel it, or put some of it in his basket. Water has a lovely sound when dipped and poured. Flowers are to pick, and wind may be to shout to. These things can build joy into a child's very

being, and a sense that life is rich and full.

A child plants a seed and helps it grow. He observes the fascinating ways of little creatures and helps to give them food and care. The deep-down feeling of goodness, beauty, and usefulness of the world's treasures has to be tasted extensively if any such real awareness is to come.—Mary E. Venable and Edward L. Schlingman *in* International Journal of Religious Education, *November, 1956.*

Program Aides

Use program aides in day camping. The Camp Fire Girls have a system, through their Horizon Club, which successfully prepares girls for this interesting avenue of service in their day camps. Why not do the same in your recreation center? Set up a club of your teens, or even preteens, for training as day-camp helpers (never counselors, for they are not ready for that degree of responsibility). They will find it an experience rich in learning. They can be efficiently used, with adult supervision, in many spots, such as flag-raising ceremonies, singing, ordering and delivering milk to groups, telling stories to younger campers, and generally being "extra hands." #

IMPRESSIONS OF RECREATION IN AMERICA.....Part II

LEADERSHIP. Of the very many recreationists I had the privilege of meeting in America, not many were specially trained in recreation. Yet, in respect to competence, devotion, and enthusiasm, I cannot imagine many professions being as fortunate in attracting personalities of such outstanding quality. I am convinced the reason for this is not high salaries because, comparatively speaking, recreation is still at the stage where it attracts the person blessed and imbued with the spirit of the missionary. Education went through the same stage until it became just another profession forced to compete for manpower on purely "business" terms. As it is, there is a pressing shortage of trained recreation workers in America, and we can only hope that, before recreation loses its missionary appeal, it will be made sufficiently attractive to draw the best. The demands are such that only the best is good enough. There are already definite signs of frustration, and turnover among recreation workers is relatively high. Recreation cannot afford to be the profession without a future.

As for the professional training of recreation workers, America is to be envied for the rapidly increasing number of universities offering specialized training. The time factor made it well-nigh impossible for me to get a reliable impression of the nature of the training generally provided. Subject to this limitation, it might be of interest to know what the reactions are of someone who has had to rely mainly on self-teaching and literature for his knowledge of recreation. In South Africa, as a rule, it still does not really matter whether we call what we do recreation, group work, or leisure-time activities. In one's quest for knowledge, literature in all these spheres is utilized. Therefore, it was somewhat difficult to appreciate why, in America, recreation and social group work, in regard to training and practical application, stand so far apart.

One gets the feeling that social group work is relegated to the domain of the socially maladjusted. Recreation also appears to be overemphasizing the aspects of recreation administration, facilities, and activities to the neglect of the necessary knowledge of the persons or personalities for whom these services are intended. This is an impression, and the impression of someone who cannot claim to speak with authority, but, if true, it is a real pity. If it is not already the case it must inevitably lead to the situation where the social group worker will know all there is to know about people and personalities, but will lack activity skills and administrative training, while the recreationist will be an administration and activity specialist without the means of gauging the needs of people and without the techniques to lead them effectively. The two directions are so obviously complementary that they must be brought together.

The recreationist is essentially a leader, and this means so much more than just being a good administrator, planner, and skillful activity provider. I have found certain aspects of social psychology, especially the emerging principles of group dynamics, not only fascinating, but perhaps the most promising and hopeful of all approaches to this most obscure and intangible concept of leadership.

People like Kurt Lewin, T. Gordon, H. H. Jennings, R. Lippitt and R. K. White, Fritz Redl, F. H. Sanford, H. A. Thelen, Charles Hendry, and others have provided us with such a wealth of valuable knowledge on group leadership techniques and effective group functioning that we, as recreationists, should lose no time in making it our own. For some years now I have had the feeling that the Research Center for Group Dynamics at Ann Arbor, Michigan, might have some of the answers of how to work effectively with groups. I have discovered that commerce and industry have

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MR. OPPERMAN, *senior professional officer and organizer of physical education and recreation, Johannesburg, South Africa, visited the U. S. on the Community Recreation Exchange Project in 1956, and attended the International Recreation Congress, both sponsored by the NRA.*

been spending vast amounts of money on research (through the center) to discover new techniques for, and better insight into, the aspects of teamwork, the achievement of group goals, happier and healthier relationships between people, and effective communication. The center reported it had not, as yet, received a single request for assistance from anyone concerned with recreation.

Another important aspect, of which I did not see as much as I had hoped, was a conscious awareness of the different needs and interests of participants, particularly with regard to different age levels, and deliberate adaptation of program in accordance with the framework thus provided. I am not in a position to generalize about this, but many a time it was obvious that participants were adapted to the program instead of the other way round. It may be coincidence, but in no single instance was it explained to me what were the particular needs, problems, and interests at a given age level or with a particular group and how the program was designed to meet them. Failure in this respect I found to be particularly evident in providing for the adolescent. We just do not seem to be too successful in bringing recreation into line with what is needed and desired at this level. Because of this problem of activity-centered programing versus programing for variable needs and interests, I was hoping to see how American recreation was actively utilizing the knowledge and guiding lines emanating from the studies of child development. I was also very keenly on the lookout to see how much recreation had gained from the work of Lawrence K. Frank, Margaret Mead, Caroline B. Zachry, S. R. Slavson, and Paul Landis in dealing with the adolescent.

Nothing is further from my intention than to suggest that recreation leadership in America is not aware of this knowledge, but it was my experience that it did not serve as a living force in leadership training, planning, and action. I have wondered whether this can be explained against the background of the underlying motivation: not to attach much wider significance to recreation than what the participant is interested in deriving from it? If this is so of course, the recreationist becomes a mere provider in cafeteria style. If, however, he is to be a leader, then it becomes imperative to explore and to utilize available knowledge about the skills of leadership. And, as a leader of people, it becomes necessary to know as much as possible about the nature, needs, problems, and interests of his material.

Recreation, as a growing field, can gain much from the related spheres of knowledge. A high priority should be given to achieving the closest liaison.

There is still another facet about which leadership should concern itself. If we admit that the capacity of our facilities is not always the major limiting factor, as far as participation is concerned, if we believe that every normal person is capable of, and in need of, satisfactory recreation experience, then we have a long way to go before we can be satisfied that we are, indeed, providing services of the nature and in a manner able to stimulate and maintain the interest of the greater majority of people.

Merely to use lists of activities upon which participants indicate their preferences is certainly not the answer because, unless a prospective participant has more than a notion of what is involved, he is not in a position to make a reliable decision. This may all sound like so much ballyhoo, but, somehow, it is to me a sphere in which more research seems to be highly necessary. We know it is wrong to provide activities in terms of the leader's own preferences and prejudices and we cannot entirely depend on being led by the "blind." Most participants' knowledge and experience of recreation activities are very limited, and, because of inborn skepticism and apathy towards the unfamiliar, the practice of giving people what they want must inevitably tend to withhold from them the enrichment and the adventure of wider recreation experience. There must be ways and means, also, for the recreationist to ascertain what the potential interests, capacities, and dispositions of people are and, without having to resort to compulsion, there must be more effective means than checklists to do something about such potential interests.

This discussion on leadership will be incomplete without mention of the very outstanding services rendered by the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association. This department and its National Advisory Committee have not only been the major instrument in initiating and extending facilities for training, but they are an indefatigable force at every conceivable opportunity, for higher standards and resources of recreation leadership. #

PHYSICAL FITNESS

Automobiles, elevators, escalators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and a host of other products of the machine age have eliminated from modern life much of the physical activity that was once a normal part of daily living. They offer both advantages and disadvantages. They can make us a lazy, sedentary people or they can free us to replace irksome physical labor with enjoyable physical recreation. Time spent at the tennis court, golf links, beach, or gym is time profitably used.—THURMAN B. RICE, M.D. and FRED V. HEIN, PH.D.

This requires design similar to that of a regular camp, but with adaptations for special groups.

Building Camp Facilities for the Handicapped

W. B. Schoenbohm and Lawrence Hovik

THERE IS A growing interest in camping for the physically handicapped. Wherever a well-organized camping program for the handicapped has been carried on, it has effectively demonstrated that camping experience provides a valuable, almost necessary, complement to a medical rehabilitation program. In the relaxed, informal atmosphere of a camp, handicapped individuals often make phenomenal progress in their physical development, together with improvement in their attitude toward disability—an essential counterpart in effective rehabilitation. For that reason, more and more states are developing new camp facilities for the handicapped. One state that has built such a camp is Minnesota; there the Society for Crippled Children and Adults recently completed Camp Courage, a new, modern facility.

The Problems and the Architect

Developing a camp for physically disabled children is an architectural problem requiring design of maximum normality yet suitable for special needs. Compromises with accepted camping philosophy, technique, and procedure should be made only where requirements for campers' handicaps make them imperative. The problem facing the architect is how to integrate the special physical, recreation, and therapeutic requirements of a camp for physically handicapped children into a scheme that will, nevertheless, appear natural, simple, and direct, and will provide a more than closer concentration of units (because of lack of mobility of many of the campers), without appearing cluttered or confining.

Site Selection

A thorough study of what constitutes a proper site for a special camp should be made before going into detailed planning of the camp itself. It is important the architect be engaged prior to this decision that he may help in site selection and that his experience and skill be utilized effectively in developing building plans conforming to and exploiting to the maximum the potentials of the prospective site. All too frequently architectural planning has had to conform to an inadequate site.

Criteria should be established in advance so the site may be chosen on the basis of plan rather than pressure. The following requirements were set up for the Camp Courage site, that:

- It be located on a good spring-fed lake.
- It have plenty of sandy beach area.
- The beach have a gradual slope.
- The lake should not "green" in early fall.
- It be within fifty miles of the Twin Cities for medical, administration, and transportation reasons.
- It contain twenty-five acres or more of ground.
- The ground not slope too abruptly.
- The area be wooded and have bird and wildlife.
- It be fairly isolated and away from resorts, taverns, nightclubs, main thoroughfares, and so on.

Despite the fact that Minnesota is the land of ten thousand lakes, the camp committee immediately recognized that the job of finding the "perfect site" was most difficult, if not impossible. After surveying approximately seventy sites in various parts of the state, a forty-acre site, located on Cedar Lake, between Annandale and Maple Lake, was selected. It met all the criteria save one, it being more uneven than desired. However, the committee wisely concluded that, with modern earth-moving machinery, this did not present too big a problem and the many interesting aspects of the property certainly offset its limitations. The forty acres, incidentally, included thirty-eight hundred feet of shoreline so there was ample all-round protection from encroachment.

Another location where a swimming pool would be necessary was also considered; but in Minnesota, lake sites are

MR. SCHOENBOHM *is executive director of the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.* MR. HOVIK, *who passed away before publication of this article, was a staff member of the architectural firm of Ellerbe and Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.*

still quite readily available and the expense of building and maintaining a pool can be eliminated; also numerous other water activities, such as boating, canoeing, fishing, nature study, and sailing, are possible on a lake. However, in areas where lake frontage is not readily available, good camping programs can be developed without lake frontage through construction of a swimming pool. A pool has one advantage over a lake; namely, water temperature can be regulated, allowing for maximum use.

Determining the Program

The camp program must be decided upon concurrently with the initial architectural planning. An outline should be drafted in detail, to aid and guide action regarding location, site selection, building function requirements, financing, construction, programing and campers'-use schedule. The organization sponsoring the camp will find it almost mandatory to record in written form their planned program for camp operation. Such a program report should embody everything from the philosophy of camping for the specific group to detailed day-by-day operating schedules expressed in narrative text, statistics, diagrams, drawings, and photographs. Minimum standards, evaluations, and carefully studied conclusions should be included. This is essential to provide the architect with proper orientation and direction in planning for facilities that best meet the special problems. When and if, in the course of the program, it is found necessary to deviate from previously established principles or planning, such changes need not be made piecemeal, but can be considered within the framework of the whole program.

It is important to establish in the initial program the type of camp to be planned—whether it is primarily recreational, therapeutic, or a combination of both. Many questions must be answered, such as:

What type of group, or groups will be served—physically handicapped or combination of types?

Approximately how many may be in wheelchairs per period, if any?

How many may be ambulatory in varying degrees?

What are the special conditions (crutches, canes, braces, walkers)?

What are the age limits and age-group distributions?

Will blind children be admitted? If so, how many per period?

As a derivative of the above, questions can be answered, such as:

How many campers per period?

How many staff members, counselors, housekeeping help, and so on are required?

What are the maximum housing and feeding requirements that will be necessary per camping period?

To assess the need in the area the camp will serve is the major quantitative guide, since the total capacity of the camp must, if possible, be adequate for the estimated number of qualified applicants. In the vicinity of large metropolitan urban areas, there is evidence that the need will always exceed the facilities that can be made available. As an initial standard, it is suggested that such special camps do not ex-

The nature building is designed to aid in opening new worlds of miracles and areas of discovery for handicapped children.

Cottages, with the dining hall in the center, each house sixteen children, four counselors, have ramped, extra-wide doorways.

The lake forms a backdrop for the outdoor chapel-amphitheater and provides beautiful setting for entertainment and inspirational gatherings. Below, aerial view of Camp Courage. Grouped buildings facilitate traffic flow, eliminate distances.

ceed a capacity of one hundred children.

Since Minnesota had operated a camping program for crippled children and adults since 1938 and had adapted several existing facilities for temporary use, the program outline was not difficu't to prepare. It had been established how many campers applied each summer, how many had to be turned down each year because of lack of facilities, and how many others would be interested if a modern camp with more advantages were made available. From this information it was concluded that a facility to provide for 450-500 campers each summer, with additional special weekend outings for parents and other handicapped groups, would fill a big part of the state need. Thus, Minnesota's facilities were planned to care for ninety-six youngsters per period, since this happened to be the number most easily divisible by the number of cottages which were developed—each cottage housing sixteen campers and four counselors. The camp thus has a maximum capacity of 480 per season.

Architectural Considerations

Once the problem of the proper site has been disposed of, architectural planning can proceed in earnest. The first step should be a topographical survey of the terrain so the problems of drainage, sewage disposal, runoff, and so on can be properly handled. This should immediately be followed by an over-all layout of the buildings planned for the initial camp program and those needed for the future. This will allow for efficient placement of all buildings and for the expansion so often required in the future. In addition, mobility and traffic flow, so extremely important in working with the handicapped, can be assessed in advance and embodied in the over-all planning and placement.

Since all types of physically handicapped children and adults, including the visually handicapped and blind, were to be admitted to the Minnesota camp, it was planned without steps and unnecessary barriers and hazards. The cottages, built in the form of a Maltese cross, were grouped around the dining, recreation, health-and-therapy, nature, and arts-and-crafts buildings. They include two sections for eight campers each, a counselor section, and inside toilet facilities. The campers' quarters are again subdivided into units of four by half-way partitions to give more privacy and facilitate grouping of campers according to interests. Entrances to the cottages are ramped and doorways are three-and-a-half feet wide, permitting easy entrance by wheelchairs and walkers.

Additional special features are low sliding windows—easy and safe to operate—giving the campers a view of the lake even from wheelchairs, and high vaulted roofs to give an air of freedom and expansion to the campers as well as improved ventilation. The many special features in the bathroom include special wheel-in showers, low lavatories and mirrors, and grip bars in the showers and around the toilets.

The dining hall-recreation center, in the middle of the camp, was built on two levels, taking advantage of the natural contour of the land and permitting easy access from the cottages as well as from the beach area; since the cottages are on the same level as the dining hall, and the beach on the same level as the recreation center, located on the lower level of this building. An inside ramp with a ten-degree slope provides easy access for both campers and staff. In inclement weather, an entire day's activities can focus in this large central building.

The dining hall, on the upper level, has a capacity of 160 persons. With a giant fireplace on the north wall and an abundance of glass on the other three sides, it provides a most comfortable and cheerful rendezvous in all kinds of weather. The recreation area below contains space for all leisure-time games, movies, evening programs, such as talent shows, stunt nights, carnivals, and the many other creative program activities so important in a camping program. Game areas include Ping-pong, shuffleboard (both table and floor), billiards, and relaxation corners where everything from checkers to tournament chess can be carried on.

To the left of the lower area, immediately in front of this building, is the nature building, an octagonal building with a blue flexiglass skylight. In this are the aquarium, and the various collections of wood, rocks and minerals, butterflies, flowers, and bird and animal specimens. This building, together with the arts-and-crafts building, a hexagonal, two-level building, located immediately to the rear of the dining hall, is used for activities. In working with the physically handicapped, exposure to nature and arts and crafts is an essential experience through which interests, hobbies, and worthwhile careers can be developed. This building, built into a hillside, looks almost as if it had grown there. The second floor, which also opens to the ground level, contains quarters for the professional staff.

Since no program is ever better than its leadership, adequate facilities for key staff, including married staff, are imperative. Three cottages for staff members with families, such as the director, doctor, and caretaker, have been built at strategic locations overlooking the camp. These further improve and increase the chances of obtaining the quality and continuity of leadership and supervision so essential to a good camping program.

As Minnesota's camping program for the physically handicapped consists of five two-week sessions and emphasizes both recreation and therapy, a separate health-and-therapy building was constructed, to provide space for physical, speech, and occupational therapy; nurse's quarters; doctor's examining room; and two four-bed sick bays.

The final unit, which rounds off the camping facilities, is an outdoor amphitheater located in a natural birch bowl at the north end of the building area. This provides a beautiful outdoor environment for entertainment, song fests, fireside gatherings, and religious worship. It is open on two sides and has a plate-glass back so a view of the lake is possible from all directions. Named after opera star Marjorie Lawrence, whose life story describing her courageous battle against a disabling handicap is so beautifully told in her book *Interrupted Melody*, this amphitheater is symbolic of the courage and strength that handicapped children derive from attendance at Camp Courage—and the assistance sound architectural planning gives in achieving the aims and objectives of a camping program for the handicapped. #

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LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

75TH ANNIVERSARY CATALOG

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS

125 GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Natural ash white finish. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash. Genuine autographed models of the twenty sluggers listed below comprise the No. 125 line. An assortment of not fewer than six different models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 27 pounds **Each $4.50**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Orlando Cepeda	Al Kaline	Ed Mathews	Ray Sievers
Richie Ashburn	Bob Cerv	Ted Kluszewski	Gil McDougald	Duke Snider
Ernie Banks	Nelson Fox	Harvey Kuenn	PeeWee Reese	Frank Thomas
Yogi Berra	Jackie Jensen	Mickey Mantle	Jackie Robinson	Ted Williams

125S SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not Illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony League,** and other teen-age players. Listed below are the autographed models in the 125S group. An assortment of not fewer then six different models is guarenteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds **Each $4.50**

MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Jackie Jensen	Mickey Mantle	Ray Sievers
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43 ASH FUNGO. GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not Illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three (34") infield and nine (37" and 38") outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds **Each $4.50**

125 EBONY FINISH—GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned timber. Rich ebony finish with gold branding. Six different models ere guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Packed 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 27 pounds **Each $4.50**

150 GRAND SLAM—Natural white finish. Turned from select northern white ash timber. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six different models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds **Each $3.60**

150S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM—(Not Illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the perticular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony League,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guerenteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds **Each $3.60**

140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Naturel white finish. Turned from fine white ash. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose nemes they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony League,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guerenteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds. **Each $3.10**

Bats for PONY LEAGUE

Numbers 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S (also the Junior and Little League numbers) are approved for PONY LEAGUE play. These numbers are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any baseball bat in the Louisville Slugger line not longer than 34" may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

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14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.70**

11B BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds ..... **Each $2.30**

130S SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash with rich dark maroon finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, Pony League,** and other teen-age players. Six different models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds... **Each $2.20**

9 LEADER. Light brown finish. Assorted famous sluggers' models. Assorted lengths, from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $1.80**

LITTLE LEAGUE

Performance makes them Famous

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS
HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AND JUNIOR BATS

125LL GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select, open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory. Each carton of one dozen contains approximately half with natural white finish and half with antique finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Jackie Jensen, Mickey Mantle, Duke Snider,** and **Ted Williams.** Packed 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $3.40**

125BB GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—EBONY FINISH. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned timber. Imprinted white tape grip. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Jackie Jensen, Mickey Mantle, Duke Snider,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths, 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $3.40**

125J GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Medium-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned ash. Approximately half of the 125J bats have natural finish as shown above; the other half have an ebony finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Jackie Jensen, Mickey Mantle, Duke Snider,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32". Shipping weight 19 pounds ..... **Each $2.60**

JL LITTLE LEAGUE *"It's a Louisville."* Large-size junior bat with attractive ebony finish and gold branding. Each bat contains the name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Jackie Jensen, Mickey Mantle, Duke Snider,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 29" to 32". Shipping weight, 19 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

J2 LITTLE LEAGUE. Large-size junior bat. Light brown finish. Each bat branded with name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Yogi Berra, Jackie Jensen, Mickey Mantle, Duke Snider,** and **Ted Williams.** Lengths 29" to 32". Shipping weight, 19 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

Performance makes them Famous

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOFTBALL BATS

125Y LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 12. For the consistent hitter, a small-barreled bat with gradual taper to small grip. Antique finish. Finest selection of second-growth ash end/or hickory. One dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds **Each $3.60**

125W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assortment of popular models packed in carton of one dozen. Turned from select ash end/or hickory, and Powerized. Finished in natural ash-white. Lengths, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds **Each $3.25**

125B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "METEOR" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. A splendid assortment of models that will meet requirements of the various types of hitters. Red maroon finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory, and Powerized. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds. **Each $3.25**

125C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL B. "Fast-Swing" model for hitting fast pitching. Bottle-sheped large barrel that tapers quickly to small grip. Natural white finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory, and Powerized. One dozen to carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 23 pounds **Each $3.25**

250B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "ROCKET" SOFTBALL BAT—ASSORTED OFFICIAL MODELS. A splendid variety of models—answers full team requirements. Ebony finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds **Each $3.25**

125T LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 6. For heavy hitters—a bottle-shaped model with large barrel, tapering quickly to a medium grip. Natural white finish. Turned from select ash and Powerized. One dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds **Each $3.25**

250C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 8. "Fast-Swing" model for hitting fast pitching. Bottle-sheped—large barrel that quickly tapers to small handle. Ebony finish. Turned from select ash and/or hickory and Powerized. Each carton, 6/31" and 6/32". Shipping weight, 22 pounds **Each $3.25**

125L LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—MODEL 1. For girl hitters. A small-barreled bat with gradual taper to a small grip. Natural white finish ash and Powerized. One dozen in carton, 33" lengths. Shipping weight, 19 pounds **Each $3.25**

200A LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Supplied in assorted softball models. Finished in brown antique and Powerized. Turned from high-quality ash end/or hickory. One dozen to carton, 31" and 32" lengths; shipping weight, 18 pounds **Each $2.85**

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER

Performance makes them Famous

LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS HILLERICH & BRADSBY Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOFTBALL BATS

102 LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models of first quality ash and hickory. Oil Tempered and finished in saddle brown. Packed one dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.85**

100C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "FAST-SWING" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL MODEL. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory and finished in medium brown. One dozen in carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.85**

100W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted popular softball models. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory. Natural white finish and Oil Tempered. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $2.85**

54 "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Assorted models turned from ash and hickory. Brown finish and black zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

54C "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—Bottle-shaped "Fast Swing" model. Made of ash and hickory, with ebony brown finish. One dozen in carton, 6/31" and 6/32"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

54L "It's a Louisville" OFFICIAL GIRLS' MODEL. Natural white finish ash with blue zapon grip. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 18 pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

52H OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Turned from ash and/or hickory and finished in ebony. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

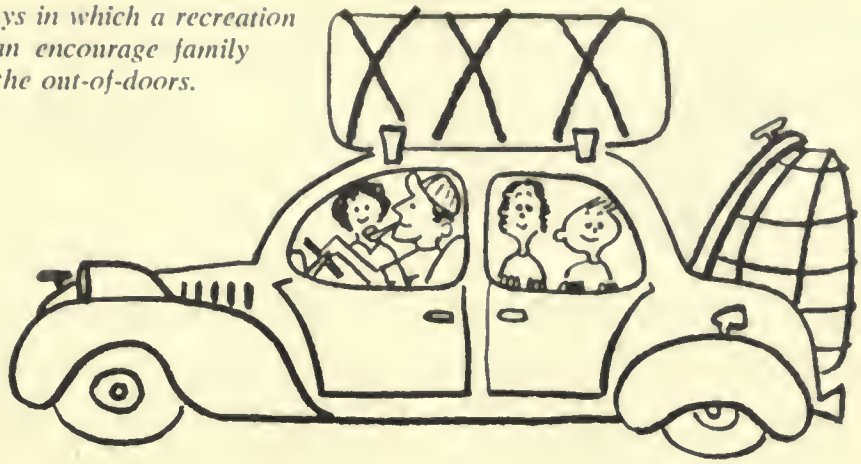
52 OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Natural finish ash. One dozen assorted models in carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $1.80**

51H OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Turned from ash and/or hickory with maroon finish and gray zapon grip. Assorted models. One dozen to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight 22 pounds ..... **Each $1.70**

50 OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Brown finish. One dozen assorted models to carton, 33" and 34" lengths; shipping weight 22 pounds ..... **Each $1.30**

In Softball as in Baseball... One Trademark stands Supreme

One of the ways in which a recreation department can encourage family enjoyment of the out-of-doors.



Camping Services for Families

An Association

SOME three years ago the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Public Schools conducted a survey to determine how much interest there might be in a family camping association, to be conducted by the department. Six families responded and began meeting in the fall of 1955. By January, 1956, this number had grown to sixty families.

The survey indicated that there were several hundred additional families who might be interested in such a program. Since that time, the association has grown to about thirteen hundred paid family memberships, and it has helped hundreds of other families interested in camping and the outdoors.

The basic idea of the association is to provide, through family resources, an exchange of ideas and information about camping and outdoor living. Each family has a membership card and, for one dollar a year, receives the benefit of membership, including five bulletins published from October to May. The bulletins provide an avenue of exchange for ideas on camping equipment, camp ideas, camp sites, and camping techniques. They also serve to publicize a series of family camping programs conducted through the winter season.

These programs were so successful that within one season the group of families outgrew three buildings. The first programs were held at a social center with a seating capacity of three hundred. Soon larger quarters were needed, and meetings were held at another social center accommodating one thousand. After a series of three programs there, the association had to move its meetings to a junior high school that could accommodate more than fourteen hundred. Each program is a family affair. Campers screen tours on film and slides about good places to camp, and also comment on the poorer places throughout the country.

Much of the association's work consists of answering the innumerable requests for information, speakers, films, resource materials, and so on, coming into the recreation department offices. A half dozen committees make a conscientious effort to supply answers or obtain the necessary information. To help with this, the association has a family camping information center where books, pamphlets, and maps, covering thousands of camp sites all over the country, are available to everyone. The supply is constantly replenished by camper members who have visited exceptionally good sites and send in reports about their finds.

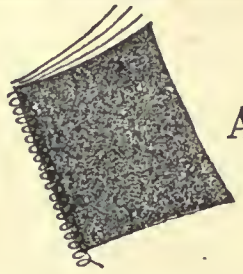
Information does not stop with the telephone and the information center but is extended to television and radio studios. The Family Camping Association recently, in cooperation with WTMJ-TV, presented an hour-long televised camping jamboree emphasizing outdoor living. Thirteen different camp units were shown and various aspects of family camping presented.

Members of the committee are in constant demand. Last spring, family camping talks and demonstrations stressing good woodland manners were given to more than forty groups in the Milwaukee area. Institutes were also conducted in nearby communities, and the department's association worked with various voluntary agencies and Western Michigan College and Iowa State University to foster and develop similar programs.

National and state park and forests are recognizing the need for providing an increasing number of family camp sites. Equipment today is better and easily available, and in most cases can be rented until a family is sure "camping out is the life for them." Family camping, too, provides a low-cost lengthy vacation or short weekend trip, as the case may be. First of all, however, it is fun for the entire family. It provides rich experience in family living, opportunity to enjoy the outdoors, and relief from the tensions of urban living.—GEORGE WILSON, *Wisconsin Recreation Association, October, 1958.*

Camping Equipment on Loan

The recreation department in Spartanburg, South Carolina, saw the need for an adult, family recreation program. Being located in an area not too far from the mountains and not too far from the beaches, the department decided to instigate the loaning of the camping equipment to any citizen living within the community. This equipment consists of a tent which sleeps four, four army cots, four air mattresses, one two-burner gas camp stove and one family-size ice chest. There is no charge for the equipment, but a twenty-dollar deposit must be made upon reserving it. A legal binding form, to be signed by the responsible individual, is given to each applicant for equipment, along with a mimeographed bulletin of camping information. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

PEOPLE FRONT AND CENTER

Jersey Election

The thirty-first annual election of officers for the Public Recreation Association of New Jersey was held January 26, 1959. Elected were: Harold Login, president, Jersey City; Ralph D. Sternadori, first vice-president, Somerville; Jack A. Claes, second vice-president, Vineland; Richard Pasvolsky, secretary, Parsipanny; and Carl J. Perina, treasurer, Irvington.

These men are all recreation superintendents in their respective municipalities.

Intern Success Story

From time to time, RECREATION has been happy to record the graduation of new recreation interns and their ultimate placement. This month we have more good news of these dedicated young recreation people.

• As of February 16, two girls came on staff as interns in the Philadelphia Recreation Department. They are Maryhelen C. Ryan and Jean Marie Sumrall, both with a B. S. from the University of Illinois.

• Shown in the accompanying photograph, with Bob Crawford, Philadelphia recreation commissioner, are former interns. They are left to right: John W. Dawson, now assistant superintendent of recreation in Salem, Oregon; Betty Van Norman, first woman to complete the intern training course in Philadelphia, now a supervisor in that city's recreation department; Mr. Crawford; John G. Williams, now program director in the Decatur, Georgia, recreation department; Ralph S. Laudenslayer, now in the recreation department, in Beverly Hills, California; and Charles E. Hartsoe, the first person to complete the intern course in Philadelphia, now an administrative analyst there.

College Quickies

• New York University has awarded Mortimer H. Morris, assistant professor of recreation at Oregon State College, his doctorate in education, with a major in recreation. He also received NYU's Max Sklar Award for professional contribution and academic proficiency.

• From Indiana University and Dr. Garrett Eppley comes a breakdown of the figures on the number of persons who received recreation degrees in 1958. As of September, this was the picture:

B. S. in recreation	11
M. S.	23
Director of recreation	10
Doctor of recreation	4
Total	48

These people represent eighteen states, Hawaii, Canada, the Philippines, and Egypt.

• ". . . sincere appreciation of the Illinois Association of Park Districts to the University of Illinois and to Professor Charles K. Brightbill and his staff for cooperation and assistance given in the past and assured in the future," was the gist of a commendation tendered by the park group to the university's department of recreation and its head.

The University of Illinois has also established a recreation field service, designed to assist communities develop their recreation resources and opportunities; strengthen the university's recreation research efforts, gained through field experience; and then share these findings with all interested persons.

• The senior class of recreation education students of State University Teachers College, at Cortland, New York, sponsored its sixth annual Field Work Conference last November. Recreation professionals representing many different phases of recreation attended.

Change in Headquarters Staff

After fourteen years as administrative assistant to Charles Reed, director of the NRA Field Service, Alberta Jameson has resigned to undertake very much the same duties for the director of the Crotched Mountain Foundation. This is a rehabilitation center for children and handicapped persons set in the beautiful mountains of Greenfield, New Hampshire. Mrs. Jameson is now only a few miles away from her son, grandchildren, and sister. Her job at 8 West Eighth has been ably taken over by Mrs. Bessie Vershleiser.

As well as having Alberta on staff, Crotched Mountain also started its first full-time recreation director, on February 2. She is Patricia Ann Davis, with her degree in recreation from the University of New Hampshire.

The Lucky 13th

Recreation Promotion and Service,

Inc., which organizes recreation activities in Wilmington, Delaware, recently

celebrated its 13th birthday. Shown at the big celebration, left to right, are Joseph Dayton, president, Levy Court of New Castle County, Delaware; speaker Hubert Snyder, superintendent of recreation in Baltimore County, Maryland; F. B. Finkelstein of RP&S; John A. Babiarz, president, Wilmington City Council; and Leon Ryan, president, Delaware State Park Commission.

Planning Committee

Shown below is a picture of the NRA Southern District Advisory Committee

at its meeting in Kingsport, Tennessee, last December 6, as plans got under way for the annual five-state district conference to take place in Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, April 13-15. Seated, left to right, are: Julian Walker, Fayette County, Kentucky; Robert Kresge, Charleston, West Virginia; Jim Stevens, Raleigh, North Carolina; W. C. McHorris, Kingsport, Tennessee; William H. Luther, Danville, Virginia; chairman William M. Hay, of the National Recreation Association, Decatur, Georgia; Louis F. Twardzik, Nashville, Tennessee; and Virginia Gregory, Raleigh. Standing, left to right, are: John Gettler, Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Ruth Bird, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Jack Spore, Nashville, Tennessee.

Park Shorts

• There has been a growing realization among park people for the need of an interpretive program to give the public better understanding and enjoyment of their parks. With this aim in mind, the National Park Service has appointed C. Kenny Dale as interpretive specialist in its state cooperation branch. Mr. Dale will work with state and local authorities on a consultation basis, on request, within the limits of available resources.

• Visitor use of campgrounds within the National Park System during 1958 increased a healthy eleven per cent over 1957, with a total of 4,665,000 camper days reported. Providing new and improved camp sites is one of the long-range, over-all goals of the ten-year Mission 66 program, which hopes to increase the present twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand.

• A Washington, D.C. park was named after Edward J. Kelly, former national capital parks superintendent, who died December 8, 1958. Throughout his long park career, Mr. Kelly sought the improvement and development of park areas to enhance the dignity and beauty of the major approaches to the central area of the city. This park is just east of the State Department building.

A Dream Come True

Six miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, in the coastal mountains south of San Francisco, is a camp called Boysville. Ten years ago just an idea in the minds of a few Optimists, the camp opened its doors last summer, for the first time, to ninety-four underprivileged boys from California's Bay area.

Sponsored by thirty-four Optimist Club members in Santa Clara, San Mateo, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties, the camp was built on ninety-eight acres of tree-studded land. The mess hall and fully equipped kitchen were built almost entirely by Optimist labor, and members also furnished materials, machinery, and manpower. Last summer the boys themselves helped dam the creek for swimming. Future plans call for a swimming pool and year-round cottages where boys will live with foster parents.

Recreation Recruitment

Despite the zero weather, recreation majors at Indiana University, last winter, crowded into a meeting room to listen to Woody Sutherland of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service speak about "The Employment Opportunities in the Field of Recreation." This scene, with different faces, is being played all over the country, as more and more young people realize the very real satisfactions to be derived from a career in recreation. As Woody himself puts it, "Besides the real, monetary income, there is the all-important factor of psychic income." ➤

Under a Star-Shaped Roof

A spectacular star-shaped roof tops the new Arroyo Viejo Children's Theater in Oakland, California. Some sixty-seven feet in width, the roof is in the shape of a four-pointed star made in eight prefabricated sections. It is built along the lines of an airplane wing, with fir plywood skins. The roof is supported by two sets of three-sided pylons. These are painted in vivid colors and can be easily and quickly rotated for scenery changes.

Constructed by the Oakland Recreation Department, the theater, which seats 475, is so oriented that the roof dip and wingspread exclude sun rays from performers' eyes, yet the stage floor itself can be bathed in sunlight. Irwin Luckman, Oakland architect, designed the theater, which is located in a woodland and spans a creek on the spacious grounds of the Arroyo Viejo Recreation Center, years ago the site of a Japanese nursery.

Salute!

Of the eight winners in the fourth Community Achievement Contest four were selected for recreation developments. The contest is cosponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. The communities cited for recreation:

- Wild Rose, Wisconsin, whose 584 inhabitants built a library, developed a park reclaimed from swampland, and established a center for migrant workers.
- Clinton, Iowa, which developed a self-sustaining, seventy-piece symphony orchestra.
- Homewood, Illinois, which built a new community high school and equipped a teenage center.
- St. Helens, Oregon, which healed bad feelings between its "old" and "new" towns, with the development of a new public park, a recreation hall for teenagers, and a museum housing Americana from the old Oregon Trail days.

Expectant Community

Like many small towns, Fairfield, Illinois, has to stretch its recreation dollars to the utmost. Therefore the community promoted a "baby shower" to equip its parks. Individuals were invited to earmark donations for specific equipment: picnic oven, swimming pool ladder, bicycle racks, and so on. Fairfield found this provided hefty boost to its sagging recreation budget.

In Memoriam

- Readers of RECREATION will be sorry to learn that Arthur Katona—a well-known contributor to our magazine—has died of a heart attack at his home in Golden, Colorado. Mr. Katona was a champion of square dancing as a social activity for everybody rather than for a few "experts" and wrote widely on this subject. His last article in RECREATION, "Folk Dancers, We're Overlooking Our American Jazz Tradition," appeared in November, 1954.

- William A. Stinchcomb, who was largely responsible for the "emerald necklace" of parks in Greater Cleveland, Ohio, died on January 17 at the age of eighty. Shortly after his appointment as city parks commissioner in 1902, Mr. Stinchcomb began advocating a ring of parks stretching from the Chagrin River Valley on the east to the Rocky River Valley on the west. He was appointed first director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System in 1921 and served until his retirement in 1957. The system now contains a 125-mile chain of roads, bridle paths, nature trails, covers fourteen thousand acres of wooded land, and has eight million visitors a year. There are plenty of rabbits, chipmunks, wildflowers and birds in the park system but nary a billboard or a hot dog stand. #

CAMPING REFERENCE LISTS

Day Camps

The following articles on day camping have appeared in RECREATION during the last few years. If you don't have the issues on your shelves, consult your local library.

City Day Camping—Country Style	March 1954
Indian Lore in Camp	March 1954
A New Venture in Day Camping	March 1954
Day Camping in City Parks	March 1954
Day Camping Facilities and Program	March 1954
Day "Camptivities"	March 1954
Day Campers Go A'Vagabonding	March 1954
Camp Planning	June 1954
Recreation-School Cooperation in Camp Programs	September 1954
Day Camp Program for "Why-Daddies"	May 1955
Outdoor Recreation and an Adventure	June 1955
Needs of Present Day Children—How Can Camps Meet Them	June 1955
New Horizons in Campfires	June 1955
Cooperative Camping	June 1956
Camping for Tomorrow	March 1957
Creativity in Camp Music	March 1957
Flag Ceremony	March 1957
Nature Tools	March 1957
Westward Ho!	March 1957
Nature Study in a Playground Day Camp	March 1957
The Personal Touch in Day Camping	March 1957
Camping Today	March 1958
Canoeing in Camps	March 1958
Capacity Attendance at Day Camp	March 1958
Evaluating the Recreation Camp Program	March 1958
The Goat That Taught the Children	March 1958
The Indians Are Day Camping	April 1958

Camping for Senior Citizens

Camping facilities and activities for this special age group are, of course, geared to the needs, abilities, and interests of oldsters.

Articles from RECREATION *Magazine*:

Camping for Oldsters	March 1950
Take Your Oldsters Out-of-Doors	April 1950
A Day's Camping for Youngsters Over Sixty	September 1951
Day Camp for Oldsters	March 1952
The Maturing of Golden-Age Camps	June 1953

New Pamphlet

Summer Is Ageless by Georgene Bowen, published by the National Recreation Association. $1.00.

On-Post Recreation

Service club pet parade and dog show proved to be more than just "kid stuff."

Family "Specials"

A Pet Parade/Dog Show was part of a successful program feature conducted by Service Club No. 1 at Fort Lewis, Washington, for on-post families. Co-sponsors were the post veterinarian and the 49th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon. Special prizes were awarded for children and their pets dressed to characterize storybook and/or song titles. Other prizes were for the most comic animal, best dressed pet, largest, smallest, and best animal in the parade. A special prize was offered for the best pet "family." The tiny ones rode in a doll buggy or coaster wagon decorated with gay crepe paper.

It was expected that the smaller children and their pets would be quite thrilled by this event, but no one anticipated the wholehearted post-wide enthusiasm generated by the dog show itself. Owners and trainers took the parade and dog show seriously indeed, resulting in some surprising feats by the dogs as well as some humorous incidents. The success of this event has paved the way for its becoming an annual service-club feature.

A "Tri-Service Club Fair" was another post event, this one sponsored by three service clubs at Fort Lewis. The idea started with recreation leader Marlene Mason of Service Club No. 1.

The football stadium provided the setting for gaily decorated booths featuring competitive games including archery, balloon bust, duck shoot, fascination, peanut toss, table tennis, basketball, football, tire toss, nail driving, and weight guessing. Score sheets were given participants of these activities to determine winners. Prizes were given separately for bingo, a bean-guessing game, and a gate prize. Noncompetitive booths included a cake-decorating demonstration by a professional decorator from a Tacoma bakery; a bake sale conducted by the Army Dependent Wives' Arts and Crafts Club; a display of crafts items and demonstrations on the potter's wheel, provided by the post crafts shops; a ceramics exhibit provided by the post exchange. Concessions provided pony and swing rides for small children. Horses were rented for the older children. Every hour, during the afternoon and evening, a grandstand show was presented. The 12th Infantry Regiment band, featuring a majorette from Tacoma, opened the afternoon and evening special events. Events included a trampoline exhibition by the Special Services sports division; an exhibition by the 49th Scout Dog Platoon; an army band concert; a Western fashion show produced by a Tacoma store, featuring teenagers of the youth activity center as models; and various other entertainment.

An estimated seven thousand attended, representing all elements of the military community. By all standards, the fair was acclaimed a great success.—Miriam Evans, *staff service club director, Headquarters 6th U.S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.*

* * *

For Children

A Youth Activities program, designed to meet the recreation needs of the children of servicemen, is an important facet of the new concept of the base community. At Fort Dix, New Jersey, a teen club and special dancing classes are included in this on-post program.

Teen Club

Composed of thirteen- to fourteen-year-old boys and girls, the Teen Club is chaperoned and guided by a noncommissioned officer and his wife, both paid from Youth Activity funds. Its program is conducted by the teenagers themselves, operating under an executive committee.

The club is open to its enrollment of approximately 150-160 members three days and nights a week during the summer months and Friday and Saturday nights during the school year, in a building designated for this purpose by the post, which provides maintenance and utilities as well.

The program consists of a weekly record dance, weekly bingo, and a game tourney night. The snack bar is open during such programs. One formal dance a month is scheduled, and special events, such as picnics, are conducted during the summer. Attendance varies from one to two hundred on Friday to ninety to one hundred on Saturdays.

Dancing classes

Paid for by the individual students, the classes, held Saturday mornings and taught by the Fred Astaire Dance Studio teachers from Philadelphia, attract an approximate attendance of fifty per season.

Sponsored by the Officers' Wives Club and operating under one chairman appointed from this group, this project also has the benefit of an advisor from the Youth Activities Council. A large room in one of the area buildings, provided and maintained by the post, and also used for other youth activities, is the scene of these terpsichorean endeavors.—*From* Fort Dix Recreational Activities, *a bulletin.*

A CAMP FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Rita Saunders and Herbert Schact

How happiness through accomplishment is brought within the reach of the "exceptional" child—who, because of emotional, physical, or mental handicaps—is "different."

Meet Charlie, a bright-eyed, towheaded youngster of ten. He's alert, curious—and destructive. A dozen psychiatrists have pronounced him hopelessly retarded—"unteachable," they said.

Today he was up before 7 A.M. made his bed, wrote a postcard to his folks, and was ready for a swimming lesson with his camp counselor before breakfast was on the table.

In the course of a few short weeks, he's become an eager apprentice in the arts and crafts shop, and, most important of all, he's learned a lot about the art of getting along with other youngsters his age.

He is a camper at Camp Waterford, [Connecticut].—Hartford Courant Magazine.

ALL CHILDREN respond to camping programs, even slow and maladjusted children. In every community there are such youngsters with mental, social, and emotional problems. These may be divided into three basic categories: educable, trainable, and custodial. Camping can effectively help the educable and trainable child and even some custodial children.

Basically, the physical operation of a specialized camp is similar to that of many highly rated camps for normal children. However, buildings and facilities may differ, according to the special needs of different types of campers.

The staff of the special camp is divided into three groups: administrative, counselor, and maintenance. Heading this is an administrative director, whose job it is to plan over-all policies and long-range objectives and to take care of business. Aided by competent advisors and each camper's confidential case history, he plans the grouping of campers, conducts correspondence with parents, psychologists, psychiatrists, and agencies working with children.

At this camp, staff members directly responsible to the administrative director are:

- An administrative assistant, who attends to operation of the camp plant; supervises the kitchen, repairs and maintenance department, the petty cash, shopping; and assumes other necessary details, relieving the director of such responsibilities. He has a staff, including cooks, kitchen, and dining-room personnel, cleaners, camp chauffeur, farm personnel if needed, and various maintenance men.
- A program director who, guided by the director and his knowledge of each child's problem and case history, plans with the staff and supervises program operation. He is responsible for all matters pertaining to the childrens' activities twenty-four hours a day, and supervises the counselor staff, activity specialists, and house parents.
- A camp nurse, who is responsible for the camp's health.

All personnel assist the children wherever and whenever needed. Every individual engaged in the camp operation is important to its success—weakness in any area can cause difficulties. Since camping is for the *camper*, those in direct contact with the child for the greatest part of the day—the cabin counselors—are key personnel. We find teachers are best suited to work with these children, though many excellent counselors are medical, social-work, speech-therapy, or nursing students, or professionals in these fields.

A psychologist can greatly assist a special camp by acting as an advisor to the program director and as a resource person to whom staff may come with individual problems about the children and their care. He can take part in the training program for the staff and, in some instances, may offer therapy to individual children.

The personality and character of the individual counselor and his interest in his job are of greater importance than his educational background. Specialists should be expert teachers in their fields. Staff training should include an in-service training program, weekly staff meetings, frequent individual conferences, on-the-job instruction and supervision, professional films, and lectures.

Also important to the success of a special camp is the selection and grouping of children according to their emotional and social maturity, physical coordination, chronological and mental age. Groups should be carefully balanced, so each child may benefit by his association with others. Any child potentially dangerous to himself or others should not be accepted. Those on the slower levels of the trainable group may require individual attention in a room with, or adjacent to, a special counselor. Severely maladjusted children may be part of a small group, but may require individual rooms in which to sleep and rest.

The ratio of counselor to camper may have to be one-to-

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one; however, one-to-two-and-a-half or-three is the average. Six children and two counselors to a cabin unit often proves to be a proper sized group, with relief counselors used on days off.

The program at Waterford Camp is regimented. Every hour of the child's day is planned beforehand and is executed with the aid of bugle calls over a public-address system. A routine basic time schedule is planned for the entire summer from 6:45, reveille; 7:15, assembly; 7:30, breakfast; 9:15, cabin inspection; and 9:30, first activity; straight through the day, to lights out at 8 P.M., taps at 9 o'clock. There are four day-activity periods interspersed with lunch, rest, milk call, flag lowering, supper, and evening activity.

Within this apparently rigid schedule is a very flexible individual program policy. The counselor supervising children during their baseball, swimming, dancing, cooking, or arts and crafts periods has the freedom to carry out his program according to the mood and interest of the group at the moment. Programs are not accelerated or competitive, but are based on each child's individual needs. Actual accomplishments sometimes comprise little more than learning to tie shoelaces, make a bed, throw a ball, or sit properly at table. However, these encourage the child and bring forth happiness and pride, stimulating him to further endeavors.

Special events are also part of the program and may include such customary events as masquerades, dramatic programs, square and social dances, treasure hunts, overnight hikes, trips to the beach, movies, and nearby points of interest, and others. The evening program is usually a large group activity that brings the entire camp together. It could be an amateur night, boxing, a simplified athletic tournament, or a campfire.

Camp service projects are another valuable program aspect. Useful occupational work provides children with a sense of belonging—includes assignments to the farm for milking, caring for stock, working in the vegetable garden, cleaning and maintaining farm machinery, helping in the laundry. Older children may assist with the kindergarten group. Older boys help the carpenter in repair or maintenance work. Others assist the groundkeeper in planting and caring for flowers, trees, and shrubs. Kitchen duty can be a regular activity that includes assisting the chef in food preparation.

Waterford service teams are also organized as work groups to be called upon for any needed task. Service activities are coordinated with the arts and crafts program, including repair of toys, furniture, and other equipment. Printing and posting of signs, notices, and the camp newspaper are other service projects. These are sought-after assignments, the children considering it a privilege to help in *real* activities.

Flower groups require a separate program to substitute for activities in which some children are not capable of participating. Such a program may include many activities of the other campers but on a very simple level. However, these children are brought into other small and large group activities wherever possible.

Practical training is a camp activity for all campers, which includes training in dressing, personal hygiene, manners. The campers' safety is maintained by adhering to the principle that the camper be within the visual surveillance of an adult at all times during his waking hours. The health of the camp is maintained by adequate diet, rest, observation, and care. Camp security is maintained by an officer-of-the-day system. Each area of the camp is secured by one or two night OD's who go on duty at 8:00 P.M. and are on active duty until midnight and on call until 7:00 A.M., when the day OD replacement comes on duty. The night OD's are responsible for the camp's order and safety. They make bed checks and perform other duties outlined on a checklist, turned over to the program director upon completion of the tour of duty. The night OD does not retire until the staff has returned at midnight. This insures continual adult supervision, twenty-four hours a day.

The day OD is responsible for operating the public-address system and bugle calls, acting as official camp host, and maintaining the information and message center. Other duties include distributing mail and acting as an extra person to care for individual children who must be temporarily separated from a group.

It might seem that a regimented camp with an OD system is not conducive to the happy atmosphere one would like to think of in a camp situation. However, it must be kept in mind that these are exceptional children who, if left to their own resources, are unable to play or function at anywhere near their own age level, as they lack the necessary understanding and initiative. Some may have difficult behavior patterns; others may be hyperactive, a bundle of motion, going aimlessly in all directions at once. To these children, order, discipline, and boundaries of behavior are necessary for security and happiness. Strangely enough, sixty children, each representing complex problems, can live together harmoniously and carry on a program of activities.

The attitude of camp personnel must be one of patience, kindness, understanding, acceptance, and encouragement, in contrast to the fault-finding and rejection such children receive from many people of their everyday world. The rhythm pattern of the campers' activities seems so normal, happy, and peaceful, that a stranger observing them may ask, "Where are the retarded children?"

Like all human beings, who use only a small part of their potential, exceptional children are capable of a great deal more than is realized. They need to belong and contribute to a group, to experience the joy of achievement, to feel and be treated like other children. Rejection has usually played a major role in their lives—rejection by other children, by the segregated classes in school, by neighbors, and sometimes by their families. (See "Is Recreation for Everyone?" November, 1958, RECREATION.)

At a special camp these children experience responsibility and achieve happiness through accomplishment. Each camper is a participating member of a group whose motto is, "Everybody is Somebody." Through such an experience limitations of IQ and mental age can be circumvented—to develop to its utmost a new factor, the AQ (Accomplishment Quotient). #

CRAFTS WITH NATURAL MATERIALS

From now through fall is the time to collect and use natural materials for many interesting art and craft projects. This outline was developed by Betty Van Norman, NRA interne in the Philadelphia Recreation Department, and was used in a recreation leadership training course. If you want to use it for class or a bulletin board, clip along inside dotted line.

What to look for	What to make it with	How to make it	How to finish it
Flowers	Dried arrangements Shadowbox pictures	Dry flowers in clean sand. Wash sand until water remains clear. Put sand in a can and heat until dry. When sand has cooled put in can. Shove the stem of a freshly picked flower into the sand. Then gently sprinkle sand into the can until the flower is covered. The dry sand absorbs the moisture from the flower and it retains its natural shape and color. Drying time depends on the size of the flower. Small, dainty ones will dry in two days, while larger ones may take as long as a week.	None needed
Grasses	Dried arrangements Shadowbox pictures	Gather when dry or cut and let dry.	No. 1 (below)
Cattails	Dried arrangements	Gather when dry or cut and let dry.	None needed
Burrs	Dried arrangements Shadowbox pictures	Gather when dry or cut and let dry.	None or No. 2 or 3
Pods, Seeds, Galls, Acorns	Dried arrangements Shadowbox pictures Earrings, Pins Dangle bracelet Curtain pulls	Let dry. Clean.	None or No. 2 or 3 No. 2 or 4
Horn	Rings, Pins Napkin rings Belt buckles Buttons, Pendants	Clean with knife or scraper made of tin-can lid doubled over, until only the hard horn remains. Sand. It can be sawed with a coping saw.	No. 2 or 4
Nuts	Buttons, Bracelets	Saw across nut, cutting it into thin discs.	No. 2
Cones (small) (large)	Earrings Dried arrangements Table arrangements Grass garden	Take cone apart carefully. Glue parts to earring back to look like flower petals. Sprinkle seed then dirt into the crevices of the cone. Set upright in a saucer of water. Keep it damp.	No. 2 None or No. 2 or 3
Moss	Pictures Table arrangements		No. 1
Bark (any) (birch)	Jewelry, Initials Pictures Waste baskets Containers Napkin rings Album covers Book covers Canoes Scrolls Book ends Background for pictures Checkerboard	Use only dry bark. Whittle or carve. Strip from fallen trees in sections. Cover cans. Cut strips and lace ends together, or glue to cardboard cylinder. Glue to cardboard base. Fold and lace. Lace. Paint. Cover plywood, box side. Attach to metal base cut from a tin can. Glue squares to wood or cardboard back.	None or No. 2 or 4. None or rub with cloth used for wax finish.
Wood Driftwood along lakes and streams Partially rotted wood Partially burned wood Roots Burl Limbs with good grain and form	Jewelry Earrings Bracelets Pins Buttons Cuff links Mobiles Watch fobs Curtain pulls Paperweights Table arrangements Ornamental pieces Appetizer holder Animals Name plates for desks and doors Book ends Letter openers Pickle fork Salad spoon and fork Checkers Coat hangers Scarf rack Hanging baskets	Remove loose bark and rotted parts. Sand smooth. Finish with steel wool if available. A brush will help to clean impressions and crevices.	No. 2 or 4.

Finishing Naturol Materials — Use a finish for natural materials that will bring out rather than hide their natural beauty. Many will need little or no finish to make them look their best. Some need finish to emphasize their shape, their grain, or their natural colorings. The use for which the completed article is intended will also influence the type of finish.

1. *For white or light-colored grasses or woods,* when flexibility or natural grain is to be retained and color added, use a transparent dye made by soaking crepe paper in water. Dip grasses and let them dry. The color will come out very nicely. Paint the dye on wood. let it dry, sand, and shellac. The dye tints the wood slightly but does not hide the grain.

2. *For articles that need a high gloss,* will have hard use, or will be washed use clear shellac, varnish, or lacquer.

3. *For materiols used for ornamentol purposes* which need color to show them off, use an opaque paint.

4. *For woods, large smooth seeds, galls, nuts,* and so on, used mainly for ornamental purposes because of their grain and that look best with a soft finish, use wax. Melt candles or paraffin and paint on a very thin coat of the wax. Let harden and rub with a soft cloth until the excess wax has been removed and the article has a soft shine. Candle wax is the more durable. Colored candles will color the wood slightly. Crayons melted with paraffin will also change the color of the wood. #

A NATURE MURAL

Dorothy R. Flood

MAKING A MURAL of nature materials is not only a pleasant activity for a rainy day but is an original way to stimulate an interest in nature. It will arouse a camper's imagination and cause him to look more closely at nature to record what he sees. In order to draw an object, he must know how it works, *i.e.* how a frog's legs go, what is the identifying shape of a certain tree, the curve of a path, the rise of a hill. As he develops his awareness of nature, his curiosity will lead to research and retention.

Encourage members of your group to select a broad topic for the subject matter of a mural. It could be the life of the squirrels that live in a nearby oak, or bird life, or weather. They must then decide to spend some time observing the squirrels, birds, or weather; to compare what they see with previous observations, such as of two squirrels playing tag around the trunk of an oak; squirrels building a cool summer nest of leaves, while in winter they live in a tree trunk.

If the topic is birds, everyone observes their different millinery and how careful they are building their homes to fit their needs. If weather, Mr. Sun drinking up water through the rays, similar to the way we drink a soda, may become something to include in the mural. Thus, facts of nature will stir up many imaginary pictures that can be developed into small pencil sketches. After the campers have made many pencil sketches or notes, the fun starts as they put them into some kind of a sequence to tell a story in pictures.

For the mural, the only equipment needed is a roll of brown or white wrapping paper, soft charcoal, a yardstick, and a box of oil-paint crayons. These crayons are obtainable in a large art store and come under various trade names. They can be used like regular crayons, the pointed end for small areas and the broad side for larger sections, or they can be dipped in turpentine for oil-paint effects.

If the roll of wrapping paper is divided into sections about three feet square for each sketch, the finished mural will look well at a distance. An uneven line drawn through all the squares to give a connecting horizon will prevent the possibility of mountains in one square being under a creek in another square. By drawing with charcoal first, corrections can be made before adding colors. After coloring, the sketches should be outlined with black crayon for greater visibility.

The complete mural will be a big attraction on visitors' day. It will also be a nice decoration for a cabin or dining hall or it can be attached from tree to tree along a path. Each camp group may like to make its own mural, and they can all be exhibited as a special art show.

At first campers may be slow to respond and seem afraid to use their imaginations along nature lines. If this happens, they can work together on a sort of "brainstorming" session, contributing bits of ideas that can be sketched into an idea chart. Then when a camper becomes stuck for an idea, he may borrow one from the chart, and develop it. The sketch shows an idea chart based on weather—a wonderful subject.

Observations made and ideas developed for the mural won't be forgotten. Learning to look at nature and then adding personal imagination is a fine way to develop appreciation. #

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Walter E. Damon

Camping Therapy for Delinquents

Outdoor group living provides a healthy change from the set routine of institution schedules and gives boys new experiences.

Camping can help institutionalized delinquents to acclimatize to enforced group living.

Six years ago, the New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, in the town of Industry (Monroe County), set up a camp for its boys to provide a short "vacation" from institution living. Aptly named, Camp Pioneer is on the school grounds in rolling countryside along the banks of the Genesee near Rochester. The school itself is operated by the state social welfare department.

The daily life of the boys living in cottages in an institution must, of necessity, follow a set and often monotonous routine. Living under these conditions can cause tensions that have alerted the school to the need for a change from this.

There is no set schedule at camp. The early-to-bed and early-to-rise routine is cast aside in favor of a more restful and less set pattern. Boys are encouraged to do their own cooking on stone fireplaces used by the occupants of two tents at a time. These are not permanent fireplaces, but piles of stone that the boys can change to meet their own specifications and whims. Cooking utensils and a grill are supplied each two tents, with dishwashing after cook-outs assigned to the regular kitchen boys.

If at all possible, on the day that a new group arrives at camp, the early evening hours are spent on an exploration hike in the neighboring woods. This not only gives the camp leader an opportunity to acquaint the boys with the camp site, its limits, and some of the advantages of camping, but he can get to know his group in a more relaxed atmosphere.

It would be difficult to list Camp Pioneer activities in order of most interest or value. They vary with the age and past experience of a group as well as that of its leaders. However, with all groups, fire building and cooking rate very near the top. Wood consists of dead trees, brush, and discarded lumber. Boys will work hours on end with an axe and two-man saw to cut enough wood for a few hours of relaxation around a fire. Lacking previous experience, many of them are rather dubious about doing any cooking, but attempt it with the aid and encouragement of their fellow campers and brief instructions from the staff.

The camp program includes hikes over the school's fourteen hundred rolling acres. Simple camp and low-organization games are played, generally after a rest period or during the evening hours. All boys are scheduled to use the pool three periods a week. There are "off-campus" trips to areas of interest in the vicinity, sometimes made more fun with a picnic. The last night of camp is often the most interesting night of the week, with a campfire, singing, skits, and all-round fun.

The camp site was once a farm cottage in a small tract of woods one mile from the administration building. As this camp was formerly used by the Boy Scouts, it was in fair repair and includes a large barn, small tool shed, a shack, and a bathhouse.

Three years ago the Rochester Rotary Club donated money to be used for improvements; and the engineering and maintenance departments were instrumental in building the bathhouse, eight cement platforms, and for piping hot water into the kitchen. Folding cots and air mattresses were also purchased.

To ready the camp for occupancy takes approximately three days of concentrated work for one man and four boys. The six tents must be put up and the two 9′-by-12′ cabins cleaned for the boys' sleeping quarters. Battens are removed from windows, the grass cut, refrigerator and stove installed, and numerous lesser details attended to, prior to the first campers' arrival the last week in June.

In all, there are ten one-week camping periods. The majority of approximately two hundred and fifty campers are from the junior and intermediate groups. It is felt these boys will derive more benefit from the program than will the older boys.

The program, as far as possible, is planned during the winter. An open invitation is sent to all cottages at the school stating when camp will be open and what activities and benefits are offered. The flier provides opportunity to sign up for the most desirable dates, to assure their attendance when the regular staff is on duty. After the camp periods have been assigned, this schedule and a more detailed plan for a week's camping is forwarded to each group.

Sunday of each camping period is devoted to moving to the camp site, assigning the boys, three in each group, to their tent or cabin. The boys are then instructed in camp safety and told about the simple rules.

The Camp Pioneer program exposes the boys to many new experiences and the school has found it helps them to settle down to the regular routine, and it has helped staff members reach the more difficult cases. #

MR. DAMON *is superintendent of recreation and physical education at the State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, New York.*

Qualities of a Good Camp Counselor

Check yourself and your staff. Do they measure up?

Health

1. Stamina enough to last through a strenuous day.
2. Regular, well-balanced meals.
3. Regular sleep in sufficient quantity—early curfew.
4. Smoking not at all or moderately and in an appropriate place.
5. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors.
6. Sufficient vigorous exercise each day.

Acceptability to Others

1. Pleasing and neat appearance.
2. Cleanliness of person and clothing.
3. Graciousness and mannerliness.
4. Tact (ability to speak truthfully, but without offending or hurting others).
5. Cooperativeness (even when carrying out the plans of others).
6. Cheerfulness (without sulkiness and grouches).
7. Sense of humor (even when the joke's on you).
8. Good English (without excess slang or profanity).
9. Warmth (a friendly personality that attracts—not an iceberg).
10. Poise (even in emergencies or embarrassing situations).

Adaptability to Camp Life

1. Love of children (even the less attractive and "naughty" ones).
2. Enjoyment of hard work (even when it means soiling person and clothing).
3. Skills and knowledge of outdoor living (in rain, as well as sunshine).
4. Adaptability (can cheerily adapt to changes in plan necessitated by inclement weather).
5. Can take as well as give orders.
6. Love of fun (can see possibilities for enjoyment in almost any situation).
7. Interest in a wide variety of fields.
8. Specialization (ability to do at least one camp activity well).
9. Initiative (ability to get started without outside prodding).
10. Promptness at all appointments and in all tasks.
11. Dependability (do *what* you say *when* you say you will).
12. Industry (want to be constantly up and doing).
13. Persistence (finish what you start with dispatch and thoroughness).
14. Curiosity (want to know about many things just for the sake of knowing).

Emotional Maturity

1. Can you accept criticism without undue anger or hurt, analyzing it objectively and acting upon it if justified; disregarding it, if not?
2. Do you avoid being overcritical of others, denouncing them for each small fault?
3. Are you genuinely pleased at the successes of your family and friends?
4. Do you refrain from listening to and repeating little items of gossip about others?
5. Watch your conversation for a few days. Do you talk largely about other people and things rather than about yourself?
6. Are you altruistic, often putting the welfare and happiness of others above your own?
7. Are you free from emotional outbursts?
8. Do you face disagreeable duties promptly and without trying to escape by playing sick or making excuses?
9. Can you stay away from home a month or more without undue homesickness?
10. Can you weigh facts and make decisions promptly, then abide by your decisions?
11. Do you postpone things you want to do now in favor of greater benefits or pleasure later?
12. Are you usually on good terms with your family and associates?
13. When things go wrong, can you objectively determine the cause and remedy it without alibing?
14. When disagreeing with another, can you usually work out a mutually satisfactory agreement that leaves no hard feelings?
15. Can you enjoy informal social events without a "wallflower" feeling?
16. Do you get real enjoyment out of doing little things for others, even though you know they will likely remain unknown and unappreciated?
17. Do you wear neat but modest clothes?
18. Are you ordinarily free from worry and remorse over past sins and mistakes that can't be remedied now?
19. When dealing with others, can you make decisions fairly, regardless of personal dislike or resentment?
20. When you are the leader of a group, do you use democratic methods and avoid dictating?
21. Are you loyal to your friends, minimizing or not mentioning their faults to others?
22. Are you free from touchiness, so that others do not have to handle you with kid gloves?
23. Do you act according to your honest convictions regardless of what others may think or say about it?

We know that everyone cannot be proficient in every one of these qualities.

Let's check up on ourselves and try to acquire as many as we can so we can give our campers the best within us! #

Reprinted, with permission, from April, 1958, Camp B'nai B'rith Newsletter.

G. Leslie Lynch

An expert explains how to make the most of your recreation open space.

Design Recreation Areas . . . WHY ?

A recreation-school center: five-acre playground, five-acre park, adjoining a school site.

WHY IT IS advisable to have a competent landscape architect design a recreation area is answered by describing what he does. He attacks the problem very much as the writer and the painter evolve their compositions. First, he informs himself on the subject; then outlines the major considerations, and finally comes to the details. The reverse order would not produce a good plan.

Why special skill and experience are required is brought out by an illustration. Anyone can put spots of paint on a canvas, but the skill of a Leonardo da Vinci or Rembrandt is necessary in order to arrange those spots of color into a composition that has lasting value. The recreation area can be a feature of which everyone is proud, a feature which has a beneficial effect upon the property values of the vicinity, or it can be something of which everyone is ashamed and which reduces property values in the vicinity. To make it good, competent planning and the help of a trained person are required. The cost is small in comparison to the benefits derived.

Before proceeding with the planning, the designer requires a topographical survey map of the site, showing the contours, existing buildings, trees, rock out-croppings, water and sewer lines, boundary line, streets, and all other information necessary for working out the plan. He visits the community to inspect the site and environs, to talk with all concerned, and to acquaint himself with the community's recreation needs. Only then can he plan intelligently and practically. It is desirable to precede site planning with a comprehensive recreation survey, in order to have more definite information as a basis for the site planning. In the absence of a comprehensive survey, the planner must size up the situation through personal observations at the site.

Among the major factors the designer considers, as he evolves the plan, are site location and size in relation to the population served, and the direction from which the people will approach it. He also takes into account the age groups to be served, the site's topography and general character, the available funds for development, the number and type of recreation facilities that should be provided, economy of maintenance, and ease of supervision. With these considerations weighed in the light of a background of years of training and experience in the design of outdoor areas, he is ready to start.

The circulation system or the way by which the visitor to the recreation area is led to the various units of the development becomes the skeleton or framework of the design. Beauty of line and logical organization of this determine the plan's success. In working out circulation, the designer has in mind the fundamental fact that the recreation area is for people as pedestrians as well as participants. When the recreation area is large enough or includes features to attract people from beyond the immediate neighborhood, parking must be provided on the area's periphery, but there should be no drives within it, unless it is so large that it becomes necessary to drive from one principal unit to another. Even very large parks should not be designed as places to go for a drive, nor should the park drive provide a through route for motorists, going from one point to another outside the park. They should be so designed that it is necessary for the visitor to park outside and become a pedestrian within the area.

The main entrance is the key point of the circulation system and is so located as to be easily accessible to the greatest number of visitors. If the recreation area is so located that most visitors will come as motorists, the entrance should be designed primarily for motorists; otherwise it should be designed for pedestrians. The entrance design should suggest the character of the development beyond; if the development is formal, the entrance should be and vice versa. Minor entrances should be provided where necessary, but

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should be reduced to a minimum and designed to indicate their minor importance.

The circulation system should lead the visitor over an interesting route, with reasonable directness, to the various features arranged in logical sequence on the framework of the circulation system. A building or group of buildings is usually the most important feature; it should be reasonably near the main entrance, and it should be given a dominant setting. Beyond the building the features are arranged according to various influencing factors.

After the general arrangement of the area is determined, then come the design of details and relation of trees and other plantings to both. Designing a recreation area can only be described in general terms, but what has been set forth is probably sufficient to show that it is a task for the expert with much training and experience.

More widespread appreciation of the value of functional order and beauty for these areas is bringing a more general demand that they be skillfully planned. Because almost anyone can move soil, pour concrete, and plant trees, and because funds for the development of recreation areas are often limited, those responsible for their development are tempted to believe that they do not need to employ a designer. It is wise economy to do so, however, because such an area is a very important feature in a community.

If it is to be made beautiful, it must be large enough not to be too crowded and too intensively used, and large enough to be parklike in character. Just as the painter must have adequate canvas on which to arrange his paint to produce his picture, so the landscape architect must have enough space, not only to provide adequately for the people engaging in their desired recreation activities, but large enough so that intensive use will not destroy the beauty that is so essential. Such an area is not large enough unless there are grass and trees and the area can be maintained as a beautiful community feature. Communities should not inflict upon themselves a recreation area that has a depreciating effect upon property values; it is shortsighted and poor business policy. It should be an inspiration to all who see and use it.

The value of the competent and experienced designer is also demonstrated in many other ways than in just working out a functional and beautiful scheme. For example, while inspecting a site he had been commissioned to plan, a landscape architect discovered that a strip of land on the other side of the boundary road, also owned by the municipality, could be added to the park by acquiring a single lot. This would make it possible to move the road over and increase the park area by nearly three acres—a possibility which had not occurred to the local officials.

It is just as important to employ skill in planning the buildings. A community would not consider erecting a public building without employing a recognized, able architect. Likewise, no community should develop a recreation area until a plan has been worked out by a competent designer.

Recognizing the need for experienced planning of recreation areas, for maximum beauty and function, the National Recreation Association established a planning service many years ago. This service will continue to be an important activity of the Association as long as this essential planning need exists. #

Things to Make for Easter

Glass Fiber Bunny

A sweet, gay colored little rabbit, called "Hop-Atom Bunny," is fireproof and durable, made of Microlite glass fiber yet has the soft cuddly appearance of snow-white cotton. Pink ears, nose, and eyes give him a mischievous air, while the little bouquet of spring flowers indicates his heart is made of gold.

He is available in kit form, complete with two large pieces of Microlite for arms, legs, head, body, puffy cheeks, and tail. The kit also includes pink suede paper for ears, black suede paper for eyelashes, two pink cabochons for eyes, pink cotton ball for nose, ribbon, flower cluster, pattern sheet, and directions for cutting out and assembling, and special rubber cement for gluing. Write L. O. F. Glass Fibers Company, Toledo 2, Ohio.

Little Chicken Group

Materials Needed: Colander; lightweight cardboard; cellophane tape; Sasheen ribbon; empty oatmeal box, construction paper; colored tissue paper; egg coloring; lace paper doilies.

Half Egg Shell: Cut a four-inch-wide strip of cardboard, long enough to go around the top of colander. Cut one edge into jagged points, then hold in place around the edge of colander with cellophane tape. Cover the "shell" with colored tissue paper, pleating, and taping to form rounded surface.

Mother Hen: Cover oatmeal box with construction paper, and tape in back. Cut features and wings from construction paper and tape in place. Fill eggshell with Easter grass and brightly colored eggs, then set hen in center. Make enough "magic bows" of Sasheen ribbon to circle base of "shell."

Baby Chick Candy Cups: Trace, on yellow construction paper, two chicks for each cup. Draw on features with crayon. Place a paper cup between the two chicks, and hold together at beak and tail with cellophane tape. Fill with jelly beans.

Daisy Place Mats: Cut eight-inch-long petal shapes from yellow construction paper and tape seven petals to the back of each lace paper doily, to make a daisy.

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September 28 to October 2, 1959.

We Are Going to Chicago

So prepare! It should be easy for everyone to reach this central meeting place, and great plans are afoot. This year the Congress will be sponsored hy the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, with the cooperation of the Council for Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, Chicago Park District, Chicago Board of Education, and the Illinois Recreation Association.

This will be the third year that the NRA has been joined by the ARS in cosponsorship. A new, cooperative agreement for the next five years has just been signed by the two organizations. Members of both will be taking an active part in making this a bang-up Congress.

Policy Committee

The first meeeting of the 1959 Policy Committee was held at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago on January 29, 1959. Mem-

Chicago Park District Administration Building, Burnham Park, site of next Institute of Administrators, September 29-30.

bers in attendance were: Joseph Prendergast, executive secretary, National Recreation Association; Charles Cranford, president, and Jesse Reynolds, president-elect, American Recreation Society; Dr. Martin Meyer, Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation; Milo Christiansen, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation; Vern Hernlund, Chicago Park District; Russell Perry, Illinois Recreation Association; A. H. Pritzlaff, Bureau of Health, Physical Education and Recreational Services, Chicago Board of Education; and Willard B. Stone, Congress secretary.

Mr. Prendergast has been elected Congress chairman by the Policy Committee; Mr. Cranford, vice-chairman; and Mr. Reynolds was appointed chairman of the Congress Program Committee.

Jackson Park Beach is one of Chicago's older beaches, dating back to the 1893 Columbian Exposition. It is still very popular.

Planning Starts

The theme for the year will be:

Recreation in an Expanding Leisure

This emphasis lends itself to dynamic planning. Surely recreation people will want to discuss ways of meeting the challenge of the new leisure?

The annual Institute for Administrators, conducted by the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association, will be held at the Congress again this year, on September 29 and 30th, this time in the beautiful administration building of the Chicago Park District, in Burnham Park. It will be the fourth; and its topic will he planning for parks and recreation, with focus upon techniques used by the Chicago Park District.

Chicago gave city planning in America great impetus following the World's Columbia Exposition of 1893. Daniel Burnham was the architect for this great exposition, which not only inspired city planning but brought into being the concept of city-wide park systems known then as "integrated park systems."

Chicago's parks have been world famous, partly because of Daniel Burnham, but also through the excellent design skill of such landscape architects as Law and Olmstead, Jens Jensen, and others; such sculptors as Lorado Taft, Marcel Loyau, St. Gaudens, and other famous architects. As every recreationist knows, from as far back as Jane Addam's day, Chicago's parks pioneered an extensive recreation program.

Congress Headquarters

The Hotel Morrison, (at Madison and Clark Streets, Chicago 2) will he Congress headquarters, and rates there are as follows:

Single with bath — $ 8.00
Double with bath — $12.00
Twin with bath — $14.50

Make room reservations early!

Larry Heeb and James Peterson

How to Build a Golf Course for $1500

An aerial view of Emporia's new nine-hole, sand-green golf course, bent U-shaped around one end of the airport's runway.

DO YOU MEAN you have developed this municipal golf course for only $1,500?"

"Well . . . yes and no. Yes, because the actual city expenditure for labor, materials, and some of the equipment totaled $1,579. No, because volunteer help accounted for a good share of the labor, and certain other equipment was transferred from a former municipal course that had just been abandoned."

The recreation superintendent of Emporia, Kansas, a city of fifteen thousand, was showing the recreation facilities of his community to the state recreation consultant during one of his routine visits. They were standing at the first tee of a newly developed nine-hole, sand-green municipal golf course, laid out in U-shape on three sides of the municipal airport runway. The story carries suggestions adaptable for other communities.

Because it could not renew the lease for part of the area on which the original golf course was located, the city was forced to look elsewhere. A committee of golfers, who had been using the municipal golf course, worked with city and recreation commission officials to this end.

The land on the periphery of the municipal airport was the logical choice, for several reasons: first the city already owned the land and could readily provide adequate parking; second, existing airport facilities could serve a dual purpose in providing restrooms, refreshment lounge, storage space for equipment, and registration of golfers at the airport office. By offering these facilities, the airport manager recognized a potential service to the community, in addition to promoting the municipal airport.

The idea of using airport lands was discussed at a recent recreation conference. The point emphasized was that there is a good deal of land around the average airport having no functional aeronautical use but serving merely as a buffer between the runways and adjacent privately owned property. Here this principle was put into practical application.

Citizen Interest

The city commission was willing to donate the land for this use, from the beginning, but wanted assurance that there was citizen interest before proceeding with the project. A citizens committee asked the city commission to designate a membership fee for the proposed course and for authority to 'sell' advance family memberships. Forty-nine memberships were sold in a relatively short period of time, and the commission gave final approval to the project. In addition, the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority was needed, since the airport was originally a federal-aid project.

"And this meant cutting a lot of red tape?"

"No, since the runways were already separated from the proposed fairways by a fence, the CAA gave its prompt approval but indicated certain minor qualifications and limitations. As a matter of fact, it encouraged the project because it felt it would increase traffic to the airport and thus generate more interest in aviation."

After this approval from the CAA construction could begin. The citizens committee had prepared a layout of the new course and had it approved by the golfers. Members of this committee gave freely of their time in laying it out, converting the former pasture into fairways by rolling, cutting, and marking the land. The city park department prepared the sand greens, did some necessary grading, and thus the course was ready for play in about ten days.

Sand greens instead of grass greens were decided upon when the difference in cost of construction was considered; along with climatic and water conditions, there was only one solution. The committee still hopes for grass greens, perhaps adding one or two a year if the present course continues to be as popular as it is now.

It is amazing that the landscape on the fringe of an airport runway would present such a desirable variation for a challenging golf course; but judging by the number of people who play, this was fifteen hundred dollars well spent. The greens fees for the first thirty days of operation exceeded last season's total receipts at the abandoned course.

We hope this story will interest city officials, as well as park and recreation personnel in many communities, that also have idle land adjacent to their airport runways. #

MR. HEEB *is the state recreation consultant for Kansas and is on the staff of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, University of Kansas.* JAMES PETERSON *is superintendent of recreation in Emporia, Kansas.*

Charlotte Sheffield, "Miss U.S.A. of 1958," tries the courts at the Olympic Country Club, Lakeside, California, and seems to be satisfied with their surfacing properties.

TENNIS COURT SURVEY

A RECENT nationwide survey of tennis courts shows that resilient all-weather asphalt-composition courts rank first in popularity in colleges and now constitute two-fifths of all the courts in the United States.

The comprehensive study of 6,598 courts was made by the field engineering staff of American Bitumuls and Asphalt Company,* which has had thirty years' experience in the design and construction of tennis courts. See chart for coverage. The survey did not cover grass courts because of the relatively small nationwide number.

The over-all survey analyzed 2,080 courts at 336 colleges; 3210 courts in 116 cities of over 30,000 population; 540 courts at 86 military posts; and 474 courts at 69 leading tennis clubs.

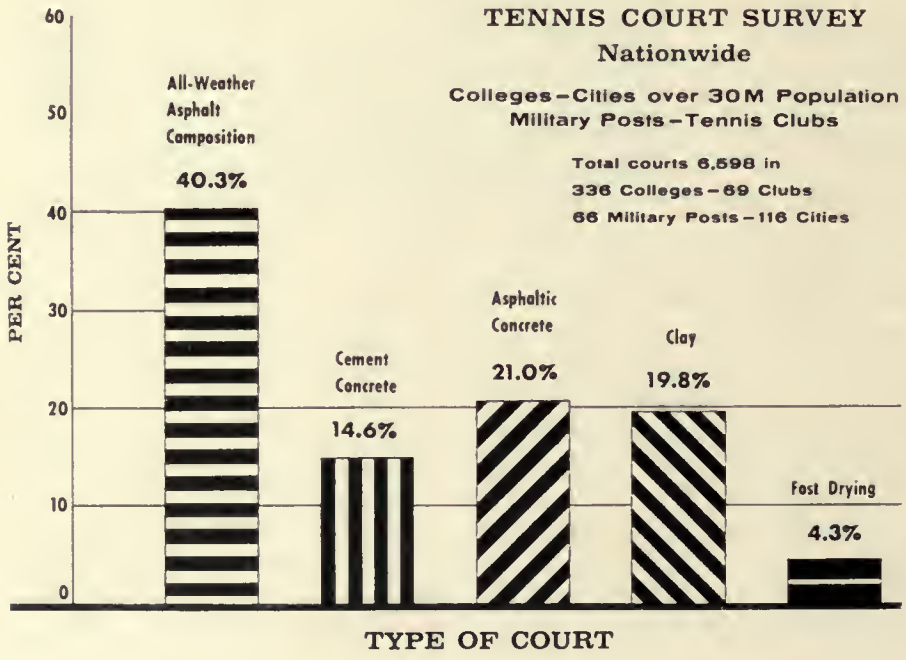
The percentage of preference for the all-weather, asphalt-composition court in other major categories was: military posts, 65 per cent; tennis clubs, 39.7 per cent; and cities of over 30,000, 34.3 per cent. Other college court preferences were: asphaltic concrete, 21.4 per cent; clay, 20.2 per cent; cement concrete, 8.7 per cent; and fast drying, 5.5.

Popularity of the all-weather, asphalt-composition court in all categories is shown by the following quote in a recent United States Lawn Tennis Association *Bulletin*: "The preference for this type of court is due to all-year availability for play, coupled with very low maintenance expense and no daily upkeep . . . resilience underfoot, with a non-abrasive surface that is easy on balls and shoes . . . a fast game with uniform medium low-ball bounce from a true-plane surface." The *Bulletin* adds: "Another reason for so many courts of this type is that the asphalt binders used, such as Weareoat, are very well suited for the economical resurfacing of old road types or concrete courts that have deteriorated. . . . The asphalt-composition type of court should not be confused with asphalt courts made of paving materials used in the construction of roads."

The survey reported other reasons for the preference for the all-weather asphalt-composition court: "Players state that because of its permanent finish in black, red, green or two-tone, it provides something extra in ball visibility."

Nationwide color preferences, according to the survey, are: green, 46 per cent; black, 36 per cent; red, 17 per cent; and two-tone, 1 per cent. The two-tone courts are relatively new and are

* For detailed information, write the company at 320 Market Street, San Francisco 20, California.



growing fast in popularity. A park superintendent said asphalt composition "is free of surface defects, depressions, and bird baths, meets the requirements of modern tennis court designs, and is usable almost immediately after a heavy rain."

The survey estimates there are over ten thousand all-weather asphalt-composition courts in use nationally, indicating mass acceptance by the average player. Eight out of fifteen of recent national champions have trained on this type of court.

Geographical preference differed markedly: "The largest difference between the East, Middle West, and South, compared to the Far West, is the complete absence of clay or fast-drying courts in the Far West. Conversely, a considerably higher proportion of clay courts, 26 per cent, is found in the East, Middle West, and South. Only 8.8 per cent of the courts in the East are concrete courts, as against 33 per cent in the West."

The all-weather, asphalt-composition court design involves: (1) a four- to five-inch penetrated stone macadam base; (2) a one-and-a-half-inch leveling course and a half-inch surface course, both made up of a special asphaltic emulsion tennis-court binder, coupled with selected aggregates to give maximum durability and resilience. The mix is screeded cold into place over preset steel forms resulting in very accurate levels; (3) for finish, multiple squeegee applications of factory-compounded Resurfacer and Wearcoat. If desired, Special Colorcoat, that resists ball-marking, may be applied as a final seal. Permanent lines are painted last, using a special long-lasting paint.

The survey found that construction costs varied, depending upon grading required, size, color, number of courts in the battery, labor rates, and accessibility. The survey suggests a "range" figure for a Laykold all-weather asphalt-composition court as $3,200 to $4,500, which does not include fence or site preparation. Fast-drying courts are similar in cost; concrete runs about twenty per cent higher.

Over thirty per cent of the asphaltic concrete courts studied had to be resurfaced within a relatively short time, with asphaltic composition material. The survey also reported that clay courts are becoming a thing of the past, because current high labor rates makes maintenance costs prohibitive. Cement courts have failed to gain in popularity because there are very few contractors specializing in this type of work. Many cement courts were improperly constructed and had to be reconstructed or resurfaced at considerable cost. #

LISTENING AND VIEWING

• *Let's Take Pictures*, a new thirteen-minute educational color/sound film, demonstrating the do's and don'ts of amateur photography, is available for free group showings and television viewing. The 16mm documentary is aimed at teen-age photography enthusiasts, illustrates proper techniques for taking both reflex and 35mm shots and describes some of the more common picture-taking problems. Available from the Riken Optical Industries, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17.

• An excellent new catalogue, available as a free service to teachers, also contains many films with a recreation application. More than seven hundred class-tested filmstrips in fifteen curriculum areas are listed; those of recreation interest might be found in the Space Age features and in the science and music groups. Write to The Jim Handy Organization, 2821 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit 11, on agency letterhead, for your copy.

• The New York University Film Library has issued a supplement to its 1958 catalogue, also containing many files useful to recreation personnel. Copies are available on request to educational groups and other community organizations, from New York University Film Library, 26 Washington Place, New York 3.

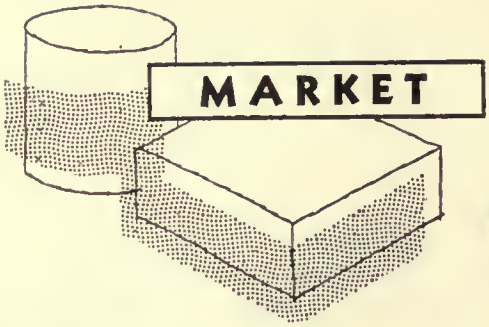
• *Boats, Motors, and People* and *First Aid* (Parts I and II) are two new Red Cross films. The first is devoted to America's largest family participation sport, and is of general educational value, with an emphasis on safety. The running time of this 16mm sound, black-and-white/color film is 13:30 minutes. Prices are $13.50 for b/w; $35.50 for color.

First Aid presents the basic lifesaving and related techniques as taught in the recently revised (September, 1957) Standard First Aid Course. The two reels of this 16mm, sound, black-and-white/color film each run 14:24 minutes. Prices are $28.00 for b/w; $80.00 for color. Loan prints for both films are available in b/w only through local Red Cross chapters.

• The Humane Society of the United States has just released a 54-frame color filmstrip, with a recorded 21-minute narration, designed for children between seven and fourteen. Entitled *People and Pets*, the filmstrip tells the story of two children who, with an adult, gather information on the responsibilities of animal owners. Facts about the care of cats and dogs, anticruelty laws, ordinances for the control of animals and the purposes and program of humane societies and public pounds are stressed.

Inspiration for *People and Pets* came from requests for information the society received from Girl Scouts throughout the country who are earning their Cat and Dog Proficiency Badges. It was developed in consultation with officials of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. Booklets containing photographs and the text of the narration are provided with *People and Pets*.

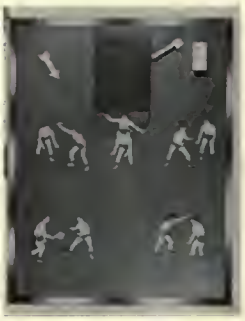
The filmstrip may be obtained from HSUS, 1111 E Street, N.W., Washington 4, D. C. There is a charge of one dollar for postage and handling. #



NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel



• The Playmaster Coaching Kits, said by their manufacturer, The Program Aids Company, to be the only one of their kind in the world, are now on the market as a visual coaching and teaching aid for football and basketball. Using these kits, the coach can set up a real-life play in a minute, with the demonstration team figures. The kits are of lightweight steel construction, with a combination magnetic and chalk-writing surface. The pieces are stored in magnetic steel trays housed in a steel case. Made of high-impact plastic with strong magnetic backing, the figures are printed in color for ease of use. Playmaster kits are used by West Point, Annapolis, many universities, and also by YMCA's, boys' clubs, military installations, and recreation departments. A free, full-color catalogue, illustrating this and many other program aids, may be obtained by writing The Program Aids Company, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

• Because of the potential damage to the floors, roller skating, for the most part, has been discouraged in school and recreation center gymnasiums. However, a recent survey of school systems in towns of 50,000 to 100,000, revealed that one out of four schools reported roller skating as an activity. It can also be used for making money—from admission fees—after school hours, the income so derived more than paying for the extra maintenance required and also for other needed school facilities. Naturally, proper indoor roller skates must be used. In one school in Wisconsin, it was found that hard Northern maple flooring installed by the J. W. Wells Lumber Company stood up unusually well; maple is customary in gyms because of its resilience. For further details, write Wells, Menominee, Michigan.

• Seeing the scoreboards clearly at various kinds of competitions, such as tennis, volleyball, basketball, football, and others can be made much easier by using the Spin-a-Test Score Indicator, a giant-sized device made of high-impact styrene, with hands 15 inches long, for good visibility. A five-inch diameter hub provides a recessed knob for the scorekeeper so that he can move the hands as the game progresses. A fixed counterbalance inside the hub allows any position within 360° to be held. The indicator is available in yellow or white. Write Spin-a-Test Company, P.O. Box 241, Hermosa Beach, California.

• A new heavy-duty rubber matting has been developed by Ace Rubber Products, made of a special wear-resistant rubber compound, reinforced with chopped rayon and nylon fibers. The Ace Klcen Sweep All-Purpose Matting gives improved floor protection, safety, and noise reduction, and is easily cleaned—all important features in recreation centers and gymnasiums. Originally made on a special-order basis, it has thus been tested and is highly recommended for locker rooms, fieldhouses, auditorium floors, approaches to ice skating rinks, bowling alleys, and any other place where sturdy rubber matting would be needed. Complete details can be had from the Ace Rubber Products, Inc., Akron, Ohio.

• Two news notes from MacGregor: the 1959 edition of its fall and winter 80-page catalogue has been nationally distributed to colleges and institutions and the company has introduced a new training aid, the MacGregor Spat. The catalogue features large illustrations and descriptive copy of a complete line of football and basketball equipment and uniforms and also contains sections on boxing equipment, volleyball, soccer, badminton, and miscellaneous sports equipment. The weighted training spat, developed by Ernie Briggs, head trainer for Ohio State University, was designed to slip over any type of training shoe. The company claims it is ideal for strengthening and conditioning leg muscles. The removable weight factor makes the spat very flexible in use, and it is this feature which, the company also claims, makes it useful in postoperative and postinjury conditioning of leg, knee, and ankle muscles. Other sports, such as tennis and golf, have also found the training spat an especially helpful conditioning device. For additional information, write The MacGregor Company, 4861 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

• A handsome, clearly indexed new looseleaf floodlight catalogue has been issued by the Crouse-Hinds Company, lighting equipment manufacturers. Colorful and plastic covered, the catalogue includes four new sections as well as an index and price list. Of particular use to recreation people would be the sections on "How to Select Floodlights," "Heavy Duty Floodlights," "Underwater Floodlights," "Floodlight Poles," and "Installation Suggestions." The company invites you to use its application engineers for your particular lighting problem. For complete details write the Crouse-Hinds Company, Syracuse 1, New York.

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Recrention Therapists for California State hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; excellent equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy.* No experience required to start at $376. Promotions possible to $644. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Folk Dance Leader wanted for summer position with highly creative youth project. Male or female. New England. Box 1149, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Openings available for staff and supervisory recreational therapists in Minnesota's mental health program. Salary $3948 to $5616 dependent on experience. Vacancy for rehabilitation therapies supervisor, $5400 to $6564. Degree plus several years of supervisory experience. Personnel Director, Dept. of Public Welfare, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

Director, full-time, male. Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund Camp. Camp Hidden Valley for coeds 7 to 11, capacity 80 (40 nonhandicapped, 40 handicapped). Direct camp in summer, balance of year, intake-follow-up, recruitment, etc. Write: Larry Mickolic, Director of Camping, 230 West 41st Street, New York 36, New York.

Director, female. Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund Camp. Camp Sunny Ledge for girls 14-16, capacity 120. Location: Bear Mountain Interstate Park, New York, on Lake Tiorati. Write: Larry Mickolic, same address as above.

Teachers. Sports, Arts, Indian and Nature Lore, Camperaft and Trips. For Maine summer camps. Write: Box 105, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts.

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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

Catholic Charities of New York City staged a six-session workshop last fall for nun-administrators of nursing homes and homes for the aged in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. A session on recreation was conducted by the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped (in full swing above).

✢ The University of North Carolina will play host to the Fourth Southern Regional Institute on Recreation and Hospitals, April 23-25. Seven organizations, including the National Recreation Association, are cooperating with the university. From preliminary information, it looks as if it is going to be the best yet. For program details, write Dr. Harold D. Meyer, director, Recreation Curriculum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

✢ Bill Cochrane, manager of the Aurora Bowlaway, New Hartford, New York, last October started a special bowling session for handicapped individuals. He now has a group of nine men and eight women. Do any of the bowling alleys in your town provide this kind of service? If you find one interested in starting a session for the handicapped, you might write Mr. Cochrane for information on how he has set his up. If you are interested in other sports for the handicapped, also write to Benjamin H. Lipton, director of the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, 40-24-62nd Street, Woodside, New York. The school sponsors "The National Wheelchair Games," which include basketball, racing, javelin, shotput, and others.

✢ Many general hospitals are doing a great deal today in the area of eye surgery. During the short-term hospitalization of the patient, there is a period when he is temporarily blind, because of the surgical procedure. The American Foundation for the Blind has adapted such games as Scrabble, chess, checkers and others for the blind or partially sighted. If you have been wanting to provide activity for these patients and would like to know more about these games write the foundation. 15 West 16th Street, New York 11.

✢ Some articles of interest in recent publications which recreation personnel should read are: "Symposium on Progressive Patient Care," *Journal of the American Hospital Association*, 1/16/59. "Are Educational Standards Too High in Paramedical Field?" *JAHA*, 2/1/59; "Rehabilitating the Rehabilitation Concept," *JAHA*, 12/16/58; "More than Child's Play," *The American Journal of Nursing*, 12/58.

✢ The Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults has just developed a comprehensive report on *Swimming for the Physically Handicapped* ($.50). Included are sections on instruction, teaching methods, program activities, and other topics, including the volunteer in this program. #

MRS. HILL *is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, *December 1958.*
Eight Communities in Action, *Katherine Lackey.*
————————, *January 1959.*
Adult Education or Recreation? *Bernard E. Thorn.*
CAMPING MAGAZINE, *December 1958.*
Understanding Campers in Today's Changing World, *Dr. E. D. Greenwood.*
What Do We Want in Leadership? (Part II), *Martin Gold.*
————————, *January 1959.*
Should Camps Provide Special Training? *Gunnar Peterson* and *Norman Hall.*
EDUCATION DIGEST, *December 1958.*
Can Creativity Be Developed? *J. P. Guilford.*
JOHPER, *December 1958.*
Cold Weather Fisherman, *Ernest V. Blohm.*
Winter Thrills and Skills, *Lynn Vendien.*
Ballroom Dancing—How Soon? *Richard G. Kraus.*
————————, *January 1959.*
Three Years of Progress (AAHPER Outdoor Education Project), *Julian W. Smith.*
Planning for Play, *Arthur E. Morr.*
RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *February 1959.*
The Recreation Dollar.
SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *January 26, 1959.*
A New Lease on Fitness.

Recordings

ENRICHMENT RECORDS: THE BILL OF RIGHTS and PATRICK HENRY'S FAMOUS SPEECH (EAD 2); THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (EAD 1); GEORGE WASHINGTON: FRONTIER COLONEL and THE SANTA FE TRAIL (ERL 116); THOMAS JEFFERSON, FATHER OF DEMOCRACY and THE VIKINGS (ERL 115). All 12-inch 33 1/3 rpm. Each $5.29 (to schools and libraries); $5.95 retail. Enrichment Materials, 246-5th Ave., New York 1.

ADVENTURES IN SOUND AND SPACE: Blast Off; Free Fall; Space Station; Moon Crash; Space Storm; Mars and the Secret of the Canals. RCA Victor LBY-1013; 33 1/3 rpm. $1.98.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Arts and Crafts

COPPER ENAMELING, Harold W. Watts. Rural Research Institute, 500 5th Ave., New York 36. Pp. 28. Free.

HOBBY FUN, Eleanor Doan. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr., SE, Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 64. Paper. $1.00.

HOW TO TAKE BETTER PICTURES OF YOUR FAMILY, George and Cora Wright. Studio Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 98. $3.98.

IT'S FUN TO BUILD MODERN FURNITURE, Clifford K. Lush. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 111. $2.50.

MOSAIC FOR EVERYONE. Immaculate Heart College, 5515 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Unpaged. $3.00.

PAINTING HARDWOOD, Hardboard Association, 205 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6. Pp. 8. Free.

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SILK SCREEN TECHNIQUES, J. I. Biegeleisen and Max Arthur Cohn. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 187. $1.45.

TEACHING OF ART IN SCHOOLS, THE (Fourth Revised Edition), Evelyn Gibbs. John De Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 128. $5.00.

YOU CAN WHITTLE AND CARVE, Amanda Watkins Hellum and Franklin H. Gottshall. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 82. $3.00.

Boating

A-BOATING WE WILL GO (Cruising manual for women), Enid Wold. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 335. $5.50.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS INVOLVING SMALL BOATS, Outboard Boating Club, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 30. Free.

BOATING FACILITIES FOR YOUR COMMUNITY. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 16. Free.

HOW TO BUILD 20 BOATS, Boris Lauer-Leonardi, Editor. Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 128. $2.00.

LOCAL, STATE, FEDERAL REGULATION OF BOATING AND RELATED AQUATIC SPORTS IN CALIFORNIA. Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14, Calif. Pp. 50. Paper, $1.00 (plus $.04 tax for Calif. addresses).

OBC FACILITIES FILE (small boat launching ramps, marinas, public access). Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Free.

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AMAZING BOOK OF BIRDS, THE, Hilda Simon. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. $3.75.

BIRCHARD MUSIC SERIES: BOOKS SEVEN AND EIGHT. Karl D. Ernst, Hartley D. Snyder, and Alex H. Zimmerman. Summy-Birchard Publishing, 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Each, pp. 256. $2.75 each.

BRIGADE TRAILS (Eighth Edition). Christian Service Brigade, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5. Pp. 225. Paper, $1.25.

EDIBLE WILD PLANTS, Merrit Lyndon Fernald and Alfred Charles Kinsey. Harper and Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 452. $6.00.

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101 WILDFLOWERS OF SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, Grant and Wenonah Sharpe, University of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

OUTBOARD HANDLING. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 31. Free.

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SARGENT GUIDE TO SUMMER CAMPS AND SUMMER SCHOOLS, THE. Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon St., Boston 8. Pp. 160. Paper, $2.20.

SCIENCE ALBUM, Gerald M. Straight. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 319. $4.75.

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TENNIS FOR BEGINNERS, Bill and Chet Murphy. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 116. $2.95.

WILDFLOWERS OF THE SIERRA, compiled by Douglass Hubbard. Yosemite Natural History Association, Yosemite National Park, Calif. Pp. 23. Free.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG FENCERS, Gillian Sheen. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 93. $3.75.

JUDO INSTRUCTOR, THE, M. G. Harvey. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 121. $2.50.

MODERN BASKETBALL, A. L. Colbeck. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 206. $5.75.

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VOLLEYBALL. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $.75.

WINTER SPORTS AND OUTING ACTIVITIES GUIDE. Division for Girls and Women's Sports, 1201-16th St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 128. $.75.

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BOOKS RELATED TO CAMPING

Handbook of Camp Maintenance, Alan A. Nathans. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 240 (in hard-cover loose-leaf notebook). $7.95.

This is a loose-leaf notebook for camp directors or head counselors, to which pages can be added at will. Its present contents are designed to help in the planning of camp administration, and the successful supervision of maintenance. They cover weekly, monthly, and winter chores; emergency tasks; training of maintenance staff; waterfront responsibilities; and so on. It also contains up-to-the-minute information on methods and products involved in camp maintenance. Alert camp directors cannot afford to overlook it.

Decentralized Camping, Lois Goodrich. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 256. $4.75.

Hot-off-the-press, this is one of the best how-to-books on decentralized camping in particular, counselor training in general, to come out in a long time. Its content is primarily concerned with how to carry out decentralized camping, which is largely a matter of intimate camper-staff relationships, counselor training, interviewing of campers and counselors, individual child development through rewarding camp experiences, program, group living, nutrition and health, day-by-day problems. Discussion of shelters, buildings, budgets, and maintenance peculiar to decentralized camping take up only the last quarter of the book. Excellent! (See, "Age-Level Characteristics of the Camper," by Lois Goodrich, page 88.)

New YMCA Aquatic Work Book, Harold T. Friermood, Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Eleven units in hard-cover loose-leaf binder, $11.50.

This book also is a loose-leaf notebook for 8½"-by-11" sheets, as in *Handbook of Camp Maintenance.* It is a guide to "creative administration of the national YMCA aquatic program," but contains ideas for the aquatic supervisor of any camp or organization. Different campaigns, procedures, and program techniques are given in detail.

Fee Charging in Social Agency Resident Camps. Community Council of Greater New York, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 33. Mimeographed, $1.25.

Because of the increasing demand for camping and, therefore, the resulting increase in camps themselves, this study deals with a field of intense interest. As has happened in earlier studies of fee charging policies and practices, it reveals a wide range of existing charges and instances of no charges at all. J. Donald Kingsley, executive director of the council, comments, "The development of a community-wide standard of fee charging practices among resident summer camps could achieve a coordinated approach to the full utilization of this potential source of income and at the same time eliminate inequalities in the fees paid by campers' parents in similar economic circumstances." A preliminary version of this study was considered at the Annual Camping Conference at Arden House, November, 1958, and discussed by 139 representatives of the voluntary agencies operating summer camps. It was decided there that the time had come for a reconsideration of this subject.

* * *

Aquatics for the Handicapped, Barbara Sterling. Hoffman, Harris, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Paper, $1.50.

This twenty-page pamphlet is a reprint of a number of articles in *Swimming Pool Age from* October, 1957, through April, 1958. It is of importance to any recreation department, private, or civic agency now conducting or planning to conduct any type of swimming program for the handicapped.

The articles cover a wide range of information, including material on such handicaps as cerebral palsy, polio, nerve and birth injuries, the blind, the deaf, and others. Program planning, per-

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sonnel, equipment, and objectives are also included. Based upon the YWCA program for the physically handicapped in Spokane, Washington, this material will save a great deal of time and energy used in trial-and-error methods, and will provide a much-needed incentive for more programs of this sort.

Cities in the Motor Age, Wilfred Owen. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 176. $3.95.

This is a valuable addition to the growing literature on today's urban problems. Wilfred Owen, senior staff member of the Brookings Institution, records discussions and solutions proposed at a recent conference when fifty-five authorities in various fields relating to automobile transportation and city planning met to consider the complexities resulting from the rapid expansion of cities and the national highway program.

References to the importance of open spaces for recreation and other uses appear throughout the book. For example, it is pointed out that eventually recreation travel rather than the journey to work may become the dominant factor determining highway capacity requirements.

"Federal, state, and local governments all need to engage in extensive land-acquisition programs in order to provide buffer areas of green space around cities and to furnish the recreation area that a nation, with more and more leisure time, will need. . . . The danger is that there will be neither scenic attractions nor recreational facilities for an urban population that may some day have time to walk and play and smell the flowers."

Reference is made to the "new highway robbery" resulting from the taking of park and recreation land for highways. Mr. Owen asserts that where valuable and hard-earned recreation areas need to be taken for roads there should be a balancing off by the acquisition of other lands for new parks. "Compensation ought to be paid to counties and cities to make possible the replacement of land lost to park use by the construction of other public facilities." It is pointed out, nevertheless, that the automobile and the road often make possible the fullest enjoyment of park areas.

"We need to work out a positive relationship for recreation purposes between planned parkways and planned highways in order to take advantage of both." It is further emphasized that relocation of existing parks may be desirable because of population shifts. "It is quite possible that new recreation spaces developed close to growing centers of population might be more useful than established park areas no longer serving their purpose."

All who are concerned with the problems resulting from urban sprawl and accelerated highway development will read this book with interest and profit. —*George Butler, NRA Research Department.*

EDISON AWARDS

Award winners in the annual Thomas Alva Edison Foundation mass-media awards program are determined by vote of sixty-two national civic-welfare organizations, with an aggregate membership of over thirty million. The 1958 awards for children's books went to:

Science in Your Own Back-Yard by Elizabeth K. Cooper (Harcourt Brace).

Elements of the Universe by Glenn T. Seaborg and Evans G. Valens (Dutton and Co.).

That Dunbar Boy by Jean Gould (Dodd, Mead and Co.).

The Americans by Harold Coy (Little, Brown and Co.).

Body Building, Martin S. Dworkin. Rutledge Books, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 64. $.35 ($.20 each for 12 or more copies).

This paperback was published for classroom use, and the photographic illustrations in it are of boys from Wantagh High School, Wantagh, New York. It is written in simple, graphic style and gives very comprehensive instructions for exercising with weights, showing how weights can be used to bring the body to best physical condition, so important in becoming proficient in any sport. Careful attention is given to correct techniques and safety.

For a leader of boys, interested in body building, this booklet can form a useful guide for progressive steps in planning exercises. Do note the price for twelve or more copies—each boy would like his own. Why not try this type of activity in your youth fitness program?

Puppet Do-It-Yourself Book, Lois H. Pratt. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 75. $3.00.

This book is exactly what its title implies—a simple manual for beginners. With it as a guide, there's no reason why your playground program can't be rich with crafts and drama, all based on the fun of making and using puppets.

It's informal, infectiously enthusiastic, and the instructions are so organized that a leader can grow progressively in creative skill from simple puppets, with apple or other improvised heads, to more complicated puppets, with modeled heads. This organization is a good one, because it permits a leader to use puppets as a onetime craft or as a continued program.

Instructions, including instructions for the modeled heads, are clear and practical. The illustrations by Carol Batdorf are delightful. The book has three good short puppet plays.

PROGRAM RESOURCES

• Any science clubs in your department? Or boys and girls interested in the world of today? The Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C., has published a beautiful booklet with full-color photographs called *Adventures in Science at the Smithsonian.* It is twenty-five cents.

• The educational section of the Creole Petroleum Corporation, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, New York, has issued a very useful little booklet called *Latin American Studies,* a guide to resource materials on our neighbors to the south. In it are listed books, both fiction and nonfiction, pamphlets, films and filmstrips, magazine articles, and so on, for each country. Much of the listed material is free or inexpensive. This booklet is a useful source when you're planning a carnival, social, festival, armchair travel program, or other program where you need authentic information. Single copies are free. (Please mention RECREATION.)

• The audio-visual service of the Eastman Kodak Company outlines the program material, helpful literature, and counseling service the company offers to photography groups in its pamphlet *Kodak School and Club Services* (1958-59). Address is 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York.

• If you don't have them already, be sure to write to Rural Research Institute, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City 36, for copies of its excellent booklets, especially *A Project in Arts and Crafts,* by Howard W. Watts. This booklet describes easy methods for potato, felt, leaf and spatter painting, soap carving, candlemaking, finger painting, string painting, and glass etching—all projects suitable for the seven- to twelve-year-old-set.

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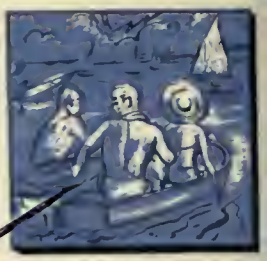

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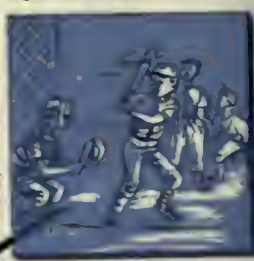

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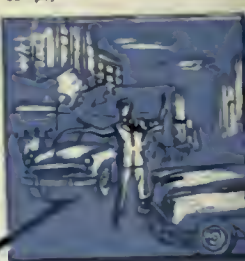

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On the Cover

CLIMBING. Call it jungle gym or monkey bars or what-you-will, these sturdy bars are evocative of playgrounds and childhood, everywhere. To this child, silhouetted against the bright spring sky, it might be a ship's rigging, tree, fortress—its potential limited only by his imagination. Photo: courtesy, *Steelways*.

Next Month

Because May has been designated as National Senior Citizens' Month, RECREATION will carry an emphasis on recreation for this age group. Among the articles, for instance, "Seniors Give Service" will detail the outstanding program in Montgomery, Alabama, and "The Suburban Senior Citizen" will discuss how, through proper leadership, the senior can be helped to become a functioning member of his community as well as a part of its social life. Important among other articles will be an address by Laurance S. Rockefeller, "Meeting Our Future Recreation Needs," in which he gives details of the plans of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. The contribution which bicycling can make to physical fitness, and our current, land-for-recreation dilemma are topics discussed in further articles on that subject.

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Howard A. Lane

SHALL CHILDREN, TOO, BE FREE?

"Children learn *the lives they lead." As parents, leaders, and teachers are we meeting our moral responsibility; to free them from crooked thinking—from selfishness and prejudice?*

FREEDOM IS A state of being, a kind of living, for which man is peculiarly made. His tremendous brain, with its infinite capacity for development, makes it possible for him to think freely, to plan, to predict, to use tools and experience and cooperation, in determining what he shall do in accomplishing his purposes. As an infant he is the most helpless, dependent of creatures. He has to learn to be free.

Behavior that distinguishes humans from other creatures is learned. Man is a social product; he is a social being. Children assume the dominant habits, language, tools, beliefs, morals, values, aspirations, fears, superstitions, hates of the people among whom they grow.

Children *learn* the lives they lead. If we would grow children according to any pattern we must provide for them circumstanees for living that coincide with that pattern. A society that would rear good children must provide facilities and conditions for their wholesome development. A school cannot be considered good if its children are dull, unhappy, incompetent, bad; a good neighborhood does not produce mean . . . delinquent children. When a community or a nation proclaims, as so many have done of late, "We have a large amount of juvenile delinquency," it is confessing, "We maintain had conditions for the development of our children."

Personalities, Too, Can Be Malnourished

Lacking needed amounts and kinds of food, a child's body grows crookedly. Some children become too fat; some have bad teeth; others have crooked, weak bones. The effects of malnutrition vary from person to person; all are imperfections in the body's functions. Man lives not by bread alone. His personality, spirit must also be nourished. Lacking the nutriments he needs, the human grows crookedly. To the extent that his personality is malnourished, neurotic, his attitudes and behaviors are out of touch with facts. . . .

Delinquent Children

Every delinquent child is the creation of his parents, of neighborhoods, of a number of teachers—any of whom might have saved him through friendly interest and attention. Delinquents are the deprived children whose crookedness is displayed in aggression.

To prate of freedom is blasphemy in any community that neglects its children, that denies to any child of the community the things he needs to grow straight, that imposes indignity upon any child, or a lack of opportunity because of the color, creed, or economic fortunes of his parents.

More than twenty-four hundred years ago Socrates climbed to a high place in Athens and proclaimed, "Citizens of Athens, why is it that you turn and scrape every stone to gather wealth and neglect your children to whom, one day, you must relinquish it all?" He was, of course, investigated and executed by the Un-Athenian Activities Committee of his time.

What Must We Learn to Be Free?

A first step in the re-education of mankind should be the elimination of all appeals to selfishness in the education of our children. Man does not need prizes, nor distinetion, nor promise of riches to make him work hard and behave well. It is increasingly clear that the basic ill of mankind is the quest for privilege, for undue advantage. In some high places, the Golden Rule remains the most offensive of doctrines.

We need to teach our children, and to acquire ourselves as much as our brittle nervous systems can bear, three qualities of personality . . . we must become more altruistic, more moral, and more intelligent. We use the term altruism, to indicate the desire and ability to understand how other people feel, to sense how they are getting along. We are born completely selfish, self-centered. . . . We have today a great surge of prize-giving and title-awarding by misguided groups of faultless intent. Patriotic societies offer a prize for the best essay on Americanism; police designate a dozen boys as the best traffic cops of the town; and so on. The identification of the best makes no sense. We want all children to be good citizens; every junior traffic officer to do his job competently. Offering a prize for the best implies that the others have failed.

Threats, prizes, competitions to be "top dog" can be psychologically as well as morally and logically unsound. They can operate contrary to the very characteristics necessary to cooperative endeavor.

DR. LANE *is professor of education at San Francisco State College.* *This is condensed from his pamphlet,* Shall Children, Too, Be Free?, *a second edition of which was recently published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York City.*

A Mature Morality. Among civilized cooperative people, morality is displayed in doing one's share of the work, in a justly equal exchange of goods and services, in judging the "goodness" of one's behavior by its effects upon other people. The moral individual is motivated by an active sense of responsibility for the well-being and good feeling of others. Motivation of children through small group egotisms seems most shortsighted. On the contrary, children will learn to be moral to the extent to which they are valuable and valued.

Do Let the Children Learn Freedom

Some Do's *for grown-ups who would help a child learn freedom:*

- Love that child.
- Be his friend, treat him as you do your other close friends.
- Try to remember how it feels to be a child. His feelings, his time, his activities, are as important to him as yours are to you—and he can't see as far ahead as you can.
- Remember it's his house, too. He didn't ask to be brought there. Maybe he has no place else to go.
- Keep on holding out your hands to him! Help him grow when he is six, and twelve, and sixteen years old. . . .
- Judge the worth of what you do with him by the way he responds. Whatever you do, if he reacts badly to it, you do wrong.
- Have fun with him; enjoy him. Try to be a "fun companion," but let the child be the judge.
- Be wary of imposing on the child your worries, fears, prejudices, even your hopes and aspirations. He may think you mean it when you yell, "Kill the umpire."
- Think carefully, to determine the areas of life in which you have the right to impose your will and your ways upon another human being, even if he is your child, your pupil.
- Join neighbors in taking care of the children. Organize, to give mammas some afternoons off and some evenings off. Let's have tot-lots, swimming holes, places for one-o'-cat, some decent dirt to play in, hangouts for the older childen, places where youngsters can be normal and not annoy their elders.
- Remember! Children live on the growing edges of life. They learned the names of planes before you did. They are now trying to explain rocket propulsion to you.
- Take all the children of the neighborhood into your heart as well as into your yard, and into your house, now and then. Not until all children are to you as your own, are you truly grown up.

A Few DON'TS from Free Children to Their Elders:

- Don't be a dictator. Dictators make us angry, afraid, and dull.
- Don't hit us. We might get the idea that it's all right for big nations to rule little ones by hitting. The best that can be said for hitting is that it is confession of your failure. (When you have been a "stinker" say, "I'm sorry"—and we will respect you more.)
- Don't embarrass us by finding fault with us before our friends or yours.
- Don't treat us as cute pets, or dress-up dolls, or puppets. We are people.
- Don't laugh at us ever. Laugh with us, often.
- Don't be afraid to talk to us. We see through you easily but are quite tolerant of grown-ups. But don't talk down to us.
- Don't be afraid to let us make mistakes. How else will we, or you, know that our way isn't better than yours?
- Don't be unjust. Take some time to judge. Use very sparingly the powers that you have and that we lack. Often you drive us to meanness and deceit to get even. Let's have no struggle for power among us.

Some DO's for Citizens:

- Neglect no child in your community. Mature communities will register children with the school at birth and will thereafter know how they fare. "As ye do unto the least of these . . ." will tell the citizen how good he is.
- Maintain a neighborhod council of good and able citizens who care for all children. This council will know the condition of the community's children. It will be the clearing-house for new enterprises and activities for children. It will know that race tensions, delinquency, vandalism, and apathy are the results of bad conditions, inappropriate demands, unjust restrictions, lack of necessities. It will know that misbehavior of humans is a social fever requiring understanding of basic causes and not mere suppressions. Suppressed behavior always pops out elsewhere. The council will be constantly alert for persons and organizations that seek profit or prestige for themselves by exploiting children, and will deal with them in the interests of children.
- Maintain schools as the best culture the community can provide for children. The school is the nucleus of the community's concern for its children. It should operate in accord with their needs. It ought not to tolerate teachers or administrators who dislike children or who lack talent for leading children.
- Hold regular forums in the schoolhouse or other community buildings, in which problems of the community are considered, competent counsel is sought, and plans are made for resolving problems.
- Make certain that it is possible and relatively convenient and legal to be a child in the community. Is it easy for a child to run and jump and splash and holler and throw?
- Include youngsters in planning whatever is done in their interests. Otherwise, you can't know what to do or how to do it. We humans seem determined to share in deciding what happens to us. Thus are we free. #

To me the worst vandals are not children but the adults who wreck the character of children and destroy the lives of children by their attitudes. Children are the most beautiful things I know of.—Lawson G. Lowrey, M.D.

Things You Should Know . .

▸ THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is holding its Biennial National Convention in Edmonton, June 22-26. For information, registration, and accommodations, write Miss Pat Austin, Convention Committee, School of Physical Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

▸ ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS created by the nation's fast-growing population of older people will be discussed at the Middle Mississippi Valley Regional Conference on Aging, to be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, April 15-17. For further information, write David R. Richards, The National Committee on the Aging, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

▸ WAKE UP AND READ! This is the slogan of National Library Week, April 12-18. "We want to heighten the national interest in reading," writes the steering committee, "and shorten the step from curiosity to conduct—by encouraging people to visit a library, bookshop, or newsstand. That step may be short, but it can lead to new frontiers for millions."

▸ THE NATIONAL VFW MARBLE TOURNAMENT is announced by the National Youth Activities Committee for July 9-12—to be held at the VFW Home in Eaton Rapids, Michigan. Write National Headquarters, VFW Building, Kansas City 11, Missouri, for further details.

▸ A PLAYWRITING CONTEST is announced by *Plays*, The Drama Magazine for Young People. A total of $750 will be awarded for original one-act plays suitable for production by young players. Any unpublished play written in English may be submitted. The contest closes July 31, 1959. Further information maybe obtained from Contest Editor, *Plays* Magazine, 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

▸ GIRL SCOUT ROUNDUP. Ten thousand Girl Scouts will live in a city of tents, July 3-12, near Pikes Peak, Colorado. The theme for the 1959 Roundup, "A Mile High—A World Wide," will emphasize American frontiers, both past and present. The gathering of the Scouts will join the State of Colorado in celebrating its centennial and recalling the early days of the covered wagon and the search for gold. The Girl Scouts of America celebrated their own 47th birthday on March 12 of this year.

▸ MAY HAS BEEN DESIGNATED as Senior Citizens Month, under the sponsorship of Senior Citizens of America, and, in observation, RECREATION Magazine will carry numerous articles about successful programs for this age group. The general purpose of the month is to focus attention on the increase in life expectancy and the community's responsibility to channel these later years into useful and enjoyable living.

▸ CEMENT SURFACING for pavement games is being built in some housing projects by the New York City Housing Authority and is maintained by the park department. Changes are being made to provide space for hopscotch, potsy, roller skating, top spinning, and other traditional sidewalk games, appealing to youngsters from age six to early teens. Many of the boys and girls have outgrown the sandbox and too often are crowded out by the older teenagers from the basketball and other play areas of the larger, low-rent housing projects. The "in-between" youngsters, therefore, will now have their own areas, with painted game lines replacing their own chalk scrawls.

▸ ARE YOU PREPARING for National Recreation Month celebrations in June? If not, send for NRA kit of suggestion immediately; it is still not too late! Pla a program on the theme for the month "Find New Worlds Through Recrea tion."

▸ THE THIRD NATIONAL WHEELCHAI GAMES, sponsored by the Joseph Bulov School of Watchmaking, in cooperatio with the Paralyzed Veterans of Americ and Adelphi College, will be held a Bulova Park, Jackson Heights, Ne York, June 6-7. For information an entry blanks write to the school at 40-24 62nd Street, Woodside, New York.

New KAB Materials:

▸ AUTOMOBILE LITTER CONTAINERS i a pamphlet of suggestions for a litte bag campaign; *Litter Receptacles* sug gests ways to determine effectiveness c trash receptacles; *Litter Laws* gives in formation on community, state, an federal litter laws and ordinances. Fo copies write to Keep America Beautifu Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York 16 (See also page 142.)

▸ A NEW BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED t the House of Representatives by Harri B. McDowell of Delaware, "To amen the Federal Property and Administra tive Services Act of 1949 to permit th donation and other disposal of propert to tax-supported public recreation agen cies." The bill has been referred to th Committee on Government Operation whose chairman is William L. Dawso of Illinois (Democrat). Many privat recreation agencies are already eligibl to receive much surplus property. Thi bill would give public recreation agen cies a chance to benefit also.

▸ ERRATUM: A series of prints of ar tists' paintings are *not* available free t recreation workers from Abbott Labora tories in Chicago, according to severa recent letters from that firm. One o their own printed announcements wa misinterpreted.

▸ NRA FIELD DISTRICT additions: Th State of Hawaii to the Pacific Southwes District; the State of Alaska to the Pa cific Northwest District. As part of a close cooperative relationship, there i also representation on the Northwes District Advisory Committee from th Canadian Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan—at thei request.

Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

"A Pleasure to Appear . . ."

Sirs:

Thank you for sending me the copy of RECREATION which included my remarks at the Atlantic City Banquet. I thought these were well edited and it was a pleasure to appear in this place.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Director, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, New York.*

Power of the Press

Sirs:

You will be interested to know that my book *May I Have This Dance?*, which you reviewed a few months ago, has been accepted by committees and adopted by the board of education of the city of Chicago as a textbook. Libraries, universities, public schools, and teachers colleges, as well as dancing teachers, are now ordering and using the book.

HARRIETT SCHONBERG, *Hinsdale, Illinois.*

What's the Matter, Jimmy?

Sirs:

This is my favorite playground story (and it really happened):

On one of our hottest days last summer, the playground leader—a cute little college junior—had been working very hard "recreating" about seventy-five children. All had had a wonderful time except Jimmy, a three-year-old who had come with his sister. Jimmy had been cross all afternoon. At closing time, the leader said, "What has been the matter with Jimmy? He hasn't been able to get along with *anybody* on the playground today."

"He's got the measles," was the sister's reply.

MRS. BETH WALLACE YATES, *Superintendent of Recreation, Sylacauga, Alabama.*

Action for Fitness

Sirs:

Action engendered by the President's Council on Youth Fitness and the pamphlet *Youth Fitness, a Community Responsibility*, of the National Recreation Association, led, in part, to the development of our fitness program. The program, jointly financed by the city and the school board, has 425 boys and girls registered.

We have extensive use of school facilities for operation of our program, which has been highly successful. It has made the community aware of fitness, and what is most important the community sees the role of recreation in the fitness project.

JOSEPH D. RODOTA, *Director, Recreation and Parks, San Rafael, California.*

• We've had to make a re-run of the brochure? Don't you feel good about it?

Two more bulletins in the works for enclosures.—Ed.

Advancement of Hospital Recreation

Sirs:

In the January issue of RECREATION, under the "Things You Should Know" column, I was quoted as announcing that in the "Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel," prepared by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Clause 'D' will no longer be in effect after December 31st, 1958. The date should have read December 31st, 1959. The February issue has just reached my office, and I find that only a correction of the date with "regret for the error" appearing. I, therefore, am taking this opportunity of explaining what this is all about.

The Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation established standards for the registration of recreation personnel employed in medical settings, with three employment levels, which are: hospital recreation director, hospital recreation leader, and hospital recreation aide. The director and leader levels carried a "grandfather clause" provision. For the hospital recreation

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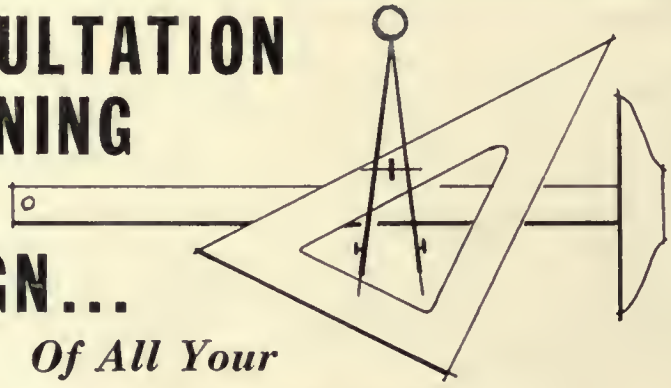

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director this is Clause 'D' and reads as follows:

> For those employed full-time in the profession as of December 31, 1959, a total of seven years of academic training in a college or university and successful full-time paid experience in recreation for the handicapped in a medical setting, providing two of the seven years (sixty college credits) have represented study (regardless of the field of specialization) at an accredited college or university, and three of the seven years have represented successful full-time paid experience in recreation for the handicapped in a medical setting.

For the hospital recreation leader the grandfather clause is Clause 'B' and reads as follows:

> For those employed full-time in the profession as of December 31, 1959, a total of five years of academic training in a college or university and successful full-time paid experience in recreation, providing two of the five years (sixty college credits) have represented study (regardless of the field of specialization) at an accredited college or university.

In addition to the grandfather clause and included in the application form, there is also a provision for "pioneers" in the field. It reads as follows:

> Under certain conditions, special consideration is due pioneers in this field. Therefore, if you have had insufficient education for the level for which you are applying, but have had at least two years of experience at that level of responsibility for each year of required academic schooling which you lack, fill out below.

This is followed by questions which help establish the eligibility of the applicant for the pioneer provision.

MARTIN W. MEYER, *Ed.D., Coordinator of Activity Therapy, Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis 7.*

Who Sponsors Recreation?

Sirs:

The recent letter in the January issue of RECREATION under the title of "Controversial" implied a trend which has not appeared in the Long Island, New York, area. In regard to who sponsors community recreation, I have this to say. It has always been my opinion that it isn't nearly so important who does this job of recreation as it is that the most capable agency or agencies within the community become involved. In many areas, the school is the only agency with adequate facilities and trained personnel to do the job right.

This question of agency sponsorship in the minds of many is basically a subjective viewpoint and not based on principle or practicability. More important, what we need to consider is the matter of how the agencies within a community can cooperate best and co-

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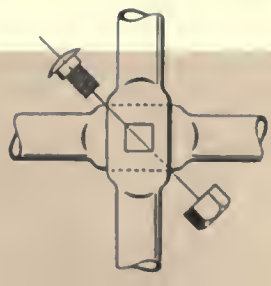

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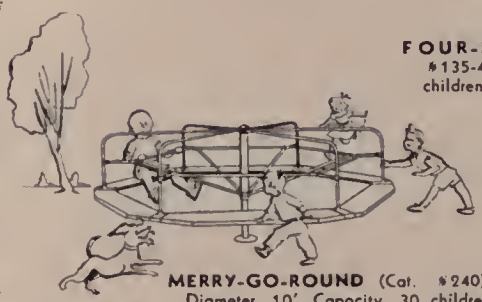

MERRY-GO-ROUND (Cat. #240): Diameter, 10'. Capacity, 30 children

SIX-SWING SET (Cat. #109): Height, 10'. Capacity, 6 children

JUNGLEGYM (Cat. #4): Tower, 10½'. Capacity, 50 children

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ordinate their thinking to provide more efficiently run programs that best meet the needs and interests of the community.

With regard to the possibility of professional recreation personnel changing from one type of sponsored program to another, it has and is being done successfully and apparently will continue to be a common practice. A good man, with professional training, who is well grounded in the basic philosophy of recreation, and has a willingness to work, in my opinion, will be a much sought after individual by any group.

HARRY C. THOMPSON, *Assistant Director for Recreation, Great Neck Public Schools, New York.*

Disagrees

Sirs:

In the February issue of RECREATION Magazine, Mr. Kershow's article "Why Recreation?" is only true where people have to be told and sold on recreation.

In many areas, recreation is on very firm footing and the big question is not "Why Recreation?" but how to get more and better recreation. Mr. Kershow's remarks may be true in his local area, but it does not apply to a well-informed area.

I think the question is answered every day by the rapid growth of recreation all over the U.S. and elsewhere. The article, "Local Developments," (same issue) in which cities approved bond issues to the tune of $2,306,500 more than answers "why?".

Mr. Kershow's statement that the recreator's central theme or guiding ideal of our profession is the educational factor, whether it be learning through play, growth through interest, or health through participation, is only one part of recreation. The primary or central theme of recreation is "fun" or the effective state of happiness through voluntary participation. It is not the educational factor; it is part of recreation but by no means the central theme.

The pressing problems that face the recreation profession are listed below, and I would like to see more emphasis placed on them:

- More professional trained people in the field.
- Higher salaries to attract the best leaders available.
- Improved physical facilities.
- More use of existing facilities, especially school buildings.
- Long-range planning for recreation and the acquisition of land for recreation areas.
- Research and the scientific approach to recreation and its problems.

EDSEL B. MARTZ, *Supervisor of Playgrounds, Arlington, Virginia.*

Dear "Li'l Liza Jane,"

"I've Been Working on the Railroad" "Down in the Valley" and I miss my "Home, Sweet Home."

I'm coming home soon, so get the group together and we'll go down on the levee and sing those wonderful old songs "All Through the Night."

Affectionately,
"John Henry"

Dear "John Henry,"

I'm glad you're coming home. It seemed as if you were "Ten Thousand Miles Away." I'll bring the *Let's All Sing* songbooks and meet you on the levee with "Barbara Allen," "Billy Boy," "Clementine," "Cowboy Jack," and "Sweet Betsy from Pike." I can hardly wait. We always have such fun!

Love,
"Li'l Liza Jane"

P.S. I think more people should get their own groups together—family, friends, or both—buy a few copies of *Let's All Sing* and settle back for some singing fun. "Whoopee Ti Yi Yo!"

L.L.J.

P.P.S. By the way, *Let's All Sing* is a basic collection of 153 easy-to-sing songs that are especially good for levee singing, campfire songfests, and just about any other occasion when someone says, "Let's all sing!" Many of the songs are our favorites and there is a melody line for each selection.

L.L.J.

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DESIGNS FOR PLAY

Philadelphia play equipment goes modern . . .

Play equipment for adventurous and inquisitive youngsters is now well established on the city playgrounds of Philadelphia and is a source of pride to neighborhood people. Even the tots' play apparatus is now modern in design.

Wherever possible, coordination between the board of education and city department of recreation, carried out by the recreation coordination board, results in imaginative equipment in schoolyards as well. The schools also avail themselves of recreation department sites, to augment school programs by using this stimulating equipment.

Dragon Spray Pool. This striking equipment has been successful because of its novel appearance. Certainly it would have been much more economical to stick a piece of pipe in the ground and have water pour forth to spray the youngsters. Bringing a dragon into the picture makes them feel it's something more than a way to get wet.

Train. This piece is very inexpensive to create. Many youngsters can play on it at the same time, and it has proven one of the most popular in the department. Each piece represents a different car of the train, and the children can imagine themselves doing various things. It also is a novel climbing place.

Igloo. These give youngsters a real chance to use their imagination. Actually they can visualize these climbers as various things, not necessarily igloos. They think of them as spaceships, sides of whales, and so on. Installation costs are not heavy, and youngsters make constant use of the equipment.

Boat. This craft has many functional uses. One section is a sandbox; other parts represent climbing devices; still other sections give youngsters a chance to play "ship." A great number of children can use the boat at the same time. It is a popular piece at a small playground and installation costs are not expensive.

The Old West? No. Just attractive play facilities, so constructed that they can be moved from playground to playground as the children tire of them.

Florence Van Eck Birkhead

SADDLE CITY

DO CHILDREN like to play at being a stagecoach driver? A newcomer to a mining town of the old West? They can do just that, in a realistic way, in Oakland, California by touring the city playgrounds. During the past two-and-a-half years the city recreation department has been introducing one innovation after another in the way of progressive play equipment. Each piece is a marked departure from the standard swings and slides so common over the country. Each shows what miracles can be accomplished by an imaginative and interested construction man, such as Bert Trubody, Oakland's construction maintenance supervisor.

True, Oakland playgrounds have standard equipment, too, but now "realistic and theme" forms that recall a saga, legend, or phase of frontier history or that portray various means of transportation are being added.

Today, small-scale jeeps, horse-drawn wagons, a stagecoach, locomotives, and even a space rocket are dotted about the city. The new designs give children a chance to see, feel, learn, and explore the conveyances of different eras, and play aboard them. Climbing into a stagecoach and setting out across the prairie, shinning up a fire-engine pole, and riding your horse into Saddle City make up fun in Oakland.

All pieces of equipment are colorful, well-designed, and sturdy enough to take the tramping of thousands of boys and girls. All are receiving a tumultuous welcome from the young—and from the young-at-heart who view them.

The department's first approach in offering play pieces based upon an historical period or familiar mechanical invention was the construction, in 1956, of authentic covered wagons, tree houses, and tepees for housing, at the municipal mountain camps for boys and girls. Since then, log horses with genuine leather saddles, wagons of yesteryear, and a frontier log cabin for use as a playhouse are scattered among the units. All are in harmony with their surroundings and also reminiscent of early life in California.

The acceptance of these was so enthusiastic that planning immediately focused upon designs that would be "real and true," a part of today's living and of historical and educational value. Too, recreation leaders are well aware of which toys have greatest appeal. So along came small-scale locomotives, a fire engine, a street roller of concrete pipe, a police motorcycle, a dragster, and a car resembling a MG.

Soon there followed a still larger locomotive, more jeeps (one of the most popular), and swings suspended from a specially designed curved arch. Some motion is possible with or in each form, either a back-and-forward movement or a sideways pitch. A quick coupling has been standardized which holds the pieces securely to the ground.

A full-scale, eight-foot track-layer tractor has been located at three different playgrounds during the past year, and at each, the children swarm over it. A four-foot-high, all-steel locomotive was made from a discarded water boiler, and has visited two locations to date. It is as popular with girls as with boys.

To some playgrounds have gone interesting metal-pipe horses, a fire engine with its own pole (this is an abstract design), and crawl-through tunnels. An eight-foot rocket made from a boiler, with steering gears, takes two passengers. A six-foot dragster of four-inch pipe uses Model-T springs and is without coils. From these singles came the plan to build "settings"—each with a definite theme—and to rotate them from one playfield to another, with a probable stay of four to six months at each. Rotating gives thousands of children a chance to relive a phase of Western history and to have more than usual fun learning while playing. For youngsters whose only experience with engines and wagons has been with small Christmas-toy versions these replicas are dreams come true.

One set features a three-quarter facsimile of the Wells Fargo stagecoach as shown in the bank's historical room in San Francisco. The cab of this eight-and-a-half-foot-long and seven-foot-high model is of expanded metal and reinforcing iron mounted on the front wheels of a Model-T Ford. The expanded metal permits children to see through it and is preferable to solid panels. The stage is painted the red and yellow of the original. Accompanying the stage are two forty-four-inch-high

MRS. BIRKHEAD *is public information representative of the Oakland Recreation Department.*

Main street of old mining town. New design of portable play equipment helps the youngsters catch up on history via play.

They can really climb into the overland stagecoach and set out across the prairie. It is painted red and yellow of original.

All are in harmony with early life in California. The horses are made of fiberglass over framework of metal and wood.

horses made of fiberglass over metal and wood frames. One is a sorrel tan, the other a mottled brown.

Two similar fiberglass horses can be found this year at the boys' camp. One, a dappled grey, is at a hitching post, while the other, all white with saddle, is "taking a jump" over a log.

The largest set is a representation of Main Street in a 49'er mining town, Saddle City. The facades of the ghost-town buildings are of three-inch random-width cedar and depict a general store, gun shop, assay office, meeting hall, cafe, and blacksmith shop. At the far end of the street is the jail, complete with iron door and barred windows. A watering trough, town pump, and a tombstone add to the atmosphere. Each building front has a different roofline—one is square, another peaked, others have various juttings and gingerbread trims.

Some years back, a surplus navy hull was delivered by crane to the boundary line of a playground in the eastern part of the city. This now has been converted into a two-masted pirate ship with three decks. Sidings and decks were made in sections at the department's shops and transported one by one to the playfield and affixed to the hull. The forty-foot structure carries four cannons, each two-and-a-half-feet long, and a harpoon gun. A lighthouse for this is in the making.

To date, fifty-one pieces have been constructed by the department. Surplus yards, junk piles, and wreckers' lots have been scouted for castaways of metal, wood, leather, and parts, which have been converted into ingenious play pieces. The utilization of inexpensive scrap materials kept costs at a minimum. Little or no maintenance is required for them and they weather well.

In the future? Spaceships are in the minds of the shopmen. In their words, "Each piece inspires another, and we never tire of planning and making play forms children will enjoy. #

Playgrounds in Oak Park, Illinois, mean more today than sandboxes, swings, playfields, and ball diamonds.

A fire engine that is designed to stimulate the curiosity, the imagination, the creative instincts in children using the playground, giving free rein to active make-believe.

Our Playgrounds

Lilly Ruth Hanson

WE HAVE COME a long way since our playgrounds were organized thirty-seven years ago. Today, when speaking of playgrounds, we think of them as recreation centers for anyone from three to ninety-three, and we use the word "recreation" more than the word "play." Recreation is broad enough to include play in all phases, plus any activities not thought of as play—the dance, drama, crafts, and creative activities for the enrichment of life generally.

In our recreation program, we aim to offer activities for all age and interest levels. We set up a diversified program of various interests, with physical and cultural values from baseball to dancing school. In addition, we provide recreation centers in the summer, made possible through the cooperation of the board of education and the park district.

During the school year the recreation department offers a program, in the morning, for preschoolers four days a week from nine-thirty to eleven-thirty and from three or three-thirty to five-thirty, and Saturday, nine to five, for elementary age and teenagers. Special activities are conducted evenings, such as family night, dramatic productions, talent shows, dance festivals, and teen dances. During the summer months a program is conducted from nine to nine six days a week for nine weeks.

Our recreation program starts with the three-year-old. "Preschool," conducted at all the playgrounds, take care of the little folks from three to five. These aim to provide activities that keep the children happy, provide an atmosphere where a child has freedom to develop muscular and artistic skills, and train the children to share with others in their play, with toys, blocks, and at the tea table.

Their activities include singing, rhythm work, handcrafts, story-acting, activity records, and playing on the tot-lot apparatus. One of the greatest values derived from the preschool is the joy of music in simple songs and rhythms, the joy of creation in the use of clay and crayons, and spontaneous dramatization of songs and stories. The Oak Park playground preschools are licensed by the state welfare department.

The playground and recreation department sets up a program to meet the different age and interest levels. We provide an athletic program for physical development. This includes football, basketball, softball, ice skating, track, volleyball, swimming, tennis, and table tennis. A baseball school is conducted, for ages nine and up, at two parks for six weeks during the summer. Exercise on playground apparatus lends itself to physical development.

In dramatics, we give instruction in the fundamentals, including diction, voice, stage technique, and play production. *Creative dramatics is given special emphasis in the program.* It is a natural outlet for the preschool child, in his play at the tea table, with the blocks, and through creative movements with music. It is offered to the elementary and high-school ages as basic training through improvisations, story-acting, pantomime, and tryouts.

The Community Children's Theatre, was inaugurated in 1954, for the purpose of providing entertainment of a professional type, for appreciation of good theater. This is a series of six programs, once a month on Saturday afternoon, cosponsored by the boards of education of Oak Park and River Forest. The program for the 1958-59 season includes: *Hiawatha and the Magic Forest* (a three-act play); *Aladdin* and *Carnival of the Animals* (Begg's Ballet); *The Year There Was No May* (a three-act play); *Pinocchio* (marionette show); three-act play (by Rosary College); *Winnie the Pooh* (a three-act play).

The recreation department also produces Hallowe'en and Christmas plays, as well as an outdoor pantomime, in the dramatic program. The high-school age is given special consideration through the activities of the Stevenson Players.

MISS HANSON *is director of playgrounds in Oak Park. Her article is used courtesy of the Infant Welfare Society, Oak Park and River Forest, Illinois.*

In the dancing program we offer ballet, tap, folk dancing, and square dancing. The junior-high dances, held monthly during the school year, gained wide interest, and the teenage dances during the summer were popular.

One of the newest trends is our special events, which have won national recognition. They serve as a theme for the weekly program. These are held on Saturdays during the school year and on Fridays during the summer.

One of the major events of the year, that has become traditional, is the circus, which, this past summer, included four hundred participants—boys and girls from the playgrounds—who performed before some five thousand spectators. The theme was "Circus in Outer Space," with purple people eaters doing a folk dance, little Martian people

Variety in program covers drama activities, of course, music and dancing as well.

marching, Indians dancing, animals performing tricks, and so on, and served as the culmination of the summer's activities.

Recreation is provided for the older adults at one playground an afternoon a week. The playgrounds also cosponsor their recreation center, which meets three days a week through the cooperation of the community welfare council.

The Oak Park playgrounds, we believe, have made constant progress, and our recreation program has become an integral part of community life. From the Golden Jubilee in 1951, to the Community Children's Theatre programs for the past five years, to the preschool group, to football, baseball, and basketball schools, they have contributed a unique service to Oak Park. One gratifying result of this has been a growing cooperation on the part of the other local educational groups, such as the grade and high schools, the men's service clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls.

Improvements of note in the physical aspects of the playgrounds during the past five years have included:

- Installation of five tot-lots for ages seven and under, which include four swings, a slide, sandbox, and climber. Tot-lots are best located in secluded areas.
- New floors in assembly rooms installed at four playgrounds.
- All apparatus received a "new look" —striped coat of paint.
- A "new world of play" has been made possible with the creative type of apparatus installed at the playgrounds within the past year. Last summer, the children enjoyed a new playscope. Two units include: (1) six swings, a trapeze, a set of rings, two chinning bars; (2) the "web," which represents a playweb magic carpet that suggests climbing over a rolling wave. Its large scale and attractive lines meet physical activity and dramatic needs of large groups of children.
- A new playscope is on the horizon for today's children. A particular type of apparatus for creative play is revealed in the "frigate climber," which represents a boat including two fiberglass decks, fore and aft; a movable pilot wheel fastened to a mast; chain ladders fastened to boat frame and crow's nest. The "fire engine" affords drama and physical activity for every age, hours on end. It is a climber, which includes a ladder with supporting handrails, two running boards, two movable wheels, and seats in front and back.

One of the greatest achievements in the playground system is the unified recreation program, the joining of schools and playgrounds, the sharing of facilities, and the future planning of a coordinated recreation program for the benefit of parochial- and public-school children. A basketball school organized for Saturday mornings, at Mann School for the northsiders and at Lincoln School for the southsiders, represents the beginning of such a unified program, promising well for the future.

Playgrounds give youngsters opportunity for adventure and stimulation in group.

Most important, though, in the glimpse back over the years, has been the change in the children themselves, and in their play habits. Gradually, through the building up of a many-sided program, adapted to both ages and individual interests, through adherence to a sound philosophy of recreation, and to the insistence on a trained staff of leaders, we have seen the attitudes of the children undergo a radical change. They now accept their daily recreation activities as an educational experience, just as they do those at school. They know that in recreation they are finding an outlet for natural skills, are enriching their lives through friendships, and are learning emotional control through competitive play. They have begun to realize that this release of their powers of imagination through recreation means not only the gaining of new strength, new faith, and new understanding of themselves and of one another, but the opportunity to make hobbies into vocations, and to live more fully. #

Preschoolers at free play. Little folks love activities that involve self-expression.

110

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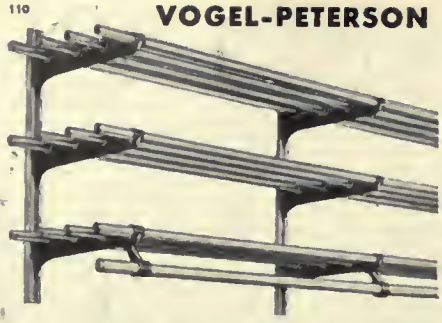

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Recreation Profession in Ontario

A "significant and far-reaching" development . . .

In what may well be one of the most significant and far-reaching developments in the history of the recreation movement, the Ontario, Canada, provincial legislature passed a bill in March, 1958, incorporating the *Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario.* Although the act does not establish the society as a professional body similar to those of the legal and medical professions, it does give an official identity to the recreation practitioner. Full professional status was withheld since a "profession" is considered an occupation requiring university graduation as a *prerequisite* to practice and, at present, the society does not demand this qualification for membership.

Historically, the existence of a quasi-professional recreation organization in Ontario dates back a little over twelve years, when the Recreation Directors Federation of Ontario was formed "to increase the professional competence, ethical practices, and status of its members and to promote all things relating to the business of recreation."

As the federation continued to operate, it became evident that official recognition of the full-time recreation employee as a professional person was needed if the status objective of the federation was to be achieved. It was felt that the most effective method of obtaining the desired recognition was to have recreation designated as a profession by government action. To this end, a bill was prepared for submission to the provincial legislature. The content was approved by federation membership and legal advice was secured as to format and procedure. The members informed their local legislative assembly member regarding the purposes of the proposed bill; and on March 27, 1958, the bill received its final reading and became law in the Province.

One more step was required before the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario comes into existence. By law, the new constitution must be ratified by the membership within six months of the final reading date. This was done at the first annual meeting of the society in September, 1958.

With the formation of the new society, the Recreation Directors Federation of Ontario ceases to exist, and all one hundred and twenty active federation members have become members of the society automatically. Full membership is open to all full-time municipal recreation employees in the Province of Ontario who meet the requirements outlined in the constitution and bylaws. Recreation employees of other agencies will be eligible for associate membership.

Active membership in the society falls into two classifications—qualifying and fellow. Persons joining the society do so as qualifying members and have five years to complete the requirements for the award of fellowship. Generally speaking, these requirements include the completion of the in-service training course for recreation directors, offered jointly by the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education and the University of Western Ontario. Candidates for fellowship have to pass an examination conducted by the board of regents of the society upon completion of the aforementioned academic requirements. In addition, all candidates must present evidence of successful experience in the recreation field.

Future plans of the society include raising membership standards (possibly to the extent of requiring a university degree as a prerequisite to fellowship) in order that recreation may take its place as a true profession. At present, the attitude and outlook of the members is professional in both concept and application. With the adoption of sufficiently advanced academic standards, members of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario can look forward to the day when they are accorded full recognition as professional practitioners of recreation.—Ross C. RATHIE, *a former Canadian recreation director, now in private industry.*

Top left, Avalon Park Fieldhouse, new Chicago Park District recreation center, is one of many that will be open to delegates' inspection. Below, Burnham Park Harbor and the Planetarium. Right, parks are brought into the heart of Chicago's business center, with Grant Park as the city's front yard. The park district program provides for $8,000,000 in new facilities.

SIDELIGHTS ON CHICAGO

Scene of the 41st National Recreation Congress, September 28 to October 2, 1959.

IT HAS BEEN nearly a quarter of a century [1936] since the National Recreation Congress was held in Chicago. For a city where progress is so rapid, it means that this next Congress should prove a considerable revelation, especially when considering the Chicago Park District facilities.

The current program of the Chicago Park District provides for expenditure of eight million dollars for recreation facilities. The program calls for some thirty-three recreation buildings, several new swimming pools, land acquisition, lighting of parks, and other similar improvements.

Park Facilities You Will Want to See

For example, there is the new indoor-outdoor pool at Carver Park, built with a retractable roof. The room in which this pool is located is 68′ by 124′, and can be completely uncovered in four minutes. This pool was built in a housing project at a cost of $514,000.

A swimming pool, meeting Olympic standards, is currently under construction at Portage Park, which will become the official Pan-American pool for games held just prior to the Congress. Two new basins will be constructed, one of which will be a diving pool with a sixteen-foot depth, and one-meter, three-meter, and high-dive boards. The new Olympic pools are estimated to cost $524,700.

A number of new park district fieldhouses will also be open for visitors' inspection. A typical fieldhouse just completed is the one in Avalon Park. The building is a T-shaped, two-story structure, with a gymnasium, club rooms, craft room, kitchen, showers, and locker rooms.

For those interested in facilities for housing projects, the Chicago Park District has a fieldhouse in the Stateway Gardens Project that has proved most efficient in meeting the needs of a high-density community. The building has a gym, club rooms, craft room, games room and a health department welfare station. The cost of this fieldhouse was $288,000, and it is located on a ten-acre park site.

In addition to the major facilities the park district had developed many neighborhood facilities. Typical are buildings such as were erected in Hollywood and Stony Island Parks. They are small structures with games room, utilities room, director's office, and sanitary facilities, which will cost between thirty-five and forty-five thousand dollars. These buildings are located in smaller parks, usually from ten to fifteen acres. The sites have the usual softball fields, playgrounds, multiple-use game courts for tennis, basketball, and volleyball, lighting, and landscaping.

The playlots developed by the city are usually intended to serve much smaller geographical areas. These are paved, and a complete set of apparatus has been installed. This includes swings, slides, and climbing structures. #

Let's do something about this, on the playgrounds and in our recreation centers.

John J. Considine

"Exercise should take many forms." Above, finals of the Olympic meet. Today, we find too many Marys and Toms enjoying only passive recreation.

TOO MUCH COMPLACENCY

"The first need is a nationwide understanding of the necessity for clean, wholesome recreation that comes from participation in athletics. A youthful participant need not be an expert or a champion. Thus, there is the need to provide the facilities and a program. Participation by youth will follow."—
J. EDGAR HOOVER

A SHORT TIME AGO there was a best-seller dealing with a nostalgic view of the childhood of yesteryear, intriguingly titled *Where Did You Go? Out. What Did You Do? Nothing.* This was not meant to be taken literally, but, unfortunately, today this is often the tragic truth.

Youth fitness is a current problem. It is national in scope, as has been stated often by publicity in the mass communication media, by speeches, and by President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness. On a local level, we have striven to reinforce our long-time awareness of this problem by taking remedial steps.

Sometimes we adults, living in a world separate from the young, view them with awe. We admire the fluidity of their limbs, the perpetual motion that is natural to them, their Aladdin-like recuperative powers, and their optimistic attitude at daily trials. We tend to equate this with meaning good health.

This is not always true.

The modern era, defined often enough to us as an age of spectators, is punctuated with television sets, radio sounds, soft movie seats, restful automobiles, and next-door drug stores. America is the land of plenty and of excessive luxuries which—sadly enough—often take their toll by cutting way down on the right kinds of exercise.

In addition to directing all age groups in a year-round recreation program, we are putting the magnifying glass upon our youngsters—the boys and girls who are tomorrow's adults and leaders. We have surveyed them, measured their hops and skips and jumps, and tried to see if good health is prevalent. In general, we find that it is not.

Day by day the world shrinks. Our neighbors, around us and on the other side of the globe, are creeping closer. We have a greater intimate knowledge of what they are doing, of what their boys and girls consider as fun and sport, of how they can jump. In some comparisons, our children have been judged less than second best.

Naturally, it is not an entirely negative picture. We have many recreation outlets for youngsters. We are proud of the crowded playgrounds and our expanding leagues; but there are too many Marys and Toms enjoying only passive recreation. Also, exercise should take many forms, not just baseball and football all year.

In these facts we find the basis for our youth fitness program. These are the needs.

We began in 1957. During the summer we presented a Junior Olympic Day and in the winter a Future Olympians program. Events held were in activities that are not the glamour sports of this country: tumbling, weightlifting, mass calisthenics, chinning, push-ups, dashes, running, hop, step, and jump, running broad jump, standing broad jump, softball throw, shuttle relays, marching, and so on. On the playgrounds and in the recreation centers, where the city-wide events were initiated, the boys and girls did not stand by

---

MR. CONSIDINE, *general superintendent of the Detroit parks and recreation department, has been appointed to President Eisenhower's Committee on Fitness of American Youth.*

The trophy winners. Two hundred thousand youngsters took part in over-all Olympic meet. A thousand finalists competed.

John Considine, Detroit's parks and recreation superintendent, (left) and Dr. Shane MacCarthy view display of trophies.

. . . about our children's fitness

and watch their playmates. They took part; skill wasn't the important thing; ability to hit a home run did not enter.

The program was received enthusiastically. Our sons and daughters had fun and they benefitted physically at the same time. That was the beginning. Last year we joined forces with our neighbors.

In March, all communities in the Detroit metropolitan area were invited to a luncheon meeting at the Belle Isle Casino, to discuss plans for a combined effort in youth fitness. Twenty-two cities responded, sending representatives, and other communities expressed interest.

A committee, chosen to draft over-all specifications for a Youth Fitness Day, included: Robert E. Girardin of Birmingham; John T. Dufour of Dearborn; Edward T. McGowan, Stanley Kracht and Frank Vaydik of Detroit; Herb E. Woolweaver of Plymouth; John A. Streit of Pontiac; Dennis P. Versele of Roseville; George Kaufman of St. Clair Shores; and Benjamin Yack of Wyandotte.

Each city planned its own Youth Fitness Day of various activities, events, and ceremonies, and the winners in each competitive event represented their city as a team in a Gala Detroit Metropolitan Youth Fitness Day at Belle Isle on July 31. Approximately two hundred thousand youngsters participated in the over-all, summer-long planned activities of this particular program at the playgrounds of all cities, one hundred thousand in Detroit alone. The Belle Isle athletic field was decorated with bunting, flags, and signs. The layout included jumping pits, running lanes, chin-up bars, softball throw areas, warm-up areas, bleachers, officials' stands, and a band. Age groups were: Class A: fourteen and fifteen years; B: twelve and thirteen; C: ten and eleven years. Boys wore white shorts and T-shirts, and girls donned white tailored blouses and shorts.

This was the bonding agent for Detroit and its metropolitan communities, in our first unified program tailored to the basic concepts of President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness . . . the first of many, I trust.

Despite a steady soft rain, the day was an inspiring success. Mayors and recreation superintendents from the twenty-three member cities were there to watch the proceedings and to cheer their own entries. One thousand boy and girl finalists contested for trophies.

At the luncheon, the mayors and recreation officials voiced enthusiastic approval of the over-all youth fitness program and stated they were definitely in favor of continuing the joint community arrangement. In fact, there was a spirited bidding for the honor of hosting the Fitness Day this year.

This buoyant reception was rewarding. In our attempt to have every boy and girl involved in some physical activity and to instill the ideals of this country in them, we are now even more confident of the intrinsic value and good of the program.

The running lanes have faded at the field now, and the bunting is stored, but the real, visual reminder of this youth fitness program can be seen in the healthier looks of the two hundred thousand youngsters who took part. They carry Fitness Day with them. #

Wealth

The future of the state lies not in the richness of its soil or in the wealth of diversity of its mines and factories, but in the energy, character, and intelligence of its children.

—Virgil M. Hancher

Good leaders are developed through practice in leadership.

Eric Runacres

Who's Responsible for Leadership in Sports?

Do we face the reality of a changing world?

Is the participant the forgotten man in sports leadership? Is his role nowadays solely that of consumer? Time was when the participant was both the consumer of the "product" and the provider. Then, leadership in sports was a simple matter of getting the gang together for a game of shinny on the local pond.

Some people express a fond yearning for "the good old days" when sport was entirely in the hands of the consumer. "Let's give sports back to the kids!" is their battle cry. They fail to face the reality of a changing world where activities and methods of the past often do not meet the needs of our complex society.

Fortunately for youth, we have found a medium for meeting certain of today's needs in sports. Sport has grown up. It is no longer simply an outlet for physical activity; it has become a means to an educational end. It is in connection with this educational goal that the leadership role of the participant finds real meaning.

If we believe that sports activities in our society provide opportunities for learning, then we must give thought to the outcomes we want from this medium. It is precisely this need for careful planning to achieve desirable outcomes that was missing in the "good old days." Thousands of youngsters participated in the *laissez-faire* sports programs in the past, but if they learned anything other than physical skills and how to "take care" of themselves, it was purely accidental. Similarly, today, we must not say blithely that participation in sports will *automatically* produce desirable learning in the realm of character development and leadership training. In fact, *negative* values are possible; positive ones will not be achieved unless we *plan* for them.

One desirable one for which we can plan is that of leadership training through leadership practice. Research in this field reveals that leaders are developed through an action medium rather than by a passive study of what makes a good leader. This puts sports in the forefront. Leadership training cannot take place in a vacuum; sports activities fill the vacuum. Although research shows that leaders are superior to nonleaders in intelligence, scholarship or knowledge, vitality, self-confidence, and social adaptability, it is not enough to identify these traits and talk about the ways they can be developed in the individual. We must provide ample opportunity for potential leaders to practice leadership.

The general conditions for leadership training have been summarized by H. Link as follows: ample group participation; intense group participation including games and sports; experience in followership as well as leadership .

All the above conditions can be met in a planned sports program. If young people are given a chance to practice leadership, they will do themselves and the program a great service. Here are untapped resources awaiting development. If we were to launch a crash program, to make use of the leadership potential of our youth, startling results would be evident within a few years. We would, to some degree, be giving the program "back to the kids," but we would also be playing a role that would ensure planning for desirable outcomes.

The real question now becomes: "How are we to plan for leadership development in our sports program?" If we recognize that our sports program provides us with learning situations, then we can plan through these four major steps: determining the objectives of the program; planning the program; implementing the program; and evaluating the program.

Let us consider each of these in order.

Reprinted with permission from the Community Courier, *May-June, 1958, published by Community Programmes Branch, Department of Education, Toronto, Canada.* Mr. Runacres *is inspector of physical and health education in the Ontario Department of Education.*

In many sports programs, we are fully aware of "what" is going on, but the *why* is frequently missing. A few persons, usually the director, are aware of the objectives; to others they remain obscure. If we are to open the door of learning we must allow participants to determine their own objectives within the broad framework of the program. Team players should meet with their coaches, to discuss the implication of sportsmanship, cooperation, unselfishness, obedience to the spirit of the law, and other desirable features for which we plan. Key youth leaders should plan ways to make everyone aware of the program objectives.

Once these have been established, the participants must be involved when program details are considered. Planning committees of senior and youth leaders can be used to develop nearly all phases of the program. If participants are involved in this way, they will be committed to the program in a manner never seen in an autocratically directed system.

The participants and the senior "counselors" are now ready to implement the program. Here is where the participant can be expected to give the very best of which he is capable. Here is where enthusiasm, desire, creativity, and energy have their outlet. Let us direct this natural flow of interest into many channels.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of some sports organizers to hand the program to youth on a golden platter. They, in turn, evince a tendency to expect too much while giving too little; if the rink is not cleared of snow, complaints seem to be a natural consequence, and so on. Turn over to youth and to their peer leaders many of the administrative jobs we now give to adults. Let *them* clean the ice, handle the tickets, keep the books, manage and coach younger teams, distribute equipment, arrange for officials and officiate themselves, decorate the dance hall, clean up after events, dig the pits, and so on. Provide counselor-type senior leaders to offer guidance and direction—from the "rear seat"—and then sit back and watch the enthusiasm and the resulting positive learning. Certainly mistakes will be made, but what a thrill to see learning taking place, which is far superior to the young people's being put through their paces without gaining insight into what is going on and why.

The final step of our learning process is probably the most important but also the most neglected. Evaluation should be made, in the light of established objectives, and should result in growth. If we have involved the participants in all the steps up to this point then evaluation may follow easily. Planning committees should periodically take a searching look at their progress. During the program operation, evaluation opportunities exist by the score. Coaches and teams can meet to discuss what evidence they have seen of good sportsmanship and cooperation. These and other evaluation situations result in generalizations, which will ensure transfer of these desirable outcomes to daily living.

Would it not be a red-letter day if the coach would use his team to evaluate his coaching ability? This is not "asking for the moon." In fact, just as the moon is within our reach at the present, so is this type of evaluation being done by enlightened coaches; and the results are highly profitable.

Much has already been done, especially where there are professionally trained recreation directors, to guide the policy. My plea is for even more use of youth leadership, coupled with more careful planning for desirable outcomes.

Sports leadership—whose responsibility? Naturally it is the responsibility of ALL engaged in the program. #

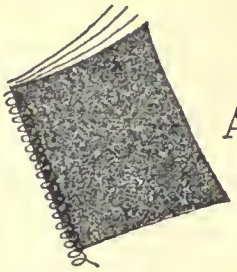
Prekindergarten Playgrounds

After seven years of successful operation, we believe that the prekindergarten playgrounds, operated by the city of Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Recreation Department are a big asset to our summer recreation program. Our reports prove that, over a period of eight weeks, there is no drop in attendance. Can any of our other departments or our regular playgrounds make this claim?

The prekindergarten playgrounds are conducted in the city parks where there are shade trees and many grassy areas. Youngsters are brought by parents or older brothers or sisters, in most cases, and are handed over to the care of adults. Activities are conducted from 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:30 P.M. to 3:30 P.M. Activities are the same as those planned for regular school kindergartens, including coloring, cutting out paper dolls, singing, games, story hour, sand and clay modeling, and special events. Circus week and fairyland story week help fill out the program. Miniature gardens are planted in boxes so they can watch things grow.

The youngsters have the opportunity to play in kiddie pools, furnished by the Manitowoc Kiwanis Club, and once a week we hold savings-stamp day.

Many of the mothers and a number of teachers have mentioned that youngsters who have attended the prekindergarten playgrounds have a fine start and a much easier time when school begins in September.—A. J. SCHARA, *recreation director, Manitowoc.*



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Meet Mr. Cicero

The Association announces the employment of Richard K. Cicero, to serve as special field representative in arts and crafts, succeeding Frank Staples, who recently retired after twenty-two years with NRA. Mr. Cicero comes to us from the board of education of Dearborn, Michigan, where he taught arts and crafts in the public schools.

He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he majored in art education and received his diploma in fine arts. While there he also studied the basic principles of recreation under the tutelage of Charles Brightbill.

Mr. Cicero will mainly provide craft training to the armed services, but is also available for this function at the community level.

Frank A. Staples

Richard K. Cicero

While with the Association, Mr. Staples also gave extensive service to military posts, both in this country and overseas, in addition to filling regular requests from recreation departments. He was recipient of a special award from the U. S. Air Force upon his retirement from the National Recreation Association.

Fitness

• Teenage girls in Oceanside, New York, clamor for "tumbling"—a circumstance which is sure-fire proof of a good program, under good leadership. "The girls' gymnastics program under the sponsorship of Oceanside Recreation would normally have begun in mid-winter, but because of a mass appeal from hundreds of teenage girls, the gymnastics and tumbling program has already started," wrote the local *Oceanside Beacon*, in November. Approximately one hundred girls are participating each Wednesday night, under the leadership of trained recreation leaders. Tumbling, gymnastics, and apparatus work are featured, and more girls are turning up each week.

• *A Youth Fitness Test Manual* is available from the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for fifty cents. It consists of a battery of seven test items for the gym or playground, and three aquatic texts, all for grades five through twelve. For comparative purposes, percentile tables based on age and on the Neilson - Cozens Classification Index have been prepared. The manual is based on AAHPER's 1957 survey of eighty-five hundred boys and girls in grades five through twelve.

• *Leadership for Fitness* is a new 20-minute, 16mm, sound/color film produced by the Gillette Razor Blade Company, in cooperation with the United States Military Academy at West Point. While the film portrays cadet life at the academy, the emphasis is on "athletics [and fitness] for all." Principles can be applied to school, college, and agency sports programs. The film is available on free loan from Modern Talking Picture Service, 21 West 60th Street, New York 23.

Rocketry Seminars

Saturday seminars in rocket science are now open to all amateur rocket scientists registered with the First Army Program for Safe Teen Age Rocketry and to adult advisors of organized rocket groups. The seminars, sponsored by the First Army, New York University, and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, are being held from now until June at the NYU campus in the Bronx, New York. This is part of the First Army's program to guide amateur rocket enthusiasm—and missiles— into safe orbits (RECREATION, April, 1958, page 110).

Ten Commandments of Sports

Interesting reading came our way from the Oneida (New York) Youth Bureau, in their 1957 annual report, which included the following "commandments" for sports. (These tie in with "Who's Responsible for Leadership in Sports?" on page 140 of this issue.)

They are:

1. Thou shalt not quit.
2. Thou shalt not alibi.
3. Thou shalt not gloat over winning.
4. Thou shalt not sulk over losing.
5. Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.
6. Thou shalt not ask odds thou art unwilling to give.
7. Thou shalt always be willing to give thine opponent the benefit of the doubt.
8. Thou shalt not underestimate an opponent or overestimate thyself.
9. Remember that the game is the thing, and he who thinks otherwise is no true sportsman.
10. Honor the game thou playest, for he who plays the game straight and hard, wins even when he loses.

Post these on your bulletin boards, mimeograph them, hand out to individual players, and watch for improvement in sportsmanship.

Keep America Beautiful Conference

Despite the cutting wind and the damp, snowy weather over Washington's Birthday weekend, the turn-out, representing ten federal agencies, fifty-five national nonprofit civic and service organizations, and many American business corporations, for the two-day meeting was very good. The conference was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City.

By unanimous vote, Alfred B. La Gasse, executive secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, Wheeling, West Virginia, was elected chairman of the Keep America Beautiful National Advisory Council. Al replaces

Dr. D. J. Roberts, Queens College (New York) faculty member representing the National Education Association on the KAB Advisory Council. The National Recreation Association is represented on the council by Joseph Prendergast, its executive director and first chairman of the council.

Park service officials discuss antilitter movement at recent national conference in New York City. They are, left to right: the Reverend Warren Ost, New York City, director, A Christian Ministry in the National Parks, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.; James J. Cullinane, Washington, D. C., chief of information, National Park Service; Alfred B. La Gasse, AIPE; Cecil P. Dawson, president, KAB; and Cornelius Heine, Washington, D. C. National Capital Parks. The Reverend Ost is the son-in-law of NRA's George Nesbitt.

Another high spot was the after-lunch showing of an excellent color film, running time approximately fourteen minutes, called *America the Beautiful*, financed by the Richfield Oil Company of California. It shows graphically how fast the litterbug can turn the magnificent beauties of our country into a garbage- and litter-ridden nightmare. The film's main theme was that the fifty-ty-million-dollar-a-year litter clean-up bill is not caused by the professional Sloppy Joe but by you and me, with that casual toss of a piece of paper. For further information about the film's distribution and availability, get in touch, *directly*, with John T. Soltmann, executive vice-president, Keep America Beautiful, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16.

Valued Contributions

Five annual awards were bestowed by The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society at the society's annual awards luncheon, January 21, when president Alexander Hamilton presented the following:

The George McAneny Historic Preservation Medal, to Mrs. Katherine Prentis Murphy of New York City.

The Horace Marden Albright Scenic Preservation Medal to Conrad L. Wirth, director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. (*Bulletin:* Mr. Wirth has been further honored by the National Civil Service League award as one of the ten top career men in the federal government for 1959. The league is a nonpartisan citizens organization for better government through better personnel.)

The Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medals—these of particular interest to recreation people— were awarded to:

Gold to Eivind T. Scoyen, associate director, National Park Service, for "distinguished service and exceptional competence in furthering the objectives of the National Park Service. . . ."

Silver to Thomas W. Morse, for "imaginative planning and direction of the development and operation of the outstanding state park system of North Carolina, with special emphasis on the quality of the experience derived by park visitors, and for valuable contributions in the state park field made through the National Conference on State Parks and the Association of Southeastern State Park Directors."

A posthumous *bronze* medal was awarded to Walter L. Wirth for "distinguished service in the professional advancement of park and recreation administrators, especially for leadership in the reorganization of the educational program of the American Institute of Park Executives and his accomplishments as superintendent of parks in Salem, Oregon."

Duke of Edinburgh Award

Britain's teenagers have found the Duke of Edinburgh Award plan "an introduction to leisure-time activities and a challenge to personal achievement." The award scheme was developed and organized by Sir John Hunt, leader of the victorious Everest Expedition of 1953.

The program consists of achievement in four areas: rescue and public service training, a planned expedition, pursuits, and physical fitness. Entrants in various age-level groups must reach a certain standard in all four sections to obtain an award. The standard is not exceptionally high; it has been put deliberately within the reach of the average boy who has application and versatility. (Details in another issue.)

Jury Duty

NRA's own Amy Henly, director of our Special Publications Department, was one of the judges in the recent third annual Army Service Club Contest, held February at Governors Island, New York. The contest, conducted by means of scrapbooks prepared by installation service club staffs, was won by tiny Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, which nosed out sprawling Fort Dix, on highest total points scored. The prize money will be used to further enhance service club programs.

The judges were, standing, left to right: Eleanor G. Collie, editorial staff of Camden (N. J.) *Courier-Post*; Lt. Col. Robert F. Curran, deputy information officer, First Army; and Harold Hansen, assistant director of public relations, Parade Publications. Seated, left to right, are: Dr. Edith L. Ball, associate professor, school of education, New York University; Dorothy M. Finley, executive director, USO Division, National YWCA Board; and Miss Henly.

In Memoriam

• Art Scott, senior supervisor in the area-wide recreation program operated by Boeing Aircraft in Seattle, Washington, died in February. Mr. Scott established Boeing's company-assisted but employee-operated programs. As a fellow worker put it, "And this is a real monument to Art Scott."

• Ruth Barker Franklin, who served on the Newport, Rhode Island, Recreation Commission for forty years, died recently at the age of ninety-four. A former teacher, and long-time friend of the National Recreation Association, Miss Franklin's interest in children led to her activity in playground work; she judged sandbox contests, spoke at Newport's annual Joseph Lee Day. As one who had grown up in an area where there were no playgrounds, she considered them a tremendous innovation.

Helen M. Dauncey

GOOD TRAINING FOR LEADERS

Is your playground "alive" and humming or dull and monotonous? Leadership makes all the difference.

PLAYGROUNDS are very important places!

It is rather alarming to think of the hundreds of young men and women who accept the job of playground leadership with too little notion of the philosophy of recreation; their real responsibilities; how far-reaching their influence may be in the lives of the youngsters; and the age-level characteristics and needs of the children with whom they will be working.

Although it is a generally accepted practice to have a brief training period for these leaders before they assume their duties, this is too often a cramming of details concerned with the mechanics of the job: reports, attendance records, work hours, department policies, and so on. Too little time is given to basic philosophy, emphasis on the challenge of the job, or help in understanding the needs of the boys and girls who will come to the playgrounds.

What Is a Playground Anyway?

The definition given by Howard Braucher, many years ago, is hard to improve upon. "A playground is a place where the child may do well and happily what he most wants to do now and will want to do later."

Here, in a few words, is brought out the teaching of skills (in order to do well); the climate of the playground (a happy relaxed atmosphere); the important element of choice, which underlies all recreation programs; and the emphasis on learning activities that may become life-long interests.

Playgrounds should not be thought of as a separate entity but as part of the total program for the community. They serve children in their out-of-school hours, teenagers in their free time, parents through participation on committees or as volunteers, and the entire family through community nights or special programs.

Type of Person Needed

What kind of persons are needed for this important area of recreation service? Basically those who enjoy working with people, especially youngsters and young people, and whose warmth of personality and friendliness attract others. People who have skills and interests and a desire to share them with others. One could make a long list of desirable qualities, including enthusiasm, imagination, emotional maturity, a sense of humor, and so on; but beyond these important personal qualifications, a leader must have the ability to plan, organize, and promote a wide range of activities.

A playground is like a three-ring circus, with many activities going on simultaneously. Unless a leader can organize, delegate responsibility, develop leadership within the group, and use volunteers, chaos can result.

Helping in scheduling and emphasis on the need of sharing one's time with all age groups on the playground should be stressed in training sessions. It is here that new and inexperienced leaders discover some real problems.

Help is also needed with behavior problems. Not too many years ago, leaders were told that if children were busy and happy there would be few disciplinary problems. While this is still true to a great extent, the fact must be recognized that today it is common to find some emotionally disturbed children in any large group. These children do need help, but sometimes they are not ready for group participation, and their presence can be a most disrupting influence on the program. Unfortunately, it is not too unusual to have some teenage gangs who hang around and heckle the leader and the group, which is trying to be cooperative. Some suggestions of procedure need to be discussed. An inexperienced leader needs to know what to do when the situation shows signs of getting out of hand.

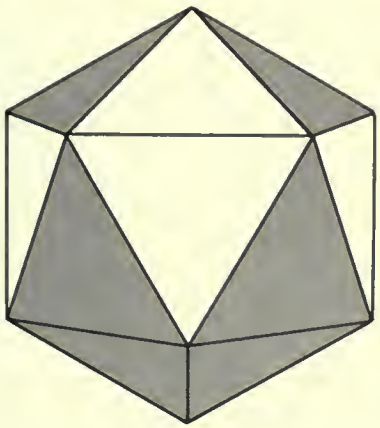
Procedures

Too many leaders fail to recognize the need for setting up good teaching situations for basic skills or the relationship of this to increased participation. The familiar steps of preparation, motivation, organization, explanation, playing, and evaluation are needed on a playground as much as in a school program.

It is not enough to hand leaders a bulging playground manual with directions for dozens of games. The important thing is to demonstrate these games and to point out techniques of presenting them, safety factors to be considered, variations to suit the number of players, et cetera.

Low organized games, backbone of any good playground program, should be experienced by the leader if he is to stimulate interest in them. These games include circle, line, relay, tag, area chasing, group contests, individual stunts, and quiet games. They are ideal for playground use because they may be adapted to any number of players, almost any type of play area, require little or no equipment, and provide for a coming and going of players which is typical of most playground situations. It is *most* important that any leader have a good repertoire of these games in his head.

MISS DAUNCEY *is Katherine E. Barker Memorial Secretary for Women and Girls of the National Recreation Association.*



i′co·sa·he′dron

Webster says,
"a polyhedron of twenty faces."

Translated,
it's the strongest, best balanced carcass pattern that can be applied to a ball.

The new label tells part of the story . . .

There's that word—*icosahedron*—and, behind it, an odd sort of geometric figure.

It means that, for the first time, fundamental mathematics have been applied to ball building—creating a perfect, predetermined pattern—placing a uniform nylon carcass on every new Voit ball.

That's why Voit chose to depart from more than a generation of manufacturing and sales philosophy to market this new type of ball.

After countless control tests and five years of field testing, the most cautious authorities in the sporting goods business are convinced that *this is the finest ball ever made.*

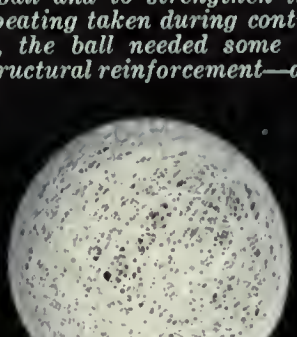
And, you can prove it . . .

Until Now...

There have been a number of manufacturing methods.

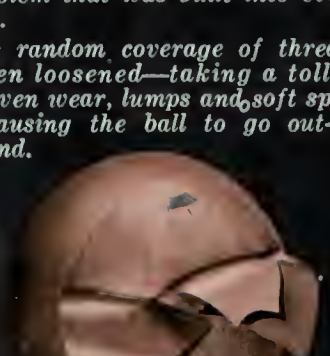
In its continued growth, the industry has pioneered and developed a variety of ways to build a ball—each with its advantages and its limitations.

The all-rubber ball, came on the scene a generation ago, providing economical performance and substantially better wear than leather. But, in order to retain the shape of the ball and to strengthen it for the beating taken during continual play, the ball needed some form of structural reinforcement—a carcass.



Cord-winding came into being as an early, improved method of reinforcing the ball. But, in giving it structural strength, it also created a problem that was built into every ball.

The random coverage of threads often loosened—taking a toll in uneven wear, lumps and soft spots—causing the ball to go out-of-round.



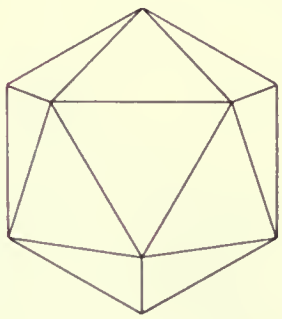
Voit abandoned this method, making a genuine stride forward by developing a fabric lining that provided a strong, uniform bonding over the bladder and beneath the cover.

Voit's "single pole" application offered near-perfect coverage in multiple layers, but—since the carcass was built by hand—even this most advanced method was susceptible to human error and left

The Greeks had a word for it...

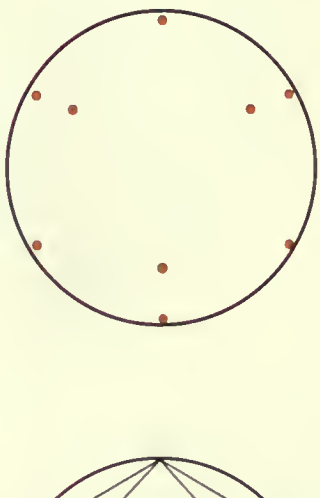
But it took years of research by Voit's best technica personnel, the enthusiastic assistance of several theo retical mathematicians, and astronomers from one o the nation's leading observatories to find the answer

And, of course, it had been there all the time . . . since ancient Greece . . . neatly tucked away in the back o anybody's geometry text . . .



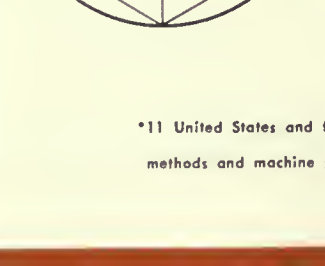
Icosahedron

It's a perfectly symmetrica polyhedron, possessing th *absolute maximum* number o equidistant points that can b placed on a sphere, **making i the strongest, best balance carcass pattern that can b applied to a ball.**



Next, place that pattern on sphere and repeat it countles times until it uniformly cover and contains the sphere.

Now, convert that theory, tha formula, to a highly comple battery of machines that ar full automated and capable o precise performance. To guid these machines get the ver latest digital computer to pro vide an electronic guidanc system, monitoring thes machines for accuracy an control every split second du ing fabrication.



Then, provide those machine with the most advanced syn thetic filaments to spi repeated, predetermined pa terns on the bladder . . . ove and over again.

Voit did

*11 United States and foreign article, apparatus, methods and machine patents applied for.

LET'S BUILD AN ENTIRELY NEW BALL...

Fig. 1

Start with the best butyl bladder, containing Voit's superior self-lubricating valve.

Then, watch the filaments being placed on the bladder at the first set of poles. (Fig. 1)

Yard after yard of nylon is spun on to the carcass, and every strand is working as the machine makes a predetermined shift to a new set of poles. (Fig. 2)

The electronically-controlled machine continues until it completes a winding cycle at each of 12 poles. Take a very careful look and you'll see the first icosahedron pattern. (Fig. 3)

Fig. 2

After countless repetitions of this basic icosahedron pattern, each originating from a different set of poles, the bladder is uniformly and completely covered. (Fig. 4)

Each strand of nylon is then impregnated with a sealing agent until it can be forever locked in place—fused into a super-strong, continuous carcass by precision curing in a smooth mold.

The finished carcass is a perfectly smooth sphere, providing an ideal base for the cover which is now assured of absolutely uniform thickness. (Fig. 5)

Fig. 3

The cover itself is an entirely new composition, and a new applicable process assures uniform thickness. This means exceptional performance and "feel" plus wear qualities that surpass any other type cover on the market. (Fig. 6)

The important news about the new Voit Icosahedron ball is that the buyer is now assured of balanced wear. The finest carcass can't give full value without an equally fine cover. The most durable cover is of *little* value with an inferior carcass.

Voit's balanced icosahedron construction combines:

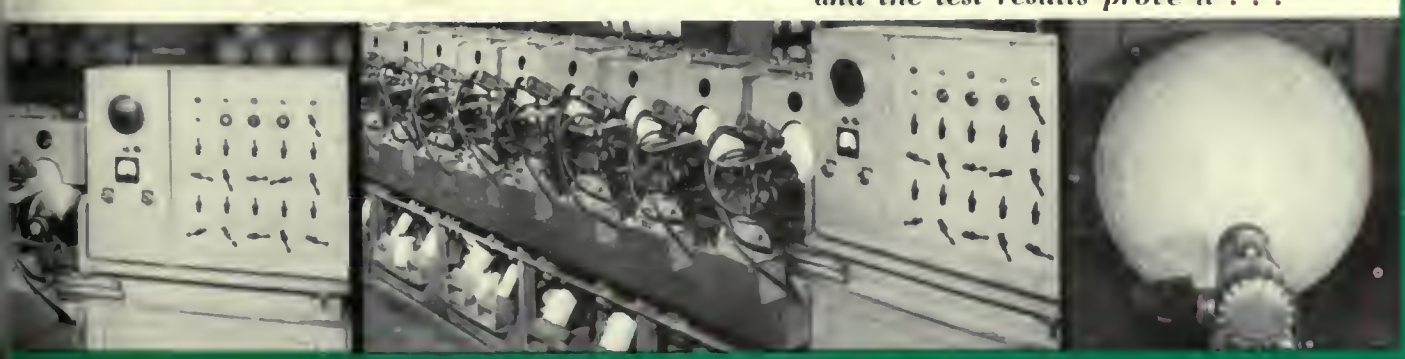
- **Maximum carcass life**
- **Maximum cover wear**
- **Complete uniformity**
- **Official performance for the life of the ball**

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

and the test results prove it . . .



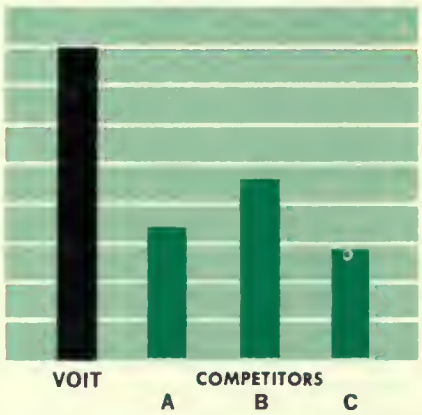
*The Proof**

Here's a summary of a few of the more significant tests to which any ball can be put — in the laboratory or in actual play — showing how the new Voit Icosahedron ball scores in some of the most important test categories.

For those interested in detailed technical results, your Voit representative will be more than pleased to provide specific information on performance, life, shape retention, weight, inflation, cover wear, weather resistance and many others.

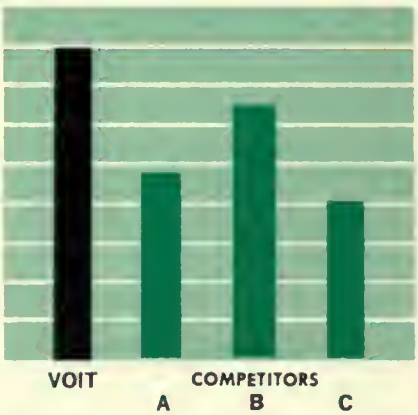
But, here's a sample:

1. PERFORMANCE LIFE*



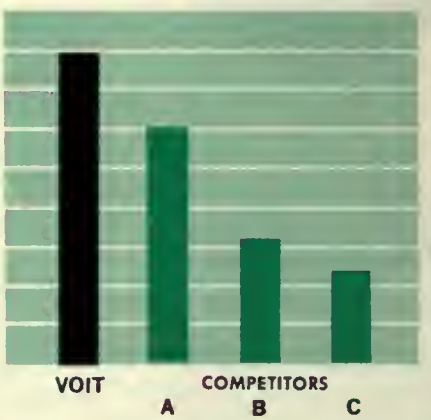
Measured by standard bounce machine and shaper tests to the end of usable life. Some balls fail because of rapid cover wear while others become so badly misshapen that the test can no longer be continued.

2. SHAPE RETENTION*

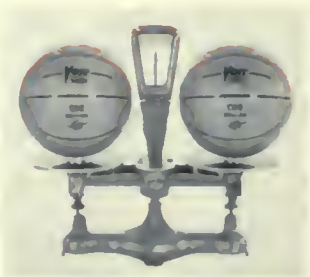


Measuring the hidden weaknesses that come from carcass failure, a lump, a blister, an area where a seam has weakened and out-of-roundness has begun. Often the cover is as good as new when the ball becomes unplayable.

3. COVER WEAR RESISTANCE*



Measured by bounce machine and Taber Abrader. This is an important feature, of course. But it is only one important ingredient in the total strength, life and performance of any ball.



We've talked a great deal about absolute uniformity in manufacture, and part of the proof is in the weight. The Rule Books allow a 1 ounce tolerance, plus or minus. The precise production control on the new Voit Icosahedron ball permits less than ¼ ounce variance. Test it yourself!

We made a final test that we don't recommend your trying. It introduced some ear-splitting testimony to the balanced construction of the new Voit ball!

Placing an inflating needle in the ball, we let the pressure build. After taking an incredible amount of inflation, the ball *shattered* into a number of small pieces—rather than experiencing a blow-out at a weak point. *There are no weak points in the new Voit ball.*

You may have some other tests of your own, but this much is certain: *The old standards no longer* apply. The new Voit Icosahedron ball has set new standards by which to judge the worth of any ball. We know what the new ball will do.

We respectfully suggest you *prove it to yourself* . . .

Double Your Money Back

Buy two Voit CB2 Icosahedron Basketballs.

Put them into test along with those of any other manufacturer—for wear, performance, and "feel".

If they do not outperform all others, return them to us with your test results and your comments and we will refund to you twice their full price.

VOIT®

America's Finest Sports Equipment

Subsidiary of American Machine & Foundry Company

New York 11 Chicago 11 Los Angeles 11

What kind of persons are needed for this important area of service? Those who are naturally friendly and enjoy the young.

It would be most desirable to have every leader do every game he will have on his ground—box hockey, tetherball, deck tennis, paddle tennis, four squares, quoits, croquet, jacks, checkers, dominoes, clock golf, and so on. Experienced leaders could be used in much of this game demonstration as part of the training program. It could even be conducted like a progressive games party, with groups progressing from one game to the next. This might seem like a waste of time, but actually it is important for a leader to have done a game before he can promote it, and vagueness, on his part, about the rules does not inspire confidence in the youngsters. Volleyball, hatball, kickball, and other team games should be demonstrated; the rules made clear; and, if possible, some experience provided in refereeing.

Theoretically, we are hiring people who already know how to do these things; but, let's be honest and face the fact that most of our young leaders do *not* know how to do them. Unless they are given some help the program suffers and the children are cheated. Men leaders usually know their baseball and softball but are weak in areas outside of team sports. Music, arts and crafts, simple dramatics, and nature activities all need more stimulation than a statement of their worth in the program. Here, again, a "do-it-yourself" method is most effective.

Attitudes

One of the things that needs emphasis in a training program is that the easy, relaxed, informal atmosphere of a playground does not mean dispensing with professional standards. Personal appearance, speech, manner of dealing with youngsters, attitude toward the job, and so on are of great importance, for they set the tone of the whole playground. The appearance of the grounds, the liveliness of the program, and the behavior of the children can be spotted quickly by any visitor. Young leaders must realize they represent the recreation department even though they are seasonal workers. Lazy, indifferent, inadequate leaders can set back the whole cause of recreation in any community.

Youngsters' Needs

Our youngsters today have many needs which can be met by the playground program. Unless leaders are aware of these things, they will not plan or conduct the program in a way to fulfill them. They are:

- Opportunities for success and recognition. These can be provided by a rich and varied program and one which recognizes individual skills and interests.
- To learn the give and take of relationships with others. A good leader utilizes every playground activity and situation to emphasize this.
- To learn respect for authority, property, rules of the game, and good sportsmanship. This need seems to increase each year!
- To learn courtesy and good manners. Of course, this is done best by example of the leader in his dealings with the children, but it can also be done through all activities. We sometimes forget that almost any game situation presents built-in opportunities for the display of courtesy and good manners toward one's fellow players or opponents or in relation to decisions.
- To learn basic skills, which underlie enjoyment of any activity—games, sports, arts and crafts, or drama.
- To learn traditional games, rhythms and stories, which belong to childhood and should be part of their heritage.
- To have opportunities for vigorous play and exercise. Any adult leader today must be aware of the lack of muscular strength, energy, stamina, and endurance many of our boys and girls show.
- The opportunity to talk with an adult leader who likes them and is interested in them.

Whatever is done on the playground should be evaluated in terms of what the child has learned or experienced during participation in the activity. It is not so much *what* is done as *how* it is done. It is of great importance to get this across to leaders.

One cannot help but be aware of the tendency everywhere to use activities with the elementary-school-age boys and girls normally belonging to the teenage or even adult level. Unless leaders have some understanding of child growth and development, they will not realize that, mentally, physically, and emotionally, children may not be ready for certain activities. Some discussion of this should be part of the training program, and leaders should be encouraged to study the age-level characteristics of children (RECREATION, March, 1959, page 88).

In my observation, there is too little consideration of the individual child's needs in much of our program planning. It is too easy to assume that you work with a group of children rather than with the child in a group. There *is* a difference. A playground leader's job is one of relationships; not

only his relationship to the youngster, but to department supervisors, parents, neighbors, and the community in which he works. These should be discussed in the training sessions preceding the grounds opening and also in the in-service training program which—hopefully—continues during the season.

Some help is needed in helping young workers evaluate themselves and their programs. This is difficult to do in a general staff meeting or in the short and hurried visits to grounds usually made by the playground supervisor. It might better be done on a conference basis.

Playgrounds are good places in which to look for future workers in the recreation profession. Some of our best leadership has come up through playgrounds—first as participants, then as junior and senior leaders. Department supervisors should be on the lookout for promising young leaders who might be attracted to the profession. Playground leaders should watch for boys and girls who show real leadership qualities and give them guidance and opportunities to take responsibility.

Of all the factors needing emphasis in training leaders, surely enthusiasm for the job rates high on the list. Without it the playground is a dull, monotonous place, and it does not take long for the children to discover this fact. It is not just a job for the summer. It is a wonderful opportunity to help children grow and develop, and a great challenge to make the summer a time of fun, learning, and adventure. Unless a young man or woman can approach his work with this attitude, he is not a good candidate for employment.

I have always liked the statement that it is the bait not the fisherman that catches the fish. We'd all better take another look at the bait we are using for children of the space age! #

RECREATION SCHOOL IN THE MIDWEST

Four years ago the Midwest District Advisory Committee of the National Recreation Association, reporting on the in-service training needs of the district, suggested that something be done in the way of training on the administrative level, especially for the busy executive. Further study revealed that the executives would support a one-week training school if conducted on an academic level. After securing supporting data from each of the state universities in the district, the University of Kansas was selected by the committee because it offered the greatest advantages as to housing, faculty, willingness to hold the training school, and its centralized location. Time has proven the value of this choice, for the University of Kansas has done a remarkable job over these past three years.

The three schools, offered during February of 1957, 1958, and 1959, were attended by forty-seven student executives. Some have attended all three, others only two. Plans are already under way for the 1960 school.

Recreation executives listening to Les Lynch, of NRA's planning staff, lecture at last year's training school for administrators, conducted at the University of Kansas.

The school is underwritten jointly by Kansas University and the National Recreation Association. The thirty-five-dollar tuition fee covers the cost of instruction. Several NRA-affiliated organizations in the district now offer scholarships to the school.

All subjects taught are on the administrative level and have covered such subjects as: principles and philosophy of recreation, municipal government, budgets and finance, public relations, planning recreational facilities, legal problems related to recreation, cost accounting, administration and program planning, communications in human relations, and other related subjects. Instructors are drawn from the teaching staff of the university, the professional business field, the National Recreation Association staff, and experienced recreation executives in the district.

Credit for this successful undertaking must be shared with many, but the university, in its endeavor to work with and for the people of the district, has made an outstanding contribution to the recreation movement.—ROBERT L. BLACK, *NRA Midwest District Representative.*

Local Developments

Compiled by Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. A $152,000 community center building in Palomares Park, *Pomona*, was dedicated in January. A new city-school swimming pool in *Santa Ana*, located on the campus of Santa Ana College, is a $105,000 facility, 75 by 100 feet, with the city financing its construction, the schools providing the site and dressing rooms. Another jointly sponsored park-school playground is scheduled for 1959-60.

The State Wildlife Commission has allocated $24,700 to *Stockton* for construction of ramps, parking area, access roads, and a fishing pier for Louis Park. Marcellus L. Joslyn, civic leader and philanthropist, recently gave *Los Angeles* a new bowling green. The city has also been the recipient of twenty-six acres of a foothill canyon near the populated community of Brentwood. In addition, Mr. Joslyn has presented a clubhouse for bowlers, a senior citizens' social center, and bowling greens in *Santa Monica* and *Hermosa Beach*.

The California state park development program is right on schedule, in accordance with its five-year master plan of 1956. Since July 1, 1956, parklands valued at $15,000,000 have been purchased and nineteen new park areas have been added, bringing the total to 150 parks, beaches and historic monuments in the state park system, 615,000 acres in all. Total book value of California's investment in state parks, including development, is $73,000,000.

CONNECTICUT. A bond issue for the construction of a new $900,000 recreation center has been approved in *Hartford*.

DELAWARE. Mr. and Mrs. William duPont, Jr. recently gave *Wilmington* a million-dollar present when they transferred the property, comprising the major portion of the present eighteen-hole Wilmington Country Club (103 acres), to the city. It will become a public course, to be operated by the Wilmington Board of Park Commissioners, on January 1, 1962, when the present lease of the country club expires.

ILLINOIS. A $600,000 bond issue will provide *Champaign* with funds for parks and a pool. A $130,000 bond issue will enable *Glencoe* to have a fieldhouse and make park improvements. In *Glenview* a $450,000 bond issue is earmarked for acquisition of land for parks and recreation.

INDIANA. In *Bloomington* a $344,000 bond issue will be expended on an outdoor pool, golf course, capital improvements of recreation facilities. The purchase of three new park sites in *Columbus* will be financed by a $225,000 bond issue passed in 1958. *Hammond* has approved a $90,000 bond issue for capital improvements of recreation facilities. A $1,000,000 bond issue, passed in Indianapolis, will cover twenty-four minor improvement projects of recreation facilities, two outdoor pools, four wading pools, a golf house, and a community center.

IOWA. Recreation facilities and program expanded in *Ames* during 1958. A larger staff was hired for drama and creative art, and both activities experienced splendid success. Archery classes were established for the first time. A better coordinated playground activities program was carried out: a schedule was set up and followed for the storytelling lady, drama visits, tournaments, and craft visits. Shuffleboard courts were painted on the concrete basketball courts at Brookside Park.

MINNESOTA. A $686,000 bond issue was passed in *Minneapolis* for park purposes. *Rochester* will spend a $175,000 bond issue on a swimming pool. *St. Louis Park* will acquire new areas with a $700,000 bond issue.

NEW JERSEY. The planning board in *Middlesex County* is developing county-operated golf facilities for its residents and hopes to have its first eighteen-hole course in play within two years. *Somerset County* plans to begin construction on an eighteen-hole golf course and driving range by this May.

NEW YORK. A wildlife tract, to be known as the Brinton Brook Sanctuary, will be developed by the National Audubon Society on 112 acres in the scenic Hudson River valley between *Croton* and *Oscawana*.

In *New York City*, a $381,000 improvement program will double the facilities of the aquarium at Coney Island; improvements include a new Amazon jungle house. The CIO Council will present the city a modern, fully equipped playground in a new housing project, through one-dollar contributions from individual union members. A new $228,000 playground will also be constructed in Greenwich Village. A recreation center for orthopedically handicapped children has been opened by the New York Philanthropic League.

Olaf the Walrus gets fed at the New York City Aquarium.

OHIO. Successful bond issues include: $16,836 for capital improvements of recreation facilities in *Berea*; $112,000 for two outdoor pools in *Elyra*; and $500,000 for a new pool and neighborhood center in *Shaker Heights*. One-tenth per cent of the increased income tax will give *Springfield* $150,000 for new recreation facilities. The following towns have passed new levies for public recreation programs: *Fairview Park*, *Euclid*, *Ironton*, *Solon*, *Valley View*, and *Norwalk*.

WASHINGTON. A bond issue for $485,000, to develop parks in Benton County, was approved in the last election.

WISCONSIN. General obligation bonds of $165,000 have been issued by *Hartford* to finance a new swimming pool. *Darlington* has borrowed $42,500 for acquisition of land and construction of a swimming pool. #

An Alice-in-Wonderland tunnel passes glassed-in homes of small animals, happy in zoo's reproduction of their native habitats.

A NATURAL AFFINITY

Children and animals are instinctively drawn to each other—this unusual zoo gives them an opportunity to become acquainted.

The entrance is just the right height and leads into tunnel where burrowing rodents are displayed. Styrofoam insulation was applied to the expanded metal to protect the animals.

Two fascinated spectators pay rapt attention as Dr. Joan Kelly takes time out to talk about a quail's egg. Dr. Kelly is researcher, doctor of philosophy, head of children's zoo.

Right, there are always children happily riding the tortoises. Below, noses are pressed hard against all the glass portholes to watch the antics of the seals in the zoo's spectacular seal pool.

"I want that one, mummy. He knows me!" In case adult wants puppy or kitten for a child, sign says ask at lunch counter.

IN EXACTLY one minute, it would be 9:30 A.M., and time for the Children's Zoo to open. Young visitors, and those not-so-young, are lined up—waiting. In the southeast corner of the San Diego Zoo, one-and-a-third acres have been set apart for this scaled-down zoo, built especially for little people. Everything about it, from its ticket window just twenty-five inches high and the low guardrails around exhibits, to the tiny drinking fountains, is designed for small-fry.

Grown-ups are invited, too. As a matter of fact, a recent attendance count showed that, for every three children visiting the little zoo within a zoo, there were four adults. It is the children and the animals, however, who have the natural affinity for each other. Who can say when a youngster becomes an "adult"? So, the modest, fifteen-cent admission is expected to meet this unit's hundred-thousand-dollar-a-year operating expenses.

What's to See?

Once inside its magic borders, the visitor's attention is instantly drawn by the noisy colorful macaws. These brilliantly plumaged birds strut and preen in their open-moat area, with its two date palm trees. The walk-through bird-cages are intriguing, too, where youngsters find it captivating to be on the inside looking out. Here they also get a closer look at the gaily colored finches and the tiny button quail, without hindrance of a wire enclosure.

A one-way traffic scheme has been instituted throughout the zoo, to make sure that no one misses anything. The frustration that comes from too many things to be seen at once is avoided by having just a few exhibits visible at any one spot.

"Look, they're riding the turtles!" a youngster shouts, as he watches the two big Galápagos tortoises patiently plodding around the paddock with small fry happily clinging to their backs. Knobby and Old Mose are used to a rapid turnover of small ones because, surprisingly, the length of the ride seems to be of little importance; the mere fact that the children have climbed on and then off seems to be more

than satisfying to their sense of adventure. Another turtle attraction is the climb-in pen, furnished with desert tortoises of assorted sizes. Not many can resist the temptation of picking up a real, live turtle, and this pen was designed for just this purpose. Here, the children are invited to handle the hard-backed members of the reptile family.

Moving on to aquatic animals—both mammalian and piscatory—we come to one of the most popular and spectacular exhibits in the children's zoo, the seal pool. Eight portholes, ranging in height from twenty-one to thirty-six inches off the ground, to accommodate assorted sizes of youngsters, punctuate the tank at intervals, so the children can watch the seals' underwater cavortings in comfort, their noses flattened happily against the glass for a closer look.

A thirty-five-hundred-gallon fishbowl, with its collection of freshwater fish, also enthralls many of the youngsters. Resembling a giant diving bell, its large inverted circular clear-plastic windows provide a good view of goldfish, catfish, and similar denizens of fresh water.

Just beyond, the farm animals—mare and foal, cow and calf, sow and piglets, ewe and lambs—are housed in paddocks. These animals are on loan from ranchers in the county. The stalls are designed in such a way as to let only the baby animals get close enough to children for petting.

Shapes and Colors

Contemporary art, in both form and color, is utilized throughout, in the over-all design of the small zoo. Use of abstract forms in the various structures is based on recognition of the fact that most children have a tremendous instinctive understanding and feeling for them, because they have no preconceived ideas of what things *ought* to look like, as grown-ups so often have. For example, the round, functional shapes of the animal compounds emphasize the strong vertical lines of the office building and the fences. The lush green foliage of the various, luxuriant subtropical plants and trees set off the bold, primary colors, used generously throughout the zoo.

Not once, since the idea for the children's zoo was first conceived, has enthusiasm for the project waned. Designs were submitted, then frequently altered or even discarded, to provide the proper design solution for cages that could be efficiently cleaned, allow access for feeding, and also give the animals some privacy.

Countless problems popped up as construction progressed. For one thing, some *different* building methods were necessary to comply with the design requirements of the animal structures and enclosures. Special tools had to be designed, to put the finishing touches on curved surfaces, as the conventional finishing trowels are designed for use on flat ones. The unusual structural shapes elicited a great deal of ingenuity on the builder's part.

One of the zoo's unusual construction features is the novel radiant heating system that gives each animal a choice of temperature for comfortable sleeping. This was achieved by embedding a series of short lengths of straight copper pipes, set parallel to each other, below the surface of the concrete-slab flooring. The pipes are spaced from one to two feet apart, and each is fitted with an electric, cartridge-type heating element. A thermostat, connected to the heating pipes, makes it possible to obtain varying degrees of heat at places where the animals may choose to lie. Thus, by heating only certain locations, instead of the entire floor, warmth is provided for the animals at a much lower operating cost.

Funds for Support

One of the major problems in building the Children's Zoo was finding the necessary funds. The San Diego Zoo, itself, is about ninety-two per cent self-supporting, the other eight per cent coming from a two-mill city tax, but money left after operating expenses are met is sufficient only for replacement and small capital expenditures in the main zoo itself. It could not support, for instance, the two-hundred-thousand-dollar outlay, the estimated necessary amount to build the small unit. The entire zoo is owned by the city and operated by the San Diego Zoological Society.

Income from the guided bus tours, refreshment stands, restaurant, and other on-ground sales units, as well as admission fees, provides the funds for feeding the animals, maintaining buildings and grounds, and paying the wages of more than 250 people. A continuous improvement program is always going on; new facilities are constructed and zoo officials are always on the alert for the chance to obtain new exhibits. Every year, too, approximately three hundred thousand people take the guided bus tours through the zoo. Specially trained driver-guides inform and educate visitors with facts and anecdotes about the animals, on the three-and-a-half mile trip.

When the committee members were figuring out how to raise funds, they decided against an all-out drive, with the usual solicitation, pledge cards, rallies, and so on. Instead, they talked quietly but enthusiastically to friends and civic leaders, spreading the news of this exciting project and the concomitant need for funds. It has paid off handsomely.

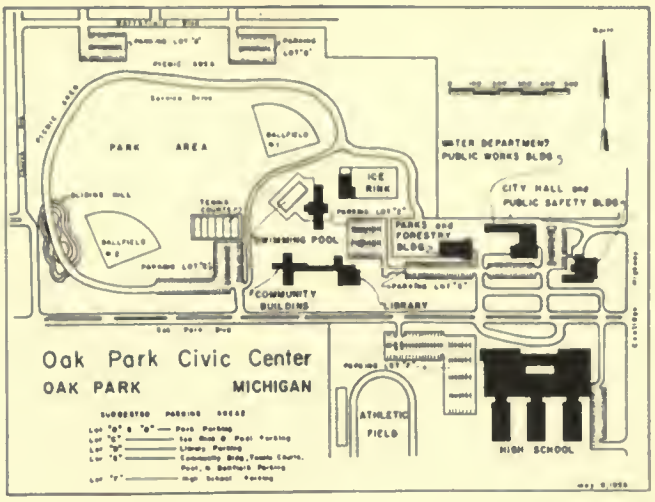
Around the World

When it comes to acreage, the larger San Diego Zoo can scarcely compete with other zoos, having only one hundred acres, but it is the largest in the world as far as total number of individual animals is concerned. Only the New York Zoological Park (better known as the Bronx Zoo) comes anywhere near equaling the number of species shown. San Diego currently has more than nine hundred and, because of the mild climate, has some extremely rare animals, seldom seen outside their natural habitats. Typical of these are the Australian koala, the New Zealand flightless kiwi bird, and the proboscis monkey from Indonesia. The zoo also has two of the largest free-flight cages in the world and one of the largest reptile collections. It is worth visiting. #

For the Latest on Senior Citizen Activities, See May Recreation

How advanced planning saved the day for parks and recreation in Oak Park, Michigan—when population jumped from 5,000 to 30,000 in eight years.

Advance Planning Is the Answer



BACK IN 1950, Oak Park, Michigan, was eighty per cent undeveloped land and a population of 5,267. Recognizing that suburban sprawl would soon engulf its five-and-a-half square miles, the city administration retained a professional city planner. Working with the city-planning commission, city council and citizen groups, he developed a master plan for Oak Park. That the plan served as an effective guide to channel the tremendous growth which was to come is apparent today.

A well-laid-out industrial area, with city-owned greenbelts buffering nearby residential areas, not only has attracted scores of fine modern plants which pay approximately thirty per cent of the city taxes, but—equally important—prove that homes and industry can live together. This provides for a balance of land use and a stable economy as well as providing places of employment for Oak Park residents.

Each elementary school is located so that no child will have to cross a busy street to get to school. Adjacent to most of our schools, the city purchased approximately five acres, which have been developed into neighborhood parks. This we call our "school-neighborhood-park" plan and it has proved to be very successful and desirable—both from the city and school viewpoint. Our industry, which provides an excellent tax base, has been restricted to the extreme south and north positions of our city and is "buffered" by a seventy-five-foot greenbelt from any nearby homes.

The development of these neighborhood park sites (one at the center of each ten neighborhood areas, one-half by one mile, a forty-acre major park, and twenty-acre civic-center site) all were assured in 1952 when citizens voted a $346,000 bond issue to buy this land while it was still vacant. Today, conservative estimates place the value of these park sites at over two million dollars. Miles and miles of strip business developments along the major highways have been avoided. Instead, major shopping centers, with ample off-street parking have been built.

This growth was not without problems. A new city charter was approved by the voters in 1953. Over 375 special assessment districts, petitioned by citizens, resulted in over five million dollars in public improvements—roads, water, sewer, and so on. The public-safety department, an integrated police and fire department, has grown from twenty men in 1952 to a force of sixty officers today. Oak Park, served by four school districts within its municipal boundaries, has voted a total of fourteen million dollars for twelve new schools (267 classrooms) since 1950.

The public opening of Oak Park's new community center, library, and swimming pool at an "open house" occurred in June, 1958, a dream come true for the city's current thirty-five thousand residents. It is a two-million-dollar "civic center," the only one of its kind in South Oakland County. The community-center building, library, and swimming pool, together with the previously opened artificial ice rink and shelter, tennis courts, and major park improvements, were financed out of an $890,000 bond issue voted in 1955.

The community-center building contains a youth canteen-lounge, six meeting rooms, kitchen facilities, and recreation offices. The library will open with seventeen thousand volumes, has room for sixty thousand, and contains an audio-visual room, offices, workrooms, and storage space. The outdoor swimming pool, 165′ by 55′, has a three- to five-foot depth with one thousand lockers. About forty thousand persons are expected to use it this summer.

Other units in the sixty-acre "civic center" are the city hall built in 1952; the public works garage and water department building constructed in 1952; the parks and forestry building built in 1956.

All of the city-owned buildings in the "civic center" have been designed by the Oak Park architectural firm of Bery-Klei and Associates, who have worked closely with citizen advisory groups to relate the plans and designs to the specific wants and needs of Oak Park residents. The planned expansion of the city's facilities is geared to its growth.

As Mayor Richard W. Marshall, a Methodist and a holder of the B'nai B'rith Brotherhood award, told his fellow citizens, "The type of city Oak Park will be in the future depends upon the continued interest and activity of you and your children and your children's children. I am sure it will always be a city well planned, wholesome to live in, and one which they will be proud to call their home town."—JERRY RADERSTORF, *director of recreation in Oak Park.*

TEEN COUNSELOR TRAINING

A COUNSELOR-IN-TRAINING course for teenagers has been held two summers at the Riverdale Neighborhood House in the Bronx, New York. The first summer eight boys and girls enrolled, with seven completing the training. The past summer, sixteen boys and girls enrolled, nine were accepted, and seven completed the training.

The program was publicized in the spring-summer calendar of activities, which was mailed to the entire membership. Boys and girls who were interested in the CIT course registered and were given a personal interview, which determined their reasons for wanting to take part. This year, reasons varied considerably, from "a real desire to work with children" to "mother thinks it would be good for me."

The program contained several goals and purposes. For the boys and girls who took part, it offered an opportunity to learn new skills and develop leadership qualities. It also offered a recommendation to the day-camp director, which assures them a position as junior counselors the following summer. As for the agency and its goals in the CIT program, they were: to create better understanding and mutual cooperation on the part of the teenagers directly involved; to create a source of leadership within the total teen program; to offer opportunities for the teenagers to give back their talents by volunteering as assistant leaders in other programs; and to plant the idea that recreation and group work form a worthy and challenging profession in which they are needed. Since the majority of our neighborhood house high-school young people will go to college, this last goal may some day prove fruitful to this and other agencies.

The CIT program is a fifty-hour course offered during the summer vacation for boys and girls thirteen to fifteen years of age who qualify, as far as an interview can determine, by their motives for wanting the program, their personalities, and their potential as leadership material.

The first meeting with the group was an orientation meeting at which time policies and safety regulations were outlined. At the same meeting the boys and girls made their own work schedule, to determine the number of hours per week they chose to give, in order to accomplish the required fifty hours. They all chose two hours each morning, five days a week.

The areas of training were divided into categories: playground supervision and safety for children four to seven and eight to twelve years; arts and crafts for the two age groups; group games and sports for the two age groups; storytelling for children four to seven years; one special event for each CIT; program planning; trips; and weekly group discussions about leadership, problems, and future plans.

The training was carried out by weekly assignments and advance special-event assignments. The facilities available to the program were a playground for preschool and kindergarten children, a playground for elementary age children, the public library, and the program staff office for research material, and the director's office for the group discussions.

The number of leaders available for the training program was two and a half. The summer kindergarten teacher, employed by the agency, was used for program affecting the four- to seven-year age group. The assistant director helped with trips and led games and sports. The youth worker acted as coordinator and led arts and crafts, group games, trips, discussions, counseling, and evaluation.

The highlight of the past summer's CIT program was the special event planned by each teenager. This phase of the training seems to have accomplished the final test, so to speak. It tested the teenager's ability to plan, organize, direct other CIT's, assign duties, and, most important, to assume the role of leader without adult help. Up to this point in the training the CIT's had identified with the children rather than with the leader. Their ability to lead the children without losing them became the greatest hurdle in the training.

Young leaders learn to make the older boys and girls in their group feel more important by selecting them as team captains.

If "*learning is doing*" then the special-event assignments of each CIT accomplished what several group discussions and many days of observation failed to do. It was one thing for these teenagers to say the right words and quite another to turn words into real action. They all knew this and felt it. The special event assignment was merely setting a date and

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This is a portion of a report on "Counselor-in-Training Programs" for teenagers, presented at the 1958 Annual Fall Conference of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, Inc. MISS CHAZAUD *is a youth worker at Riverdale Neighborhood House, Bronx, New York.*

Experience showing growth of teenager leadership on the playground

Lois Chazaud

time for each CIT to present a special program. The nature of the program was entirely up to them. Suggestions were given as to the possibilities open and they were permitted to select assistants from the group. This meant each would be responsible for one major project and might assist with two or three other programs.

The events were many and varied, but the one which produced the greatest leadership growth was the one selected by Marie, a very sensitive thirteen-year-old. She was alert, receptive, and had good rapport with the children and other CIT's; she was quiet but lacked firmness in her manner; she was conscientious and had a nice friendly personality—excellent leadership material. Marie chose the theme "Everyone's Birthday Party." She selected her helpers and set about her plans which called for refreshments, decorations, publicity, games, entertainment, and prizes.

For her entertainment, she organized a puppet show with the children who had made puppets in her arts-and-crafts group. The show was turned over to one of the helpers; refreshments and decorations were assigned to other helpers; and Marie began planning the games and prizes. She did everything quite calmly and efficiently. Her budget, by the way, was five dollars. A few days before the party, Marie was beside herself with details. She came to the leaders for help and advice from time to time, but her greatest problem was how to think of many different things simultaneously. During the course of this project, Marie learned to think through without letting details take her away from her objective—a successful party for the children. With the others, as with Marie, the special event served to strengthen weaknesses and bridge the gap from child to leader.

The boys and girls were all evaluated during the weekly group discussions. The most successfully used method was self-evaluation of each program or problem. They found acceptable solutions from group discussions. Individual discussion about specific problems was another form. Final evaluation was a checklist of leadership qualities, with ratings in each area for each individual. The checklists were not shown to the CIT's but points of strengths and weaknesses were discussed.

Certificates were awarded to each teenager at the end of the course, at a special award night. The working relationship was so close with this group and the material so dynamic that lack of facilities and lack of sufficient adult leadership became the program's outstanding drawbacks.

Out of fourteen teenagers who have received certificates during the last two summers, one is a club president in our teen program, two are on the eighth-grade planning committee, one is a club vice-president, four are volunteer assistant leaders, two are volunteer social dance instructors for seventh-graders, and three were junior counselors in our day camp. One of the boys, age fifteen, is working seriously toward a career in group work and recreation. #

A puppet show gives experience in leadership growth for teen-counselors. Here, it climaxed playground party for youngsters.

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Buy That Lock NOW

C. O. Brown

THE ADMINISTRATION OF athletics by a recreation department is always a problem. A few words printed or mimeographed at the start of the year may not prevent every contingency but they may help save hard feelings or prevent being placed on the spot.

The problems arise even more frequently in the average municipal recreation program of competitive athletics than in scholastic or professional sport, where close immediate supervision of the participants is possible. The following are some of the most common trouble spots:

- What if the umpire doesn't show up?
- What about rescheduling postponed or tie games, the latter the bane of every twilight league?
- What about the boy who "wants a release," for reasons legitimate or otherwise?
- How would you handle that protest quickly?
- What about the absence of ground rules or misunderstandings about them?
- What do you do if the delegated authority dies or moves away and no succession of responsibility is designated?
- What about the absence of an official scorer when needed?

Many departments, from sad experience, have developed what they hope are nearly foolproof rules, which, perhaps should be included in league bylaws to cover unexpected events.

Until last year the American Amateur Baseball Congress felt that such matters could be taken care of at the local or state level. This was not the case, however. So the constitution was amended at the last annual meeting by adding the following: "Leagues which fail to file approved constitution and bylaws with their member association (usually a state) shall operate under the constitution and bylaws provided by this congress for such cases." Hoping its own experience may be of value to civic groups and those departments which previously had not found it necessary to put it in writing, AABC herewith presents a solution to some of those problems.

In addition, it also includes excerpts from the Battle Creek [Michigan] Department of Civic Recreation's local rules which anyone may use. The complete AABC dummy constitution or the Battle Creek department rules (covering baseball) will be forwarded free to anyone wanting them. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope and be sure to indicate whether you wish dummy constitution or Battle Creek rules or both.

Many of these cases may seem farfetched but they actually happened. Rules should be written clearly, simply, and in as nontechnical language as possible. There is probably no breed able to devise legal evasions of the intent of rules better than the veteran sandlot athletic manager. To some of them, it becomes a "game" in itself. Careful drafting of rules makes it a losing game.

There simply is no substitute for the advice to PUT IT IN WRITING (before you need it).

Now, let's take up some of the most troublesome situations, one at a time.

From National "Dummy Constitution"

PROTESTS. The league shall appoint a protest board consisting of three members not connected with any team. All protests must be filed in writing, accompanied by a five-dollar fee, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence protested, citing baseball rule violated by the ruling. Protests based upon matters of judgment as defined in Rule 9.02(a) are not subject to consideration. The ruling of the protest board shall not be subject to appeal except on the basis that it be in violation of the constitution bylaws and/or rules of the member association of the American Amateur Baseball Congress to which this league belongs. If the protest is upheld, the fee shall be deposited in the league treasury.

NO SUCCESSION OF AUTHORITY PROVIDED. Where the prescribed officer shall refuse or be unable to act within the period prescribed, but in no case more than seven (7) days, the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, in that order, shall have authority to appoint a suitable person to act for sixty (60) days until such time as the league may designate a successor by the means prescribed herein. Failure or inability of any of the aforementioned officers to discharge responsibility, shall empower the executive officer of the member association to act as necessary.

* Organization of sports leagues is thoroughly discussed in *Community Sports and Athletics*, by George Butler, NRA. $5.00.

MR. BROWN *is president of the American Baseball Congress, located in Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Rescheduling Games. Games, which it is necessary to replay, in part or whole, shall be rescheduled by the secretary within seven days of need for such rescheduling where possible, with concurrence of both team managers involved. In instances where such concurrence shall not be possible, decision of the secretary shall be final, unless the procedure for protests shall be used to show that compliance for such rescheduling is impossible for one team and another date is suitable and equitable for the other team involved.

Filing of Contracts. A properly executed contract for every player must be in the possession of the league secretary prior to the participation of such player in a contest. Filing of a contract by an ineligible player shall not prevent any game in which he plays from being protested. The secretary, however, will advise teams registering ineligible players of their ineligibility where time permits. Contracts mailed prior to the game, as shown by the official postmark therefor, shall be considered as in possession of the secretary, but contracts mailed and not actually postmarked prior to the game shall not be considered as in possession of the league secretary.

Disability of Players. Disability of five or more players in a period within twenty-five hours of scheduled game time, if it reduces the available roster of a team below nine players, shall not entitle the opposing team to the game by forfeit. Such cases will be considered as postponed games.

Replacement of Disabled Players. After the last legal date for adding players, disabled players under the preceding section may be replaced with unanimous approval of league president, vice-president, and secretary.

Battle Creek Civic Recreation Department Rules

Disposition of Players on Disbanded Teams. Players on any team that voluntarily drops from a league or that is dropped, for any reason, by the recreation department shall immediately become free agents and shall be free, at the discretion of the recreation department, to sign with any other team provided they drop before July 15th of the current year (deadline for adding players).

Loss of Players through Armed Service Draft. Any player or players on civic recreation league teams going into any branch of the armed services, either through the draft or by voluntary enlistment or by call from reserve lists, may be replaced immediately upon departure from the city or area by any player or players who have not previously been signed by any other team. Otherwise, such replacements must follow rules provided herein for players changing from one team to another. Any player coming back from armed service will be eligible at once.

Players "Quitting" Team. A player desiring to "quit" a team is empowered to file a "quit" card in the event a manager refuses to give him a release. His release from this team becomes automatic seven days after the quit card is placed on file in the recreation office. The player then may proceed to sign with another team as specified. #

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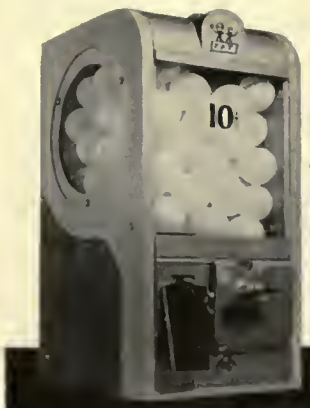

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Sip of tea. Guests wore latest fashions, sat down at beautifully decorated tables.

Local matrons exchange gossip, watch the display of creations being modeled among the tables by charming young ladies, three- to twelve-years old. Attention, *Vogue!*

In recreation centers and playgrounds—

Special Events for THE JUNIOR MISS

Gene Heer

IN AN EFFORT to depart from the traditional doll show, women recreation leaders of the Huntington Park, California, recreation department staff put their heads together and came up with two special events that attracted widespread community interest and attention.

Doll Clothes Sewing Contest

A city-wide doll clothes sewing contest was conducted at each of the recreation centers and playgrounds; leaders supervised the young seamstresses during specified hours each day and rendered limited assistance. A local business establishment contributed remnants and thus enabled the department to provide attractive fabrics of various types to all participants. The young seamstresses furnished their own needles and thread.

Contest rules and classifications were kept extremely simple. Garments fashioned by girls participating in this event were judged in two age groups, nine years and under and ten years and over. A local department store provided lovely teenage dolls for the first-place winners in each age group of the two classifications which were: "Most Professional Garment" and "Most Complete Wardrobe." All garments had to be sewn by the youngster on the playground, and garments could not be taken home for pressing until completed. A display of all the handmade garments and dolls for which they were custom fashioned was set up.

Youngsters, their families, and friends were all invited to be present for judging and presentation of awards. Ladies with personal sewing skills and experience as well as civic interest had been selected for judges. They represented the Huntington Park Civic Theater Board of Directors, Huntington Park Recreation Commission, and the Huntington Park Symphony Association. Awards were presented in a simple, brief ceremony by the store manager. The recreation department furnished many colorful ribbons to provide additional recognition.

Dolly Tea Party

The dolly tea party and fashion show were conducted in the social room of the Huntington Park Municipal Recreation Building. The entire room was set up with small furniture, all of which was borrowed from the primary department of local churches. Young ladies of all ages were invited to bring their "babies," dressed up in mother's clothes and attend.

The department store again cooperated and furnished each of six young ladies, selected by the recreation department staff, with two complete outfits. The young models, who ranged in age from three through twelve years, were

MRS. HEER *is supervisor of recreation in Huntington Park, California.*

These guests gaze upon activities with the look of one who has "been there before."

observed attentively throughout the fashion show by over one hundred young guests seated sedately at tables, sipping lemonade. The recreation center director narrated the style show, and carefully described, in great detail, the latest styles modeled by the girls. Even the youngest model made it safely, and with great poise, up the low ramp and through the entire group of tables.

Of course, the dolls and doll clothes made during the doll clothes sewing contest were exhibited with their award ribbons, along with an extremely interesting and extensive collection of foreign dolls. The owner explained the background of the dolls and told interesting tales of the countries from which they originated. A fabulous homemade doll house, with handmade scale furniture, was displayed by its maker, a local grandmother. Additional entertainment consisted of the "guest appearance" of Miss Wading Pool of 1957 (aged four, wearing cape and "gold" crown).

The charm of this event captured the hearts of the entire recreation department staff. The young ladies representing all age groups—from toddlers to teenagers—came dressed to the teeth, carrying their babies and living completely the roles of young mothers. Even male leaders displayed interest and issued delighted chuckles as the young ladies trudged home through the park with exaggerated poise and dignity, wearing their hats, gloves, long skirts, and very high heels. #

Students Conduct Summer Study

Students at Louisiana State University, under the direction of Dr. H. O. Dresser, have studied several aspects of the recreation service provided by the recreation and park commission of East Baton Rouge Parish. The projects were undertaken during the summer of 1957, in most cases by student teams.

One study involved gathering opinions of children and parents regarding four playgrounds. The 111 children who filled out this questionnaire live, on the average, two-and-a-half blocks from the playground and usually stayed there for four hours. Less than one out of five reported a rainy-day program; seven out of eight got a chance to choose what they wanted to play. Ping-pong was the most popular activity, with crafts in second place. A swimming pool was the most desired facility.

"Clean the Grounds" was the suggestion most frequently offered at two of them; other suggestions by several children called for additional Ping-pong tables, box hockey, a cold-water fountain, and a new playground leader.

Of fifty-nine parents, only twenty-three ever accompanied their children to the playground, and only twenty-one were acquainted with the playground leader, even though three-quarters of them said their children attended regularly. Most frequently listed reasons for children's not attending were "other interests" and "not enough to do." Needed improvements, in order of those most frequently listed, were equipment, activities, facilities, and leaders.

A second questionnaire, on swimming pools, was filled out by 104 persons, one-half of whom were between fourteen and eighteen; the others equally divided between a younger and older group. Nearly two-thirds of these persons swam at the pool three or more times per week and a majority of them are swimmers. One-quarter wanted junior lifesaving.

To secure more pool revenue, half suggested a fee for swim classes, a smaller number favored an increase in the children's fee, and still fewer favored closing the pool a week earlier. (Since few of the participants in the study were children or nonswimmers, the results are perhaps not surprising.)

A third study centered on a golf course just acquired by the commission, at which the average golfer plays in the eighty to ninety range, at least twice a week. Most of the seventy golfers considered the operation of the course to be good; fifty believe it should not be self-supporting; forty-four that the annual membership fee is just right. A large percentage of the group gave the clubhouse a high rating, but evidenced a desire for improved course maintenance.

A fourth study was designed to ascertain public opinion as to program and facilities at two recreation centers. A questionnaire was sent out and yielded 190 replies from a wide age range. The six-to-twelve-year group attended on the average of 2.8 days each week; the teenagers three days weekly, and the older groups once a week. Reasons for attendance brought few responses; "enjoyment" was most often mentioned, but more six-to-twelve-year-olds listed "had nothing else to do." Distance was the factor preventing most children from attending, and work prevented many teenagers from doing so.

Activity leaders were rated excellent by fifty-five per cent of the group, seventy-two per cent of whom participate in corecreational activities. Crafts attract most six-to-twelve-year-olds, dancing the teenagers and adults. Comments on the program were not conclusive, although teenagers expressed a desire for a pool, gymnastic and other equipment. The scheduling of activities, maintenance, and appearance of center are considered highly satisfactory. #

RECREATION IN AN *AFFLUENT SOCIETY*

•

A REVIEW

Harold W. Williams

*The Affluent Society** is a best-selling book about economics which ought to be read by every recreation leader and recreation student. Its author is Professor John K. Galbraith, a Harvard economist with a sense of humor and a refreshing insight.

Among many unconventional conclusions reached in this popular yet scholarly work are several bound to affect the recreation movement in this country. One is the improper distinction made between public and private spending, giving private spending a pat on the back and public spending the worried frown reserved for necessary evils.

What about this difference between public and private spending? We can all remember how in recent months we were exhorted with the patriotic proposition that we "auto buy now," to end the recession. Newspapers and civic leaders joined in the campaign to promote more private spending. Yet many of the same editorial writers were seeing all sorts of evil consequences in spending more money on schools.

Tail Fins and Frills

Only a relatively few curmudgeons see anything evil or wasteful in gaudy chrome ornaments on our autos or in spectacular tail fins. Yet, how quick are taxpayers to complain that a public building has too many "frills."

Where does this lead? To a situation where we are "overspent" in the private field and "underspent" in the public field. The relationship between public and private expenditures are out of balance. We pay fantastic sums for automobiles, but can't enjoy them because we haven't enough parking spaces. To use another Galbraith example, which hits home to the recreation leader: we buy a nylon, waterproof, lightweight sleeping bag with all sorts of good design features, in order to sleep out in a national park, but our sleep is ruined by the odor of garbage uncollected because the maintenance budget was cut.

Most modern economic systems, Galbraith points out, were developed in days when the purpose of an economic system was to arrange things so that the maximum amount of elementary production would be promoted. Food, shelter and clothing were in short supply. Today, in our "affluent" society, everybody (except for a relatively few special cases in a few special areas) has sufficient necessities. More people die in the United States of overeating than of starvation. In such a society, it is ridiculous to think that we cannot afford a higher standard of public services. As a public service, so often the last to be established and the first to be cut, recreation has much to be gained by a wider understanding of what Galbraith is saying. Even if recreation leaders don't read the book themselves, at the very least they ought to send a copy as a gift to every city council member.

Time Is Now!

It seems clear that we must build up an appreciation of leisure; we must teach leisure skills; we must help our society to enjoy the fruits of its affluence. A vast expansion of recreation facilities and programs is one of the most important practical programs to be pushed in our affluent society. Nor are these things to be postponed.

This is a time for boldness. We need recreation leaders who dare to dream bold dreams. We need men and women to speak out forcefully, convincingly, with passion and fire. We need the kind of recreation leaders who can lead their constituencies to new and challenging accomplishments in the development of leisure-time opportunities.

Our affluent society can afford a vast expansion of public services. We can afford to buy the land. We can afford to build the buildings. We can afford to employ the leaders. But we need to be convinced by people of vision that these things are worthwhile, that they will make our lives fuller, happier, and richer. We might also raise our sights within the recreation movement and begin to think of greatly enlarged land acquisition programs; of community theaters and symphonies and ballets; of public camping programs; of teaching recreation skills to our young people so that they grow to maturity knowing something of music and nature, of poetry and horseback-riding, of cooking and gardening, of baseball and ballet; indeed, of all the activities and pastimes which mark the advance of civilization.

However, responsibility for these programs will not automatically fall within the scope of local recreation programs. Whether they do or don't will depend in large measure upon whether recreation leaders are truly "leading" or whether they are content to sit in their buildings and playgrounds and let the community leisure-time program be developed and carried out under other auspices.

The next five years will be crucial.

Recreation leaders will have magnificent opportunities for service to their communities. But those opportunities will be realized only if recreation leaders are bold, adventuresome, and open-minded. #

*Houghton Mifflin. $4.00.

MR. WILLIAMS *is executive director, Advisory Board on Problems of Older Workers, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.*

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Harold H. Benowitz

The space age enters an indoor day camp . . .

Shooting For the Moon

OUTER SPACE was the theme last summer at Camp Jay-C-C, a day camp sponsored by the Jewish Community Council of Corpus Christi, Texas. Even the name of the camp was changed to "Space Camp."

This camp—offered to all boys and girls aged six to twelve in the area—is now in its sixth year and is the only coeducational day-camp program of-

Woodworking skills are used in building rockets by Corpus Christi youngsters.

fered city residents. Space Camp was held Monday through Friday for a six-week period, with Temple Beth El as headquarters. Young space men and women, who made up the seventy-five space campers, went into orbit each day from 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

Space campers were divided into groups called Monimula Girls, Space Dolls and Rocket Jills; Space Rocketeers, Purple People Eaters, and Space Rangers. In the "missile factory," campers used woodworking skills to build rockets in which they could sit and operate instrument panels designed for space travel. The "art orbit" was the place for making papier-mâché animals for a space kingdom later placed on exhibit for a special parents' program. The "control room" was the office of the directors.

After a lunch of "spaceburgers" declared "out-of-this-world," the space campers and staff would board their spaceship "bus," guided by their space-pilot "bus driver," for the YMCA swimming pool, where the campers swam each afternoon. When the campers were not rocketing into the pool they were engaged in such other worldly actions such as shooting stars (archery), planetball (basketball), satellites (croquet), rocketball (football), flying saucers (horseshoes), Sputnikball (soccer), spaceball (softball), or space conditioning (physical fitness).

The space theme quickly caught the fancy and imagination of campers and staff. Local department stores and advertising agencies were asked for display items. Soon cardboard rockets, kites, and glittering moons and satellites were hung from the ceiling of the spaceship (auditorium) where campers assembled for morning program and instructions. In the woodwork program the children constructed a child-size spaceship with panel instruments and controls. In arts and crafts all types of papier-mâché animals and ceramics objects carried out the theme.

A typical day at camp began with a morning assembly, at which the entire camp gathered. Attendance was taken; the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was given, led by a different camper each morning; then a number of songs were sung; and special instructions and announcements made. Very often special educational movie shorts were shown or a program with special information on camping skills was presented, and other speakers were invited to talk with the campers or to entertain them. Some assembly visitors to camp were the director of the local children's museum, a pilot from the naval air station, a collector of guns and Indian relics, a biologist, and a scout troop which did authentic Indian dances. At morning and afternoon briefing sessions (assembly programs) songs such as the "Purple People Eater" and "Off We Go into the Wild Blue Yonder" were popular.

Following morning assembly, campers attended classes in sports, physical fitness, dramatics, woodwork, arts and crafts, folk dancing. Fun with music was taught with the use of the plastic fluteaphone and a choral group. Children were divided into age groups so six- to eight-year-olds attended classes together and likewise the nine- to twelve-

Young space scientists could sit inside and operate instrument panels. Mars ahead!

year-olds. Each child attended two fifty-minute classes each morning.

This program was varied on Thursdays, when an out-of-town trip was scheduled, to such places as the King Ranch, the naval air station and to Weldon State Park. Each out-of-town program ended with a swim. On alternate weeks there was a cook-out.

The climax of the space camp occurred in the sixth week, with a water show to which parents and friends were invited and a closing-ceremonies assembly, at which various groups demonstrated their skills in music, dancing, singing, and dramatics. Displays of crafts and woodwork projects were also arranged. #

MR. BENOWITZ *is executive director of Camp Jay-C-C, Corpus Christi, Texas.*

Barbara Love

The Best Way Is with a Relay

This is team spirit.

RELAY RACES probably provide more teaching possibilities than many other forms of recreation. They offer liberal education in motor skills, cooperation, achievement, and emotional development. Unfortunately, their wide range of uses and benefits are not recognized by the average leader.

Children's relay races are a boon to the leader of large groups. Almost any number of children can participate with a minimum of organization; playing procedures are simple and rules few.

For lead-up games to introduce or perfect skills for games or athletics the relay is unparalleled. Basketball, baseball, and volleyball skills can be practiced in a game situation enjoyable to all. The child can learn to use his skills efficiently, with coordination and poise.

Development of muscles and coordination is a must which is achieved by participation. This body development is accompanied by improvement in strength, vigor, and endurance for every child. In addition to relative ease of organization and physical benefits, these activities are highly exciting and give the child an opportunity to develop control over his emotions. The scientific study of children in recent years has awakened people, as nothing ever before, to the importance and necessity of giving every child opportunities for the best emotional training.

A poor sport is never liked and will have to overcome his bitterness. Defeat and victory experienced in an everyday situation will help the child to mature faster. Many children are sheltered from disappointments at home and are accustomed to getting their own way—in a sense they win all the time.

Relays help children socially by giving them a chance to play with others, to learn the spirit of fair play, to acquire desirable attitudes, to become loyal to a group, and to play according to a set of rules. Members of the team feel needed and wanted because they become a part of a group working for a common goal. A mutual interest can draw together children who normally might be shy and indifferent and teach the belligerent child how to cooperate.

Because relay races are really team games, requiring the cooperative effort of a group, they should not be included in the program for children under eight or nine. The ability to cooperate in this manner usually does not begin to develop until the child is in his third year of school. In the lower age group the children are more interested in self.

Relays also provide coed recreation, in which boys and girls may participate on the same team and not have to compete against individuals. In this way all children may compete with a maximum of effort and still not feel inferior to the opposite sex or to more highly skilled individuals. Boys and girls from nine to thirteen need this bond, if only for a brief time during a recreation period. When they get older, coed relays can no longer be used because of a change in interests and the increasing difference in strength and athletic ability.

The "will to win" inspires children to make the most of their skills and abundant energy. Each member does his best so he will not let the team down, but he learns, too, to accept defeat.

The individual child has already had experience in a competitive situation and he is not likely to "clutch" when his skills are tested against his peers, nor to be upset when his ability is tested with others in any field in which he endeavors to participate.

People who do their best in one thing usually try hard in everything. Olympic swimming star Carin Cone who was a straight *A* student in high school last year, is a fine example. Bob Richards, national pole-vaulting champion, was a Rhodes scholar.

Relays can be adjusted to the age and capacity of the group. They may provide vigorous or quiet activity. If the children are tired they may participate in an over-and-under, for example. Each team passes a basketball over the head of the first member and under the legs of the second and so on. The last member of the team runs up with the ball to the front and starts over again. Or perhaps a quiet game might be preferred.

If the children desire more vigorous activity, running, skipping, and hopping relays can be formed. For best results, so as not to keep the children inactive too long, no more than six members should be on a team.

Relays, then, should provide vigorous, friendly, and beneficial activity for all. They have a universal appeal, furnishing enjoyment and excitement to help the children develop healthfully. It is not hard to recognize that the most important thing is not the winning, but the taking part. #

MISS LOVE, *physical education graduate, at Purdue University, was on a 1956 world-record-breaking relay, National Swimming Championships, Florida.*

It's Your Decision

J. A. MacPhee

All professional recreation leaders are aware that the demand for trained recreation leaders far exceeds the supply. Just how bad is this situation? Willard C. Sutherland, head of National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service, reports, "There will be at least three thousand recreation job openings in 1959, but only two hundred qualified new graduates available to fill them." That means, out of a larger total number of recreation graduates, one graduate for every fifteen jobs.

Those fifteen jobs per graduate may come from about seventeen national agencies that employ recreation graduates. Until two years ago, the biggest competitors for the graduate were public and private recreation and social agencies. In the last two years, some completely new agencies have become important in the placement picture; such as the U. S. Air Force, Boys' Clubs of America, Girls' Clubs of America, and program director for Senior Citizens, to name a few.

A survey of recreation graduates (numbering about one hundred) of New York State University Teachers College, at Cortland, shows placement approximately as follows: thirty-one per cent in public recreation; seventeen per cent, social agencies; twelve per cent in business; ten per cent, armed services; ten per cent married (wives); nine per cent, teaching; six per cent, school camps; and five per cent, hospital recreation.

Recreation educators are often asked for what role students are trained. Are they trained to be superintendents of recreation? These graduates are proving themselves satisfactory at the two next lower levels—assistant superintendent and recreation supervisor. Most recreation educators feel the superintendent position requires graduate training.

What is the enrollment of students in training for professional recreation in New York State? A survey of the colleges with recreation curriculums revealed 149: Ithaca College, twelve; Syracuse University, eighteen; Utica College, eighteen; New York University, thirty-one; and Cortland State, seventy. Chairmen of these recreation departments were asked to estimate the number of these 149 that have been guided to recreation by the influence of a professional recreator and the answer was thirty-six. This means that seventy-six per cent of the present professional recreation trainees are "in" by pure chance.

If each one of us does not recognize our personal responsibility for recruitment, we shall lose our status as leaders of recreation. *It's your decision!* We compete, at the high-school level, with the medical, legal, teaching, nursing, and countless other professions. With such an imposing array against us we ask hopelessly, "What can I do?" We can compete in recruitment with these better organized professions! What's more, we have a tremendous advantage. Here's why and how:

Try 'Em! Know your young volunteers in centers and on playgrounds. Know your junior playground leaders. Hire them, if possible.

Train 'Em! Give them good leadership institutes, give them recreation education in the sophomore and junior years in high school, as is done in Long Beach, New York.

Temper 'Em! Have competitions, with recognition for the best junior playground leader. Make it a city-wide contest. Give these young leaders a chance as "Leader for a Day" and watch them in this position of real responsibility.

Take 'Em! In recognition of their proven skill in recreation activities and leadership, make them aware of their potentialities for the professional recreation field. What other profession has a like opportunity to let candidates prove their own aptitudes? What other profession can compare with us in the opportunity in influencing young people to join our profession? Can the doctor let a youngster try doctoring? Can a lawyer let a youngster try a legal case? Can a nurse let a youngster work in surgery or at the bedside? Can a teacher let a youngster take over in the classroom? Of course not!

But the recreation professional is seeking, finding, and training youngsters in recreation every day of the year! The professional recreation leader, gifted and trained in public relations, is unusually qualified to: try 'em, train 'em, temper 'em, and take 'em, into professional training for recreation. You can do it! It's your decision! #

From a talk given at the New York State Recreation Conference, 1958. DR. MACPHEE *is assistant professor of recreation education at State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, and associate chairman of the New York State Recreation Society's recruitment committee.*

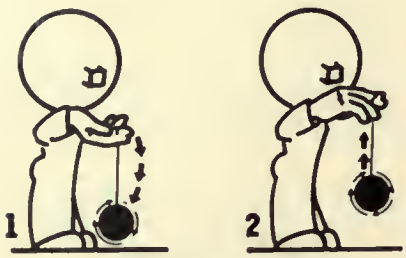
ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Recreation Association takes pleasure in announcing a new graduate assistance program.

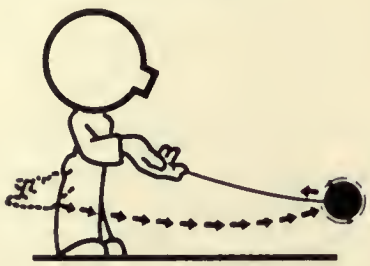
The Association will award funds for qualified individuals who seek graduate assistance in recreation for special work with the ill and handicapped.

Interested readers should write for further information to Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, Director, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

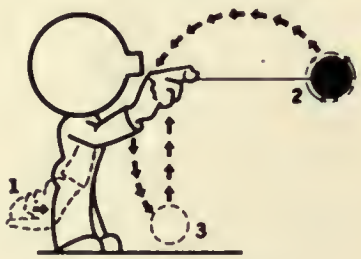
BASIC YO-YO TRICKS



THE SPINNER



THE FORWARD PASS



OVER THE FALLS

THE BREAK-AWAY

AROUND THE WORLD

Yo-yo contests are popular with public recreation departments in California —where they have had state-wide competition. What about the rest of the country? Here are five basic tricks to start you off.

The Spinner

This is the first trick that the beginner should master, as it is the basis for many other tricks.* (A slight coating of wax applied on the string will lengthen the time of the spin and also help to preserve the string. Be careful *not* to overwax the cord, as this will make it so slippery you will not be able to wind the Yo-yo.)

The Yo-yo is first thrown sharply. Immediately after the Yo-yo has been released from the hand by the downward fling, the movement of the hand and arm should be stopped.

If this throw has been correctly done, the Yo-yo will sink into a spin at the end of its string before returning to the hand (Fig. 1).

To make the Yo-yo climb the string before dying, give a slight jerk.

Be sure that the palm of the hand is towards the Yo-yo before it starts its upward climb (Fig. 2).

(The world's record for duration of spin is forty-eight seconds, held by Tex Schultz of Hot Springs Junction, Arizona.)

The Forward Pass

Instead of holding the palm upward, the back of the hand is pointed away from the body with the hand and arm swinging in a normal side position.

Then bring the arm up sharply in front of the body, at the same time releasing the Yo-yo. The Yo-yo will run straight out in front of you to the end of its string and then return to your hand. Be sure that you turn the palm of the hand upward before the Yo-yo returns, in order that you can catch it.

Over the Falls

This trick is started with the hand and arm swinging naturally.

Give a toss of your arm outward and release the Yo-yo at the same time.

After reaching the end of the string, the Yo-yo will start its return flight.

Instead of catching the Yo-yo, curve your wrist and allow it to drop straight down. After reaching the bottom of the string on its downward trip, it will return to your hand.

The Break-Away

Curve the arm and wrist upwards to the point of your shoulder.

The throw is started here.

Snap the Yo-yo downward and across the body. On reaching the end of the string, the Yo-yo will spin for a fraction of a second, defying gravity, before returning to the hand.

Around the World

The trick starts with the arm swinging naturally at your side and the back of the hand pointing in the direction of flight.

Then snap the arm upward, releasing the Yo-yo at the start of the swing. Allow the arm to continue its upward motion until it reaches a position in front of your body.

The Yo-yo will spin at the end of its string and make a full circle.

After completing this circle, a slight jerk will cause the Yo-yo to return.

*A booklet *The Art of Yo-yo Playing* can be obtained for ten cents from Donald F. Duncan, 2640 North Greenview Avenue, Chicago 14.

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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ Our January column elicited a response from Mrs. Sonia Paleos, recreation director, Montefiore Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Paleos tells us about her work with patients who are on home care. She spends half her time with the hospitalized, and the rest in a home-care research project with patients having congestive heart failure. Program includes arts and crafts, summer trips and summer camping, and utilization of community resources.

Here's one example: "An aging couple, Mr. and Mrs. B., are both on home care. Mrs. B. is a social, outgoing person and has been helped to make use of a community-sponsored, golden-age club. Her attendance is sporadic and depends upon her physical stability. However, when she attends, she enjoys the companionship, games with prizes, and refreshments. Mr. B. has a great need to be the "man" of the house. He wanted "work." He has regularly done volunteer bandage rolling for the hospital during the past year, in his home. In a sense, he feels this to be partial repayment for medical and social help he and his wife have received. In addition to these individual activities, summer outings, such as a trip to the flower show, the airport, and a TV program, were enjoyed by the family."

If others who work in general hospitals are interested in more details, we are sure Mrs. Paleos can furnish them. Patients on home care, receiving recreation service, are in the minority at present, but we feel this segment of the hospital population will one day be a large part of the recreation specialist's caseload.

✣ In the National Golf Foundation *Field Notes*, for January, 1959, we found an item about a professional golfer who was a patient at the Columbia, South Carolina, VA Hospital. Looking at the lawns outside his hospital window, he formulated a plan for a six-hole, par-3 golf course, with thirty-foot circular greens. He worked out this plan with hospital management, and the course was developed last summer. Emphasis was put on safety factors, and twenty-four to twenty-eight patients can play without being struck. Sixty to seventy-five yards distance from the green to the next tee provides walking exercise. Although most patients have not played golf before, it is a realistic activity in terms of the age level of the patients and has excellent carry-over value.

✣ We note, with interest, the growing number of registration programs for personnel within various state recreation associations. If there is one in your state, by all means, look into it for it will prove valuable. Don't forget, either, the national registration program for recreation personnel working with the ill and handicapped, conducted by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation.

✣ The state mental hospital in Kings Park, New York, reports an interesting activity, fencing. Dr. Charles Buckman, director of the hospital, says that fencing is indicated in some cases because it develops agility, coordination, poise, and serves as an outlet to aggressive urges. Protective gear is worn to avoid injury, and the foils are button-tipped. Gerard Cushing, a member of the recreation staff, is in charge of the program.

✣ A useful reference is *An Inventory of Social and Economic Research in Health*, available free from the Health Information Foundation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

✣ Have you seen the new NRA recruitment brochure entitled *Recreation Leadership with the Ill and Handicapped?* Single copies can be had free.

✣ Recreation graduates working on graduate degrees in recreation for the ill and handicapped will be interested to know that *Recreation in Hospitals*, the report of the NRA study of organized recreation programs in hospitals, carries a three-page list of theses.

Mrs. Hill *is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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NEWS

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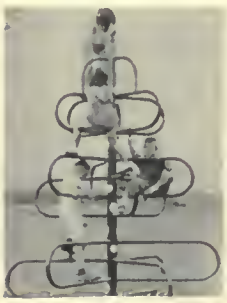
Jean Wachtel

Two for the Playground

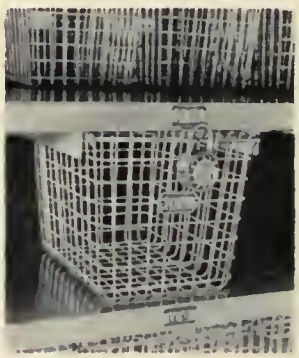
Capsule reports on new equipment for the playground:



• One delightful item of many made by Mexico Forge, is the Tree Climber. It provides all the joys of tree climbing, without danger of snapping branches, rough bark (and concomitant scratches), and being hidden by leaves. Complete information about this bright red-and-white device can be had from The Mexico Forge Company, Mexico, Pennsylvania.

• The youngsters can really give themselves a whirl on the Teeter-Whirl, a combination seesaw - merry - go - round. Constructed of sturdy tubular steel, with wooden seats suspended on auto-type suspension bushing, this piece seats four, can be used in a variety of ways. Small fry can seesaw in the usual way, push themselves around with their feet as they teeter, or one child can push while others ride. It is lightweight, presents no installation problem, requires little maintenance. Available from Murphy Playground Equipment Division, Rolfe Products Company, Mason City, Iowa.

• Many new recreation and community centers have large expanses of high, glass picture windows, hard to reach with ordinary window-washing equipment. To answer this maintenance problem the Whirl-a-Way window and house washer was devised. The rotating fountain brush is on a four-foot handle, with sudser, and has three extensions bringing the length up to fifteen feet. It is made from extra-heavy gauge aluminum, with a 100 per cent horsehair whirling brush. The sudser, built into the brush, automatically suds and rinses. The nonslip rubber grip is designed to make it easy to *pull* for suds and *push* for clear rinse. The shut-off valve regulates water flow instantly, with fingertip control. Address Department T2, Osrow Products Company, Glen Cove, New York.



• Ventilated storage is a necessity in every kind of locker-room—gymnasium, tennis court, swimming pool, club, recreation center. Other important storage-unit requirements are ease of access, ease of visual inspection, and ease of secure locking. Penco Metal Products Division of Alan Wood Steel Company manufactures wire-mesh baskets and basket racks, which fit these needs well. Both racks and baskets come in varying sizes and heights, to fit your particular installation problem. The racks may be had in single-face construction, for mounting against walls, or double-faced units, where space permits access to both sides, or they can be bolted end-to-end, for any desired arrangement. Dividers are welded to shelves between basket locations and at the end of each rack section, to prevent pilferage. Number plates are firmly riveted to each basket, corresponding to the number plate on the rack, and a wire loop in the top frame of each basket corresponds to a hasp on the basket rack for padlocking. Write Penco at 200 Brower Avenue, Oaks, Pennsylvania.

• Chain-link wire fencing is generally just fencing, usually made of steel, serving to enclose an area, adding nothing special in the way of eye appeal and requiring constant maintenance. Now, however, a chain-link wire netting, new on the market, colorful and decorative as well, provides needed durability. It is called Filoplast, comes in six bright, washable, fadeproof colors, is corrosion-resistant and nonrusting. Filoplast is treated before weaving, with an extruded coating of plasticized polyvinylchloride, a material renown for its toughness and impervious to most chemicals, including salt-water spray. The fencing can either be used to harmonize with the surroundings or to set off a danger zone by contrasting sharply with it. For complete information, write Martin, Fountain & Company, 3426 Conrad Street, Philadelphia 29.

• Here's good news for art-and-crafts leaders involved in projects requiring paint. A new special-formula, resin-based enamel, drying completely within fifteen minutes, is now available for painting wood, metal, or masonry surfaces, with roller, brush, spray, or dip. Jet-Dri is nontoxic, requires no special thinners or solvents, and comes in eighteen shades, clear varnish, and aluminum. Pieces thus painted can be taken home at the end of the shop period, with two-fold results: the student has the satisfaction of completion within one shop period, and additional shop space is not taken for drying. Complete details can be had from Jet-Dri Division, Consolidated Chemical & Paint Manufacturing Company, Inc., 456 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn 11, New York.

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Camp counselors. Southern Michigan, coed, private. State experience. Liberal salary for teachers. Lake of the Woods Camp, 8001 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Recreation Therapists for California State hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; excellent equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy.* No experience required to start at $376. Promotions possible to $644. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Teachers. Sports, Arts, Indian and Nature Lore, Camperaft and Trips. For Maine summer camps. Write: Box 105, Chestnut Hill 67, Massachusetts.

Openings available for staff and supervisory recreational therapists in Minnesota's mental health program. Salary $3948 to $5616 dependent on experience. Vacancy for rehabilitation therapies supervisor, $5400 to $6564. Degree plus several years of supervisory experience. Personnel Director, Dept. of Public Welfare, 117 University Avenue, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.

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Magazine Articles

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *March 1959.*
Special Ceramic Issue

THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, *March 1959.*
Stretch the Boundaries of the Imagination, *Carol Johnstone Sharp.*

JOHPER, *November 1958.*
Hospital Recreation — Therapy or Fun? *George L. Sanford* and *Jerry Curtis.*

NEA JOURNAL, *February 1959.*
What Kind of Help for the Delinquent? *William C. Kvaraceus.*

PARENTS', *March 1959.*
What Youth Can Do When Grownups Help, *Garrett Oppenheim.*
Which Way to Physical Fitness? *Ruth* and *Edward Brecher.*

PARK MAINTENANCE, *January 1959.*
Anti-Encroachment Issue

Books & Pamphlets Received

Children

CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS, Martin Gula. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 27. $.15.

CHILDREN AROUND THE WORLD,* Miriam Troop. Grosset and Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York. Pp. 205. $2.50.

CIRCUS IN THE JUNGLE,* Denise and Alain Trez. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. $3.00.

MANKIND'S CHILDREN (THE STORY OF UNICEF), Robert L. Heilbroner. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

ORPHAN RACCOONS, THE,* Mary Louise Edwards. Barton House, Box 345, Ann Arbor, Mich. Pp. 77. $2.50.

PARENT'S GUIDE TO CHILDREN'S READING, A, Nancy Larrick. Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 283. $2.95. (Paperbound edition, $.35, Pocket Books, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20.)

PRIMER FOR PARENTS, A, Mary Ellen Goodman. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 31. $.40.

SHALL CHILDREN, TOO, BE FREE? (2nd ed.), Dr. Howard A. Lane. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 32. $.25.

WHAT'S WHAT FOR CHILDREN (3rd ed.) 1959, Eve Kassirer, Editor. Citizen's Committee on Children, Runge Press, 12408 Queen St., Ontario, Canada. Pp. 117. $.55.

YOUR CHILD'S PLAY, Grace Langdon, Ph.D. Nat'l Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3. Pp. 26. $.25.

Church Programs

IN YOUR HANDS (Guide for Community Action). Church Peace Union, 170 E. 64th St., New York 21. Pp. 32. $.50.

STANDARD CHILDREN'S DAY PROGRAM BOOK (No. 9). Standard Publishing, 8100 Hamilton Ave., Cincinnati 31, Pp. 32. $.40.

YOUTH PROGRAMS: ABC's OF SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS, THE, Gene French, Pp. 221, $2.00. PLANNED YOUTH PROGRAMS FOR JUNIORS No. 1 & No. 2; FOR JUNIOR HI's No. 1 & 2, all by George Santa, $1.00 each (paperbound). PROGRAMS AND PARTIES FOR HI-TEENS, Tom Bennett, Editor, Pp. 62, paper, $.75. PRIZE-WINNING JUNIOR CHURCH PROGRAMS, Ora J. Clairess, Pp. 63, paper, $1.00. SIMPLE OBJECT LESSONS FOR SPECIAL DAYS AND OCCASIONS, Dorothy Pentecost, Pp. 31, $.50. TESTED YOUTH PROGRAMS, Donald E. Hall, Pp. 121, $2.00. YEARS THAT COUNT, THE, Rosalind Rinker, Pp. 118, $2.00. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Dr., S. E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.

Hobbies, Pets

COIN COLLECTORS' GUIDE (1958-59), Deane Sears and Martin Rywell. Pioneer Press, Harriman, Tenn. Pp. 70. Paper, $1.50.

CREATIVE HANDWORK IDEAS, Mary Jackson Ellis. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Pp. 93. $3.50.

PET BOOK, A. Barton. Hart Publishing, 74 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. $2.75.

PROFESSIONAL MAGIC MADE EASY, Bruce Elliott. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 225. $3.50.

SECRETS OF VENTRILOQUISM FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, THE, Douglas Houldon. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 63. $3.00.

SHELLCRAFT, Anthony Parker. Charles T. Branford, 69 Union St., Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 95. $2.95.

STAMPS: STAMP COLLECTORS ENCYCLOPAEDIA, A, Pp. 350; STAMP CURIOSITIES, Pp. 285; Both by R. J. Sutton. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. $6.00 each.

TREASURY OF THE WORLD'S COINS, Fred Reinfeld. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 224. Paper, $1.75.

Juvenile Delinquency

SHOOK-UP GENERATION, THE, Harrison E. Salisbury. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 244, $3.95.

WHAT P.T.A. MEMBERS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, Vera J. Diekhoff. Nat'l Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush St., Chicago 11. Pp. 96. $.50.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AT HIGHFIELDS, H. Ashley Weeks. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 208. $6.00.

Teenagers

AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL TODAY, THE, James B. Conant. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 140. Paper, $1.00.

ART FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, Eugenie Alexander and Bernard Carter. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 83. $5.75.

HANDBOOK OF CO-ED TEEN ACTIVITIES, Edythe and David DeMarche. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 640. $7.95.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND AND REACH TEEN-AGERS, John M. Gran. T. S. Denison & Co., 321 5th Ave., S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 229. $3.95.

LEARN TO DANCE, Courtenay Castle. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 128. $3.00.

UNDERSTANDING GIRLS, Clarence G. Moser. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 252. $3.50.

* For young readers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Honey-pod Tree, Florence L. Lattimore. The John Day Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 320. $4.50.

This story of the life work of a remarkable man, and what he did to help his race find its place in the sun, can be an inspiration to each and every one of us. It should make us want to extend our reach and grow as a leader and as a person, for it is a lesson in sincerity and humility. The contents of this book were narrated to the author, by Mr. Walker, only after prolonged entreaty and Miss Lattimore had become familiar with his work.

Thomas Calhoun Walker was born into slavery, to become one of this country's great Negro leaders, a government official in charge of Negro affairs, and a prominent lawyer for both Negroes and white people in his native Gloucester, Virginia. He had the trust and affection of both. There was never a day of his long adult life, and he lived to be over ninety, when he was not thinking of his people.

Although an idealist, he was a man of action rather than a dreamer; and if he did not know *how* a thing could be done, he started doing it anyway, and thus found out. During his childhood, a period of upheaval when slaves were being freed and seeking new lives, he managed to get himself educated so that he might better know how to help them. He set up schools and taught them himself, until adequate help was forthcoming. His own schooling took place at Hampton Institute, where there now hangs a beautiful portrait of him, painted by David Silvette. It catches the warm look of a wise and gentle man.

All of his life he did what seemed to be utterly impossible by refusing to accept anything less. One night, for example, he learned of thirteen Negro boys who had been jailed for some minor, though real, offense. With no law to back him up, and no plan of what to do with them, he went to the jail and "talked" them out of it, in much the same way he had talked himself into Hampton. He took them to his own home, and he and his wife housed, fed, and rehabilitated them. He continued this sort of activity all of his life. Any Negro who was in trouble was free to come to him for help; and thousands did. He came to known far and wide as "Lawyer Walker of Gloucester."

In regard to the honey-pod tree, the well-chosen symbol of his life, he says, "Near my home, and not far from the courthouse, stood the honey-pod tree that shaded the old slave block for many years before the Civil War. Whenever there were public sales of Negroes they were assembled under this tree and auctioned off to the highest bidder . . . after the War the Negroes would gather under this tree on Emancipation Day and hear the proclamation read from the old slave block. Later on it was decided to destroy the old tree so a road could go through the place. . . .

"I often glance across to the place where it stood and think of how new roads must be built all over our land for the use of oncoming generations through destruction of other honey-pod trees and slave blocks. There are plenty of them in this postwar period and atomic age. Our coming leaders will be well advised to watch out for them. More subtle forms of slavery are being sheltered by new honey-pod trees, and they are not as easy to detect. . . ."

Mr. Walker died in 1953. He was the father of our own Grace Walker, of the National Recreation Association staff.

—Dorothy Donaldson

The Mentally Retarded Child at Home, Lauro L. Dittmann. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 100. $.35.

Recreation leaders know well that attitudes and feelings of children can be modified during recreation activity but, however, these attitudes are nurtured and developed in the home. This is just as true of children who are intellectually retarded as of average and superior children. The federal Children's Bureau, recognizing the need for a guide for parents and other adults working with noninstitutional retarded children, has issued this publication.

It approaches the problem from the standpoint of growth processes and stresses and compares the retarded child with other children. Covering most of the facets of child rearing, including play, group experience, toys and play equipment, this booklet can be helpful in understanding *all* children.

The recreation leader who is working with retarded children especially, or who plans to, will find this booklet useful as he approaches the problems involved.—*Elliott M. Cohen, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Human Understanding in Industry, William C. Menninger, M.D. and Harry Levinson, Ph.D. Science Research Associates, 57 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10. Pp. 104. Paper, $2.25 (accompanying **Leader's Guide,** $1.50).

Drs. Menninger and Levinson are general secretary and director, respectively, of the Division of Industrial Mental Health of the Menninger Foundation. This publication is a result of requests for source material from these two well-informed authors, to be used in training courses in human relations.

The supervisor is identified as the key person in influencing morale and making people feel important or insignificant, helping them build an operating pattern of harmony and efficiency or of friction and disruption. The quality of performance and the attitude toward the job and organization are influenced largely by the supervisory relationship with employees.

The authors remind us that the unconscious part of our personality is like an iceberg, nine-tenths submerged. All experiences, from childhood to old age, are stored in the subconscious and all have a part in shaping personality. This accounts for our behaviour and is the reason it is important for supervisors to know their people thoroughly.—*W. C. Sutherland, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Good Times Together, James D. Macholtz. Warner Press, Anderson, Indiana. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.25.

This small book consists of twelve plans for fun and fellowship in the church, plus a discussion of the place of recreation in the church program, and a short chapter on leadership. Each plan, including holiday parties, a cookout, a progressive party, and a picnic, is fairly short but supplies enough information to give a program committee confidence.

A nice spirit runs through the book, making it an excellent choice for a young or inexperienced church leader.

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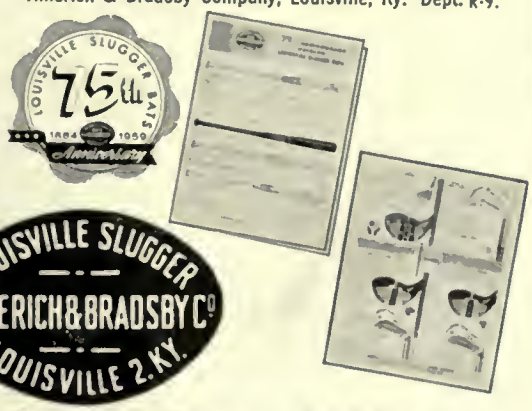

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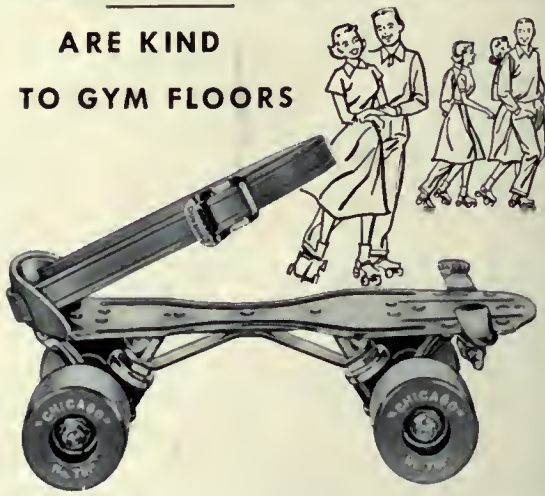

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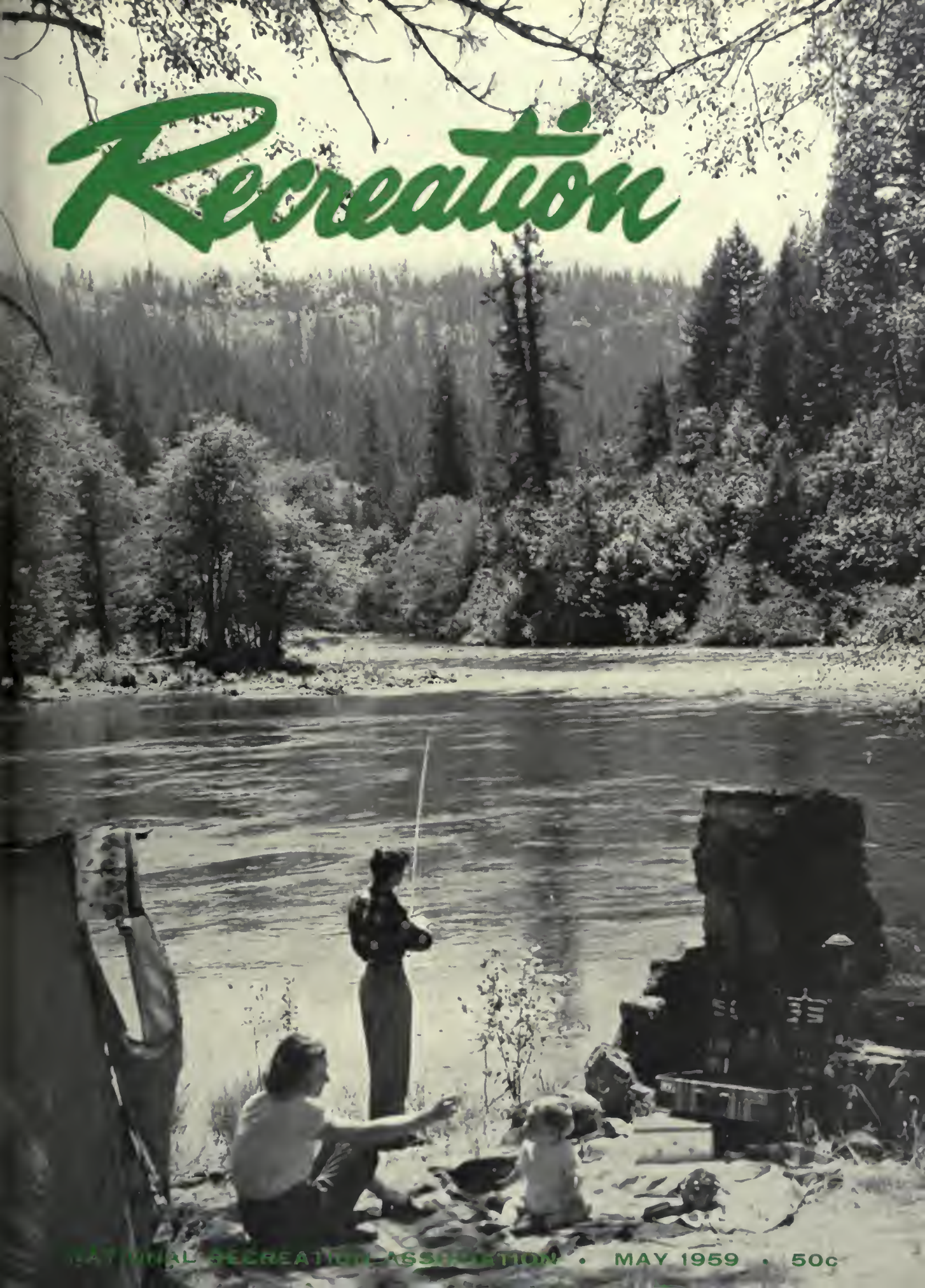

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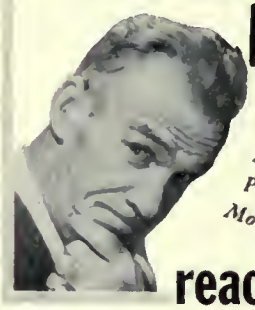

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ PROPOSED CHARTER AMENDMENT defeated in Los Angeles! This amendment would have transferred budgetary control from the recreation and park commission to the city council. It was defeated, however, 209,725 votes against and 129,829 votes for. A letter of protest from Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, played an important role in its defeat.

▸ WANTED: If you print a local recreation publication regularly, please send title, description, name and address of person who prepares or edits it to: Oka Hester, Parks and Recreation Department, Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Hester is chairman of a subcommittee of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Publications, to build a mailing list of local recreation leaders who are concerned with publication problems.

▸ JUNE IS NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH. Use this month to do a communitywide interpretation of recreation to local citizens and expose them to some of the activities and interests which can be enjoyed by them individually in their expanding leisure time. Help them, literally, to find "New Worlds Through Recreation." Joseph Prendergast says: "Never before has there been such a variety of exciting fields to conquer. In line with the spirit of the new age, we hope that everyone will find at least one new interest during the June observance — whether it be sailing, camping, astronomy, painting, community service, or whatever."

▸ IN PLANNING SUMMER PROGRAM for senior citizens, don't forget the publication *Summer Is Ageless* by Georgene Bowen who is responsible for such an excellent program in Philadelphia. This tells how to go about planning camping, day camping and in-city recreation for our older citizens. It costs one dollar and is available from the NRA Recreation Book Center.

▸ YOUTH FITNESS is national fitness! There are *two* National Youth Fitness Weeks this year. The first, May 3 to 9, can act as a springboard to the Youth Fitness Week of National Recreation Month that falls in the first week of June. Refer to your "June Is Recreation Month Kit" for ideas. Why not plan one big overall celebration of both—from May 3 to June 8? *Youth Fitness Is up to You.*

Announcing . . .

Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association and Luther H. Gulick, of its board of directors, are two members of the twenty-five-member advisory council appointed to advise the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, as announced by Laurance S. Rockefeller, chairman of the commission. Messrs. Prendergast and Gulick are both from New York City. *(For more information about the commission, read Mr. Rockefeller's article on page 178 of this issue.)* The other twenty-three advisors are:

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, *New York, New York*
DAVID SHEPARD, *Purchase, New York*
KENNETH CHORLEY, *Hopewell, New Jersey*
WARD E. DUFFY, *Hartford, Connecticut*
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MAY 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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VOL. LII. Price 50 Cents No. 5

On the Cover

FAMILY RECREATION. This picture is typical of summer recreation today, with families taking off for a vacation together in a state or national park or forest. It was taken in Rogue River National Forest, Oregon. Photo: courtesy Oregon State Highway Department.

Next Month

Among fresh and stimulating articles, "Fight for Your Shoreline," a symposium of current trends in regard to the disappearing recreation areas along our waterfronts, is especially apt as we go into the summer season. The speech by Joseph Prendergast, in which he voices present-day challenges to recreation program planning, given at several district conferences this spring, will be included. In line with this will be an article, "New York City and Music," with details of a citywide cultural program. There will also be articles on "How to Get and Keep Your Parks," by George Bell, commissioner of parks and recreation in Toronto, Canada, "Start Your Planning with a Survey," and on other administrative matters, including the relationship of program to land and facilities. This issue will be the last until September.

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Editorial

Planning recreation for the aging must include both "give and take" . . .

"OLDSTERS" . . . on a Two-Way Street

Elroy D. Munck

SEVERAL YEARS AGO a good friend in our profession cautioned me: "Remember, recreation is not something you do to people, or for people but *with* people." That simple maxim made a lasting impression on me, and has been a valuable guide in my recreation programing with institutionalized oldsters.

At times, when I might have been tempted to impose my ideas, methods, or systems more or less arbitrarily upon a group, I have been brought up short by that wise voice.

While we are all cognizant of the important place of entertainment in a recreation program, we are aware that too often such activity offers little opportunity for other than passive participation. A party, for example, sponsored and brought into an institution by a generous group brings momentary pleasure to the recipients; but the donors, alone, experience the wonderful glow of satisfaction we all enjoy when doing things for others. We believe, therefore, that our institutionalized oldsters can also benefit from feeling the pride in accomplishment which comes from planning, organizing, and carrying a project through to a successful conclusion. We have learned that the domiciled veteran, specifically, deeply resents always being on the receiving end. Given the opportunity, he would like to contribute occasionally.

Four years ago the Veterans Administration inaugurated a "Planned Living Program" in its seventeen soldiers' homes across the nation. This was a revolutionary program, in which the government repudiated its old concept of custodial care for domiciled veterans, autocratic in nature, in favor of a program encouraging democratic community living. The emphasis was shifted from planning *for* to planning *with* individuals. The long-range objective was to achieve the highest level of rehabilitation for each man. The immediate objective was to show each man that the domiciliary was not the end of the line, but a place where, in spite of his infirmities, he would be given a chance to be of service and an active contributing member of the society in which he now resided.

For example, at one veterans home a man came to our office one day in October and said, "Every Christmas we receive so much here! Aren't there some kids in the community who might not be so fortunate?" We discussed this subject at great length; and the upshot of the whole thing was that he left a ten-dollar bill with us as the beginning of a fund to provide a Christmas for youngsters who might not otherwise have one. With the approval of management, he talked up the idea until, when Christmas came, the men had contributed a total of $254 in cash to the fund, plus gifts made in the arts and crafts and hobby shops at the home.

The county welfare worker compiled a list of deserving children. The men then formed a purchasing committee to buy gifts and had the pleasure of wrapping, sorting, and addressing the packages themselves. After all of the children on the list had been provided for, there remained a few dollars, so it was suggested that they throw a party for first-graders in a nearby school "just to have kids around at Christmas." This involved an entertainment committee and stage show put on entirely by the members, one acting as Santa Claus.

Almost everyone had participated up to this point. Ambulant members did the leg work and heavier jobs connected with the project. Men confined to wheelchairs wrapped and tied gifts. The only fellows who had not taken an active part were six blind men. What could they do? Right here one man came forward with a suggestion that would never have occurred to most of us: "Why not have the blind boys act as guides or escorts to the kids? They know their way around here better than most of us." The blind men were approached, and they were thrilled with the chance to take part.

The planning of recreation, then, becomes in reality a two-way street in which we offer our professional leadership to a group for their use in planning their own recreation program. They, in turn, contribute their own ideas and experience to the evolution of an adequate recreation program, conducted by the participants themselves.

Sometimes participation is a matter of long-term coaxing. Take Mr. M., who is confined to a wheelchair. He is an eighty-two-year-old Spanish War Veteran, a paraplegic spastic, with blindness of the left eye, and generalized arteriosclerosis. In an initial interview, we learned that at one time in the past he had an active interest in the violin and folk music. He showed us his old violin quite proudly, but informed us that his fiddling days were over. We asked him to play us a tune but he refused. He apparently reckoned without our persistence because, whenever we encountered him thereafter, we would ask him when he was going to play for us.

Finally one morning, obviously weary of our persistent

MR. MUNCK *is Special Services Coordinator, VA Hospital, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Remarks were made in talk given at 1958 NRA Great Lakes District Conference.*

queries, he said "All right, if you want music, be in your office Monday morning at nine o'clock and I will bring some real musicians to play for you." And he was as good as his word. He was Johnny-on-the-spot the following Monday, accompanied by a friend who played a violin and another who was and is an A-1 pianist. These three held an hour-long "jam" session in one of our small recreation areas and, in no time at all, quite a crowd gathered. We supplied a tape recorder and taped the session, to which they listened after the program. At the end of the program we asked them if they would like to do it regularly, on a weekly basis, and they were very enthusiastic about the prospect.

The next Monday they brought one or two more friends, who played instruments or sang, and thus the program was launched. Large crowds of fellow members have always attended these "jams," deriving a lot of enjoyment from seeing and hearing their friends perform and the "jam" has become an important feature on the recreation schedule. After about five months of this "jamboree," as we called it, we asked the boys if they would like to go on the center radio system with the show. This required "producing" the show, in a sense. Heretofore it had been pretty much of a rough and tumble free-for-all jumble; whoever showed up was on the program. Now radio production formalized it as to timing and scheduling, without detracting from the informal atmosphere that had characterized the program from the start. The tape recording we always made was used as the broadcast on the following day.

Mr. M. took on directorship of the show from the outset, calling the two or more square dances, telling funny stories and ringing an old cowbell he had commandeered from somewhere. At this time, the "jamboree" is a well-established activity and Mr. M. has displayed a vitality during recent months that has called forth interesting comment from the medical authorities. He has become a vital, contributing force in his own small community. He is an inspiration for many men years younger to join and to try to do things—not for themselves alone but for others.

This is an example of what our aged citizens can accomplish and an example of an effective recreation activity instigated and conducted by the participants themselves. Let's not sentence any senior citizen to enforced coddling and involuntary retirement. Let us help them live each day to its fullest. We believe that *life* for these people can begin the day they are introduced to and are incorporated into an effective, recreation program. #

Beginnings Are Important~

When the National Kindergarten Association was incorporated, in 1909, one five-year-old out of every nine was in kindergarten. Today, one out of every two children of kindergarten age is in school. In commemoration of its half century of work, the association is sponsoring a showing of art work by five-year-olds. Over thirteen thousand pictures have been submitted by kindergartens in forty-five states. The show is currently being shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, libraries, universities, and banks in the New York City metropolitan area; but plans are being made to circulate an exhibit to other states next fall. Why not see if you can get it for your town?

Regional differences in what children paint and draw were not as great as might have been expected. Children in Alaska paint snowmen but so do children in California and Florida. As a subject, horses were almost as ubiquitous in the East as in the West, although not accompanied by cowboys. And, everywhere, five-year-olds paint houses and Mommy and Daddy and the sun in the sky and fire engines, as they always have.

Wrote one teacher from the Jemez Pueblo in New Mexico, "My beginners enter school with no knowledge whatever of the English language so I stress art as a means of communication and self-expression. They draw upon their own experience and the communal life of the village, their religious ceremonies and home life."

From Sitka, Alaska, Mrs. Ada Scrivner, kindergarten teacher, wrote, "One of the kindergarten classes comes from the nearby island of Mt. Edgecomb. They ride a bus to the dock, embark on a boat to cross the channel, and take a taxi to school."

The pictures show that children not only paint and draw the things they see around them, but what is in their minds and how they feel, as well. #

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

"Ill-Considered Remarks"

Sirs:

In the March 7 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* Jerome Ellison, a professor of journalism at Indiana University, wrote an article entitled "Are We Making a Playground Out of College?" In this inaccurate and distorted article, he referred to our curriculum in recreation as ". . . a curriculum which allows one to become a bachelor of science without ever having to study mathematics, language, chemistry, physics, history or science, but *only* things like volleyball, archery, lacrosse, deep breathing, and refereeing."

The actual facts, as they pertain to the school of health, physical education, and recreation curriculum, are as follows:

- Requirements in the various curriculum options in the school of health, physical education, and recreation include history, arts, sciences, mathematics, and humanities, and range from thirty-seven to sixty-five semester hours, depending on the particular curriculum. This does not include required English courses, or electives which are most commonly taken in the arts and science college.
- Required science courses, in the various curriculum options, in health, physical education, and recreation range over anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, psychology, social sciences, botany, zoology, anthropology, and bacteriology.
- Other requirements include courses in business, economics, speech and theater, journalism, education, and government.
- There are *no* courses in lacrosse and deep breathing. The various curricula do include some courses in the teaching, coaching, and officiating of sports for those students who are preparing to be teachers of physical education and athletics.
- Recreation majors, the object of Mr. Ellison's ill-considered and inaccurate remarks, are required to complete a minimum of forty-nine semester hours in the college of arts and science and an additional fifty-nine hours, distributed among four other schools in the university.

We want our professional friends to understand the real truth.

ARTHUR S. DANIELS, *Dean, School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation,* and GARRETT G. EPPLEY, *Chairman, Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

* * *

Sirs:

You may wish to know that the executive committee of our state advisory committee on recreation has passed a resolution voicing *opposition to the article for its false and misleading representations of the recreation curriculum of Indiana University.* The resolution praised our recreation curriculum.

The resolution was presented to the Indianapolis *Star* and is being sent to the editor of *The Saturday Evening Post.*

Various letters are also being sent to *The Saturday Evening Post,* including one by the president of Ohio State University. We feel that the article might redound to the benefit of the recreation curriculum of our various institutions, provided we use the occasion to interpret the objectives of our training programs to the public.

GARRETT G. EPPLEY, *Chairman, Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.*

* * *

• From Dr. Eppley's letter to The Saturday Evening Post:

Jerome Ellison grossly distorts the facts about the recreation curriculum at Indiana University in his article "Are We Making a Playground Out of College?" appearing in the March 7 issue. He listed courses in our recreation curriculum not offered by the university. He said no science was required of our recreation majors, when they are required to complete thirteen hours of science. He implied that the recreation curriculum consists only of physical-

activity courses. Our curriculum requires eight semester hours of physical education, out of a total of 124 hours required for a B.S. degree. Recreation majors are required to complete a minimum of forty-nine semester hours in the college of arts and science and an additional fifty-nine semester hours, distributed among four other schools of the university. I suggest that the writer Ellison take another *glance* at our curriculum.

Years ago, students of the university learned that the recreation curriculum was not an easy one. A professor in the college of arts and science informed me that the recreation majors in his class did better work and showed a better attitude than did his own majors. . . . Our recreation graduates occupy positions of considerable importance throughout the United States and several foreign countries. While in the university, they worked under the guidance of an unselfish and capable recreation faculty. On the campus, our students hold noncredit seminar discussions, of their own volition. . . . They are a wholesome group of students, preparing themselves for challenging careers of service.

Never before in the history of the nation has there been so great a need for a leadership, which can motivate people to use their leisure wisely and constructively. The recreation curriculum is being constantly evaluated, in an effort to produce professional leadership to meet this need. Constructive leadership is always welcome. . . .

• The Post replied that it is publishing excerpts of the Eppley letter in the April 4 issue. Dr. Eppley reports further that the article has caused students to take a strong professional attitude. This is a constructive reaction. However, the Post article is one of many indications that, increasingly, recreation —and its place in today's expanding leisure—needs to be carefully interpreted to the general public, both locally and nationally. Are you doing an educational job in your community? Write to us about it!

"Recreology"

Sirs:

I have read with much interest your article "Let's Say What We Mean," in the February issue of RECREATION.

We certainly do need a good word to define "what we do." I know of no other field of work that has less descriptive words. I suggest that the word "recreology" be placed before every college with a major or minor in recreation, every state society, the National Recreation Association, and the American Recreation Society, for their adoption.

I assume the word must be used by people in the business and by the public

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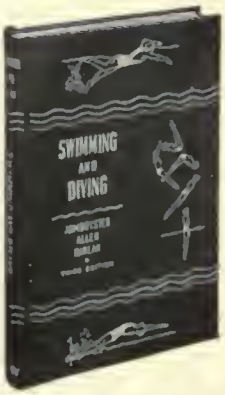

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at large for considerable time before it will be approved by the etymologists.

HOWARD D. MAST, *Director, Department of Recreation, Suffolk, Virginia.*

* * *

Sirs:

Just finished perusing the February issue of RECREATION and was keenly interested in "Let's Say What We Mean." This is very timely and let's hope it will produce some good results. How would we proceed in having *Webster's*, and other dictionaries, utilize this new terminology? I think it is time that we present them with these terms and once they are recorded in the dictionary they become a matter of proper usage.

HAROLD D. MEYER, *Chairman of Recreation Curriculum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*

* * *

Sirs:

I would like to obtain reprints of "Let's Say What We Mean" by C.K. Brightbill. I am confident that the term *recreology* will receive widespread recognition and consideration within and without the recreation profession. Therefore I would like to purchase several hundred copies of the article, for future distributing.

CARL E. RUUD, *Cashmere, Washington.*

Partial Rebuttal

Sirs:

Rudolf Opperman [February] is a perceptive and discerning fellow. Seems to this observer there is relatively little to rebut. . . . When he ties "positive social, cultural, physical, emotional development to recreation purpose, he is accurate and logical. These are not "concomitants," however, nor "by-products," but the real stuff. Activities which provide these increments are basic, prime requisites for normal health and well-being—the *raison d'être* of our vocational being. "Inherent in recreation experience"—yes, indeed, if he means the quality kind of recreation experience you and I sponsor and promote or try to promote by means of our particular agency or organization, public or private.

Why don't we use these terms, valid as they may be? One can only guess. A vocational idiosyncrasy perhaps: "personality development," "character building," "citizenship training," "mental health," and so on are owned we fear, by others; maybe "group workers," or the "educators," or the "private agencies" (and they in turn think the same way).

Thus, we tend to strive for uniqueness in purpose, methodology, and philosophical position, for identity, adequacy, and strength as a group, for secure knowledge of our professional role

in life. (In short we act like people.) . . . some of us think that education is owned by the schools, that group work (process and method) is owned by the private agencies, and that the term "recreation" is owned by the public urban recreation agencies. We say recreation is "worthy" activity, confusing the field with what we do as agencies and institutions, not admitting that there is "good" and "bad" recreation. As Charlie Brightbill says, "Lets Say What We Mean" [February]. But, one addition, please: make sure what we say has meaning.

HAROLD G. MYRON, *Director of Recreation, Highland Park, Michigan.*

* * *

Sirs:

I have enjoyed reading the R.M.J. Opperman articles. They were readable, timely, cogent, and full of common sense (an *un*common sense these days). I have been reading PLAYGROUND-RECREATION Magazine since 1909 — fifty years. Some of Opperman's ideas I taught at the University of California in 1913-4, and they are still true and patent (a good word).

J. E. ROGERS, *San Francisco, California.*

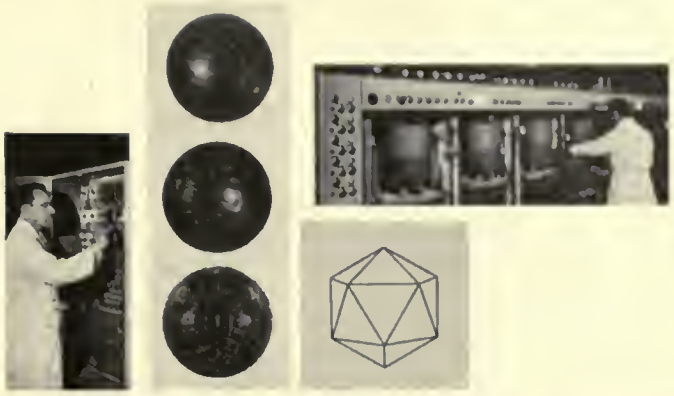
Recreation in Schools

Sirs:

Selwyn Orcutt's letter [January] voiced concern over the fate of recreation workers if schools eliminated recreation activities during school hours. Flint schools offer regular physical education classes only during school hours. They then offer a voluntary, extensive recreation program after school, Saturdays, and in the summer for youngsters and adults under trained supervisors called community school directors. The directors report to Flint schools at noon and teach physical education classes until 3:30 P.M. The schools then remain open until 10 P.M. each night and the directors instruct junior-high students, teenagers, and adults in a wide variety of recreation classes. . . .

The directors are able to teach techniques in classes and can apply these theories in practice after school and during the summer. This program has created a situation which often sees more people using the schools after hours than during regular classroom time. These recreation programs, as part of the community school practice in Flint, have created additional jobs for recreation workers, while retaining the conventional physical education workers . . . thus provide expanded recreation activities for the citizens of Flint, without interfering with classroom curriculum.

FRANK J. MANLEY, *Director, The Mott Foundation Program, Flint, Michigan.*



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Meeting Future Recreation Needs

Laurance S. Rockefeller

NATURALLY, as chairman of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, I would prefer to talk about its accomplishments; however, as our work is just beginning, I can, of course, only speak of its plans.

In one of the earliest meetings it was agreed that, where questions of opinion were expressed by commission members in public, we would speak only as individuals in order to maintain the commission's objectivity. Thus, where I try to spell out the why, what, where, when, and who of the commission, I shall speak as its chairman; when I go into the underlying philosophy that must guide our thinking, I will be speaking simply as an individual interested in our nation's recreation resources.

The title, "Meeting Future Recreation Needs," is both broad and ambitious, but no more so than the task set up by the 85th Congress last year, when it established the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

WHY? In creating the commission, Congress and the President recognized that conservation for the physical, cultural, and spiritual benefit of the American people is in a critical period of transition as a result of new demands. The unprecedented growth of population, the basic shifts of age groups within the population, the increase in leisure time because of shorter hours and earlier retirement, increasing urbanization, and the tremendous strides taken in transportation, all lead to the need for re-examination of our outdoor resources and a new appraisal of our requirements, not for just today, but, in the terms set out by the act establishing the commission, looking as far ahead as the year 2000.

WHAT? This is pretty plainly set forth in the establishing act by Congress. Our task will be, in the words of the act:

> To preserve, develop, and secure accessibility to all American people of present and future generations such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as will be necessary and desirable for individual enjoyment, and to assure the spiritual, cultural, and physical benefits that such outdoor recreation provides.
>
> To inventory and evaluate the outdoor recreation resources and opportunities of the nation, to determine the types and location of such resources and opportunities which will be required by present and future generations.
>
> To make comprehensive information and recommendations leading to these goals available to the President, the Congress, and the individual states and territories.

WHERE? In the first place, possibly, we should define what is meant by outdoor recreation resources, and for an accurate account I shall use the formal definition set out in the act:

> Outdoor recreation resources shall mean the land and water areas and associated resources of such areas in the United States, its territories, and possessions which provide or may in the future provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, irrespective of ownership.
>
> Outdoor recreation resources shall not mean nor include recreation facilities, programs, and opportunities usually associated with urban development, such as playgrounds, stadia, golf courses, city parks and zoos.

The commission's evaluations and recommendations are to be made on a state-by-state, region-by-region, and/or a national basis. Needless to say, local and community relationships must play an important role if the commission's objectives are to be achieved. As part of its work, it must survey, analyze, and catalogue all existing outdoor recreation areas and, in so doing, the commission will keep in mind both present and potential use. The scope of its operations will require it to determine the qualitative as well as the quantitative recreation facility needs of the American people.

Naturally, there has to be some general relationship between the amount of land assigned to specific recreation purposes and the popularity of the purposes involved, but this cannot be formulated on purely mathematical terms. For recreation facilities and the need for them bear a direct relationship to public health and other social considerations as well as to population growth and concentration.

In summation, the commission's *where* covers the entire nation, for means must be found to survey the nation and

MR. ROCKEFELLER *is founder of the Conservation Fund; a trustee of the American committee, International Wildlife Protection; director of American Planning and Civic Association; director, Hudson River Conservation Society; secretary, Palisades Interstate Park Commission; and trustee and president, Jackson Hole Preserve (Wyoming).*

In an address before the North American Wildlife Conference, New York City, March 4, 1959, Mr. Rockefeller explained plans of the new National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

Laurance S. Rockefeller

pinpoint available sites, irrespective of ownership or present use. Special attention will be given to new multiple uses, where this is judged compatible with presently established uses. Only in this way can a formula be worked out in which we can make recommendations, where indicated, to the federal government, states, counties, municipalities, and private owners, for the creation, management, and financing of present and planned recreation areas.

WHEN? By September 1, 1961, the commission has been asked to present a report of its review, a compilation of its data, and its recommendations to the President and Congress. Act. S.846 calls for the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to cease to exist not later than one year thereafter.

The present plan of the commission is to break up its three-year term roughly as follows: The first year to be devoted to an overall staff study and correlation of all available materials; the second year to developing conclusions, policy, and program; and the third year to completing the report and making recommendations. One quite obvious difficulty facing a new commission such as ours is the ever-present desire of interested parties for it to arrive at conclusions before an objective study has been made. No doubt a great many special interests will, in all honesty, expect the commission to take positive stands either for or against pending legislation, or in connection with areas where use and protection may be in conflict.

With regard to other legislation which might effect recreation areas and opportunities, it is the majority opinion of the commission that no recommendations should be made by it unless specifically requested by the Congress or the President. And it might be added it is our earnest hope that such recommendations will not be required before the review is far enough along to make them significant.

WHO? As you may know, the members of the commission have a responsibility, under the act, to coordinate its objectives with various persons and activities. We have already spent a considerable amount of time on this problem.

The commission, of which I am chairman, has fifteen members. Our congressional contingent has four members of the Senate: Clinton P. Anderson, Richard L. Neuberger, Henry C. Dworshak, and Thomas E. Martin, and four members of the House: Harold R. Collier, Gracie Pfost, John Saylor, and Al Ullman.

The other members of the commission are: Mrs. Halfdan Lee, Samuel T. Dana, Bernard Orell, Joseph W. Penfold, M. Frederik Smith, and Chester S. Wilson. These people have long been identified with the broad areas with which we are concerned.

The act calls also for the appointment of an advisory council of twenty-five, to represent various special interests and geographic locations. To make sure that we would get the ablest and most representative group available, we requested recommendations for nominees from approximately two hundred organizations and citizen interest groups. We have received, to date, over five hundred nominations and have reviewed each carefully. We will announce the names shortly of those appointed to the advisory council. *(See page 170, this issue, for the members of the council).*

Francis Sargent, former commissioner of natural resources for Massachusetts, has officially started his tour of duty as executive director to the commission. In various positions, he has served under both Republican and Democratic governments in Massachusetts. He has been director of marine fisheries, chairman of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, one of the three United States commissioners on the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and chairman of the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission. That we were lucky to get Mr. Sargent as executive director is attested to by the really tremendous number of laudatory articles and editorials which appeared in the newspapers of Massachusetts since his resignation from his posts there.

A small but very capable staff is already at work at our headquarters in the Regional General Services Administration Building, Washington, D. C.

We have been in touch with each of the thirteen federal departments and independent agencies having a direct interest in outdoor recreation and have requested the appointment of liaison officers from each. In every case, an undersecretary, assistant secretary, or a director has been named to work with the commission.

In the course of the commission's life, we will wish to coordinate our work closely with that being carried out by individual states. Indeed, we plan to take into account the problems and opportunities of outdoor recreation in each state. To further this program, we have written to each governor, requesting the designation of an official with whom the commission can work. In addition, we will call on individual consultants and private consulting firms to the extent that they can enable us to get specific information as needed, without having to enlarge our staff.

I should like to add a few personal observations about the underlying importance of outdoor recreation resources:

Quite apart from the physical benefits resulting from outdoor activity, man needs outdoor recreation resources because it is through them that he is reminded that he is part

of nature. There was a time, not too long ago, when such reminders were not needed. Outdoors, natural beauty—and natural hazards—were a part of everyday life. Indeed, I fancy that there were a great many people, especially among the early settlers, who then looked upon nature as a constantly threatening force, ever to be pushed back.

When the pioneers had no new lands to conquer, when people started moving from isolated farms to small towns and then to urban centers, our relationship with nature underwent great change. As we became less fearful of the forces of nature and more mindful of the pressures of civilization, we began to seek solace in our former foe. Thus, the need for outdoor recreation resources became established. Recognition of this need has tended to grow proportionately with the increasing urbanization of our country.

The United States, despite having been a forerunner in the establishment of national and state park systems, is on the whole just beginning to wake up to the vital importance of recreation. We are beginning to recognize that outdoor recreation—as a healthy, satisfying, and often creative use of leisure time—has evolved from a luxury of the few to a necessity of the many. We must recognize also that sports promotion, travel advertising, and the commercial use of outdoor areas and attractions have all played a part in accentuating the demand for outdoor facilities.

To meet these demands, I think they must be approached on three fronts: federal, state, and community. Great strides have already been made, but I feel much remains to be done—particularly in the third area. Recreation problems at the community level are particularly important because there are fewer answers and greater pressures. An editorial in *The New York Times* mentioned, in this connection: "Our city and our suburbs need more parkland, not less . . . There would be a willing buyer, industrial, commercial, or residential, for every piece of parkland in the metropolitan area if government were willing to sell out. Our suburbs are for the most part poor in public recreation areas. They cannot spare an acre."

While this editorial was referring to the situation in New York, it could apply to most of our large cities throughout the United States.

Summation

Unofficially, I would like to recapitulate as follows:

- The commission expects to serve as a clearinghouse of information and ideas.
- Its review will cut across all areas and all activities dealing with land use.
- Its purpose is to anticipate needs and prevent shortages in our natural recreation resources.
- Its work is already in progress; its findings will be made available in 1961; its responsibilities are to tomorrow as well as today.
- The commission recognized that outdoor recreation resources are something in which every one of us has a stake.
- The goal of the commission will be to reflect the needs and aspirations of the entire national community. #

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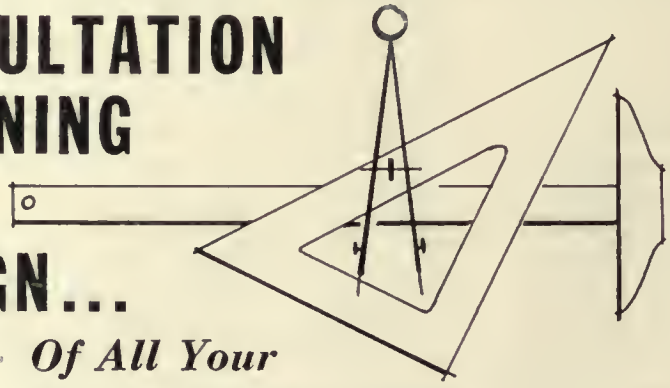

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Spotlight on SENIORS

Recreation is an extremely important aid to growing old gracefully. People who stay young despite their years do so because of an active interest that provides satisfaction through participation.
—William C. Menninger, M.D.

THE SENIOR CITIZEN is being studied from many focal points and by many agencies at the present moment. Our older population is the subject of many research projects, designed to find the answers to the many needs of those over sixty-five—an ever-increasing segment of our population.

The senior citizen himself can take an active part in this research. Witness a pilot project on modified physical education for aging persons being conducted by Sargent College and the Brookline, Massachusetts, Golden Age Club and recreation department. The survey will study the effects of exercise on members of the club and ascertain what could have been done earlier in their lifetimes to improve their physical fitness. Brookline was chosen because of its large percentage of residents sixty years and over. Evelyn M. Kirrane, recreation supervisor in Brookline, will help supervise the project.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the recreation department is offering a new course in family-life education to help men and women with a third generation in their families. The department feels that, as older retired persons make their home with or near their children, problems sometimes develop which understanding could prevent or minimize. Some of the subject matter covered in five sessions include: the three-generation family (today and when grandpa was a boy); understanding behavior changes that come with the years; understanding older persons' needs; understanding family interactions; and using community resources. The course also uses a film, *A Plan to Live.*

Volunteers in Paterson, New Jersey, spent the month of February interviewing a wide cross-section of Paterson's residents sixty-five and older to see how a community can measure the needs of its older citizens. It is anticipated that the current survey technique will serve as a model for determining the needs of the older population in suburban, rural, and other urban areas of the state. The survey is under the supervision of the division of aging of the state health department and is sponsored by the Paterson Mayor's Committee on Services for the Aging. The state department of institutions and agencies is giving technical assistance. Among other questions being asked are: In good weather are you able to walk outdoors? Do you have opportunity to meet other people of your own age? Depth interviews of a selected sample of older people will be conducted by Albert Elias, a sociologist presently serving as director of a group therapy center for delinquent youth at Highfields, New Jersey, with the assistance of graduate students of Rutgers University who hold internships in the department of institutions and agencies.

The recent announcement of a White House Conference on Aging, to be held in 1961, has given new impetus to research on senior citizens throughout the country. The National Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly will step up its production of booklets on the senior citizen during 1959. The committee will also produce and distribute a guide on community organization of programs.

The National Committee on the Aging is also rounding up material for a nationwide survey of senior-citizen center and club programs in order to establish national standards in this area. The project is financed by the Frederick and Amelia Schimper Foundation, and a preliminary list of eighteen hundred senior citizen clubs and centers has been compiled.

The Age Center of New England, established in Boston four years ago, has been conducting research on normal, independent aging people and now has seven hundred members. No age limit was set for admission. As Dr. Robert T. Monroe of the center says, "Some people find themselves aging in their late forties, more in their fifties, but, of

course, most of our members are in their sixties, seventies, and eighties." The center conducts structured interviews in every phase of the senior citizen's present and past life: illnesses, health. education, housing, vocations, avocations, recreations, and attitudes.

A model community for older persons was the official state exhibit at the state fair in Syracuse, New York, last year. It was devoted to showing senior citizens how they may spend their later years, aided by state programs. Exhibits ranged from a model nursing home to old-time movies. In a model apartment visitors walked over nonskid floors, observed strategically placed handrails. The state education department provided a model recreation center, the commerce department showed how to turn hobbies into second careers, and other departments explained their services.

Housing for the Elderly

One of the most interesting developments in housing for the elderly is Presbyterian Village on the outskirts of Detroit, dedicated in 1955 and operated by the Presbytery of Detroit on a thirty-two-acre site, much of it still woodland. Surrounding the village are residential areas, a grade school, and a golf course. The master plan envisions a completed village of some seventy-five buildings, including individual homes for couples able to own and maintain them, apartments for couples capable of living independent lives, and a community house for those living alone.

To qualify for the village an applicant must be sixty-five or older; ages of current residents range from sixty-seven to ninety-three, with an average of eighty. To date, the project has been financed through individual gifts and a donation from the Detroit Metropolitan Capital Gifts Fund. In addition, each Presbyterian church is assessed one dollar per member, for the support of the village and for retiring the mortgage. Total cost of the village when completed, estimated at today's prices, will be between six and seven million dollars.

"Our goal," says the manager of the village, "is to help older people continue to lead an active and interesting life. . . . We offer a variety of programs for them, but attendance is optional. Strangely enough they have asked me to cut down on activities because they don't want to miss anything, and they can't take them all in."

The Jewish Family Service Agency in San Francisco has an experimental housing project for older persons where the rent includes one hot meal a day. A similar project is operating in New York City. The Milner Hotels Management Company of Detroit has announced it will spend two million, to convert some twenty-five of its two hundred hotels in a hotel chain of residences for the aged.

Senior Leaders

Top spinning caught on like wildfire when oldsters offered to instruct the youngsters. Here, Mary Preston, the president of a golden-age club gives them expert advice.

Senior citizens may not be what they used to be but neither is top spinning, reports Virginia S. Baker of the Baltimore, Maryland, Department of Recreation and Parks. This was discovered last spring, when the recreation bureau decided to hold a top-spinning contest during National Recreation Month. Miss Baker says, "There was plenty of interest but no skill. When the leaders introduced the wooden spheres to the children they asked 'What are they? Where do you buy them? May we try?' After scouting the city, a few tops were found and they did not come with the cord with a button on one end. . . . The Golden-Age Club heard about the tops and very soon ladies and gents alike came to teach the youngsters how to operate the tops. These folks, sixty-five and over, were as excited as the youngsters. Top spinning caught on as one of the park's most popular sports within three days after it was introduced. The tops were so rare they had to be locked up and checked in and out. Time for use had to be limited."

Apparently if you were to ask these oldsters where they went when they were children they would say, "Out." But if you asked them what they did, the answer is, "Spin a top."

How Oldsters Can Help

Time was when the elders of the tribe were the chief source of wisdom and decision. Now the accumulated ability of men and women who have prepared themselves by training and experience for their mature years is often shelved by firms at some arbitrary age like sixty-five, without consideration of physical and mental capacity.

Every community has problems with which these senior citizens, or a good many of them, can help. It is true, of course, that a relatively few older citizens are constructively active in local civic organizations. More could, and should be, and specific ways can be found to make them useful.

Take, for example, the ordinances of any community. Mostly they are enforced on the basis of the wheel that squeaks the loudest gets the grease. Rarely, if ever, is competent attention given to the propriety of leaving extant the ordinance providing how the new mode of horse car transportation shall be handled. Everyone is too busy deciding how a television tower shall be erected or how planes shall proceed over the city.

I propose that each local civic organization create a committee of senior citizens to discover the ordinances that have earned their right to retirement. In places where there is no such organization, a mayor or city council can appoint an advisory committee of citizens. These committees would, with much nostalgia and not a little amusement, sort out the wheat from the chaff. Next, they could point out those which might be revised, dramatized, or publicized.—*Reprinted with permission, from an editorial by F. E. Schulman, Pittsburgh civic leader, in* National Municipal Review, *October, 1958.*

A teenage-elderly activity that warms twice . . .

Talent Showcase for Shutins

John B. Penney

ACTING ON THE suggestion that the recreation department bring its services to shutins, Lorraine Fournier created a program for them, built around a group of talented teenage entertainers. Miss Fournier is supervisor of women's and girls' activities, in the Concord, New Hampshire, parks and recreation department. This activity, like splitting your own firewood, warms twice. The elderly shutins received entertainment and warm contact with young people, and the young people participated in a recreation activity and gained the warmth of the shutins' appreciation.

The group started with one junior-high-school girl who responded to a notice about the start of the showcase, and who was particularly talented and became very enthusiastic. She spread the word and soon incorporated two other classmates into the program. Then two girls from the parochial high school also indicated their interest. This small but talented group of five girls rehearsed and perfected their acts under Miss Fournier's direction. The act included monologues, solo and duet song numbers, and community singing. A list of places to visit was obtained from the state social welfare department and the state mental hospital services department. The old-age homes in the city welcomed the girls enthusiastically, and the project was launched.

However, difficulties arose when the entertainers visited nursing homes. In these, people cannot be gathered together in one room but are spread out all over—many confined to their beds. Time was too short to get to all of the people, since the girls were picked up at school and taken directly to the homes, arriving about 3:30. Nursing-home procedure calls for visitors to leave at 4:30, and this left one hour for the program.

Solution of this tight scheduling problem came from the local civil air patrol group, composed of high-school-age youngsters, who had heard of this service project. Miss Fournier called a joint meeting and selected five of their members to come with the showcase as visitors. While showcase members performed to the largest group in the living room, the civil air patrol traveled from room to room, chatting with the patients and explaining the program. Before long, it was discovered that the visitors had talents of their own, including those of an accordionist and drummer. Now the showcase had ten performers, thus providing more variety and allowing plenty of time to visit everyone.

Miss Fournier acted both as mistress of ceremonies for the showcase and, in a wider capacity, as a provider of recreation to the shutins. Her purpose was to help them forget about themselves and find other interests in the world about them. She has told them about the Sunset Club, the recreation department's senior citizen organization, with its opportunities for companionship and appropriate programs; she has demonstrated simple craft projects and games; and she has led them in group singing.

Sometimes the shutins' reaction, during a visit, was completely negative; the oldsters would not applaud or say a word. This reaction was trying for the young performers who did not understand senility. However, in the next week following the performance, cards and letters of thanks would pour in, expressing appreciation for the show and requesting a return visit.

The Talent Showcase visited two old people's homes, the county old-age home, ten nursing homes, four rest homes, and four wards in the state hospital, all in Concord or its close vicinity, during the first year of operation. The company has grown to twenty and meets regularly every Monday afternoon, for rehearsal or visits.

In addition to the showcase, two other department groups visit shutins. The Junior Chorus, for elementary-school girls, devoted its Christmas caroling last year to shutins. Then, the senior citizens group became aware of the large number of their members absent because of illness. The *Sunset Club Newsletter* was born, to keep these members informed of club doings. One meeting day was devoted to personal visits to shutin members and delivery of the first issue of the *Newsletter*.

Sunset Club members who went visiting that day enjoyed themselves very much. Again, the thank-you letters poured in, indicating the degree of appreciation on the shutins' part, for brightening their lives. Here was recreation, in its true sense, both given and received. #

JOHN B. PENNEY *is director of the recreation and parks department, Concord, New Hampshire.*

"In Music There's a Note of Hope"

Carol Lucas

I grow old . . . I grow old . . .
I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers and walk upon the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing each to each.
I do not think they will sing to me.

IN THESE poetic lines of desperation, T. S. Eliot has vividly reflected the attitude, apprehension, and deep concern of a person facing old age without hope. In 1917, however, when these lines were written, the struggle for survival was harder than it is today. We are rapidly becoming a nation of older people. As man and science march on in their conquest of disease, the ratio of older people grows larger each year. Since 1900, the over sixty-five population in the United States has multiplied fourfold. At the moment fifteen million people, approximately one-tenth of our population, are sixty-five years or older, with an estimate that, by 1980, one out of every seven of the nation's people will be over sixty-five.

One can readily see the need for definite and positive programs in the field of geriatrics, not based solely on the concept of security for the aged, but, more importantly, on programs that create for the older citizen an atmosphere of creativity and belonging. Dr. William Menninger has stated that "people who stay young despite their years, do so because of an active interest that provides satisfaction through participation." Of immeasurable importance also is the knowledge that, in addition to the fear of loneliness and isolation brought on by passing years, the older person experiences a far greater need for recognition and self-expression.

Fully aware of these needs, the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, in cooperation with the Musicians Emergency Fund, has specifically designed a program to provide the aging with an opportunity, not only to participate in community activities, but also to perform in one of the artistic media. The jointly sponsored "Singing Seniors" is a glee club that was organized in New York City, in November, 1954.

Membership is limited to forty people and at present includes homes for the aged and golden-age clubs in the community. Though members meet once a week for rehearsals at a Manhattan church, the group is nonsectarian. Attendance at rehearsals has averaged about eighty per cent, over four years—a remarkable figure, considering the ages and long distances traveled in bus and subway by some of the members.

To encourage membership, regulations are quite simple. Applicants must be sixty or over and are required to attend rehearsals regularly. If they are absent four consecutive times, they must have a valid reason. Members must pay a fifty-cent deposit on their music notebooks, thus accepting a certain amount of responsibility for materials in their hands.

Since 1954, the Singing Seniors (the youngest of whom is sixty-five, the eldest eighty-nine) have had 186 rehearsals, 40 concerts at various homes and day centers, and radio appearances. They have also performed on the Garry Moore *I've Got a Secret* program and the now defunct Arlene Francis *Home* show on TV. They take great pride in their work, under the professional direction of conductor Rhys Morgan and accompanist Ruth Coe.

Organization

The first steps are to find a group of interested people, secure a meeting place, and the services of an experienced conductor and an accompanist. Volunteer leaders can often be secured from the ranks of local choir directors, music-school teachers, board-of-education band conductors, or perhaps, qualified, interested citizens. Although the group may start with a limited membership, enthusiasm generated by word of mouth and local publicity will usually recruit applicants. Initial cost can be defrayed by the local community center, church, or board of education, under its adult education program. These groups can either sponsor the entire project, meet special expenses, or donate music supplies.

The marked success of the Singing Seniors program, and the ease with which such a program was implemented, provided the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies and Musicians Emergency Fund with vital new material for geriatric programing. In this program, the federation and fund have combined all of the elements needed—recognition, approval, companionship, self-expression—to create for the aged an opportunity for an interesting and meaningful existence.

In our struggle to eliminate the emptiness and the spiritual bankruptcy that can quite easily accompany our later years, it is encouraging to know that such groups exist. It is with such programs that our twilight years can well become our "golden years." #

DR. LUCAS *is recreation consultant, Division on Aging, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York City.*

CHALLENGE IN CHICAGO

From September 28 to October 2, 1959, the recreation field faces the challenge of today's leisure, at the 41st National Recreation Congress. CAN YOU AFFORD TO MISS IT?

THERE are serious challenges to be faced in Chicago this fall, and every recreation person—professional or volunteer—will be needed there.

One big area of concern to the recreation field today is that of educating the general public as to what recreation is and its current relation to life. Recreation leaders must interpret its importance to science, government, fitness, human relations, peace. Recreation has a great contribution to make to the understanding of nations, not only through sports but even more important, the cultural arts. Education-for-recreation and the creative use of leisure—these are the words that must be heard throughout the land, at every level, local, state, and national, so that the term recreation is understood and becomes comfortable and familiar.

It must be known that the recreation field serves everyone, from the child playing spaceman to the retired executive, from the housewife to the college professor. We must help everyone find new frontiers of living for his expanding leisure time. The "how" must be explored and must be the thread running through all Congress sessions.

Another area of our concern is that of the strategy to be used in defending recreation areas from encroachment, and earmarking them for the future, in the face of the alarmingly rapid population increase and our innate need of natural areas for spiritual refreshment.

Still other concerns are the increasing demand for new dimensions in program and the need for ever-new techniques and ingenious ways of recruiting new personnel for our growing profession.

The big, overall challenge is, of course, the *forward look*—the willingness and ability to make any drastic but necessary changes in our thinking, future and present.

"No Man Is an Island"

Do you need the backing of your profession in your work with your community or agency, the stimulation of exchanging ideas and techniques with your recreation colleagues, the support of your own team? Have you any problems? Are you interested in doing the best possible community job? Do you want to increase your own professional stature? Does your community, agency, club, look to you for the newest and most effective methods of recreation leadership? If so, you *need* your national meeting—just as it needs you. Come, and bring community folks with you, your board members, bosses, volunteers, people from other local agencies concerned with today's youth, the family, anybody else who would benefit. This shared experience will help you understand each other, do a better local job. There will be something at the Congress for all.

Photographs of some of the men who are doing something about the Congress right now are on these pages. What are *your* plans in relation to the annual meeting in your chosen field? Only through active cooperation, one with another, can we best help all people to find and understand "recreation in an expanding leisure." #

Congress "Big Three"

Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, is chairman of the Congress this year. He points out there is a rapidly increasing demand throughout the country for new dimensions in program planning, a real challenge to the recreation field.

Charles B. Cranford, deputy commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia and president of the American Recreation Society, is vice-chairman and has been active in the drawing up of the five-year agreement with the National Recreation Association for Congress sponsorship.

Jesse Reynolds, director of the department of recreation and parks in Richmond, Virginia, and president-elect of the ARS, is the hardworking chairman of the 1959 Congress program committee. All program suggestions should be channeled to this committee. Forward ideas!

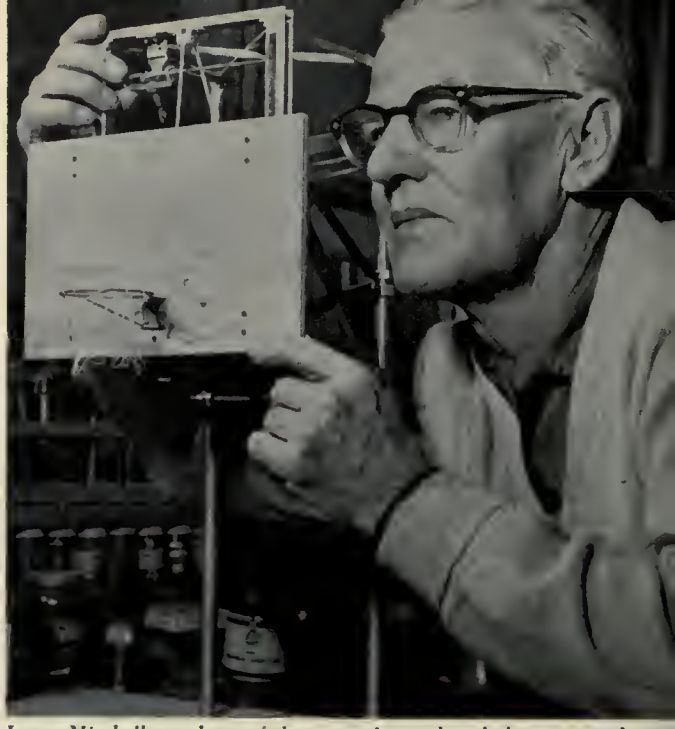
Among Our Hosts

George T. Donoghue is general superintendent of the Chicago Park District and responsible for overall leadership of its program. He has been directly involved in construction of the lake-front parks which led to the reclamation of more than 1,000 acres fronting Lake Michigan.

Vernon F. Hernlund, director of recreation for the Chicago Park District, will address the Congress Institute of Administrators on planning as an administrative function. He has been a very active member of the National Committee for Amateur Baseball and the A. B. Congress.

Arthur L. Schultz, director of the Park District Division of Public Information Service, is actively engaged on several Congress committees. He has been with the district for over twenty-five years, is in a position to relate problems of physical planning with those of program.

Every new idea is tried out. Here, a youthful "wrecking crew" proves that this is good equipment. Treadmill is equipped with a speedometer.



James Mitchell, employee of the recreation and park department, demonstrates his miniature basketball backstop which goes up and down.

PLANNING PLAY EQUIPMENT

VARIETY AND INTERESTING DESIGN in play equipment are as important to youngsters who patronize neighborhood recreation centers as professional supervision at the playgrounds is to their parents, and the task of providing and developing new equipment for use at facilities operated by the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department is a continuing job,* involving the efforts and cooperation of many people from several of its divisions.

Some new equipment is, of course, purchased from commercial firms. But every new piece of apparatus gets its supreme test before it is acquired in quantities. It is placed at one playground where youthful "wrecking crews" soon prove whether or not it will stand up under "normal" usage.

Much of the apparatus now installed in Los Angeles municipal playgrounds has been developed by the recreation and park department's Recreation Improvement Committee.

This committee, headed by Chairman Ralph Borrelli, director of special events, includes representatives of the department's Development Shop; Construction Headquarters, the Maintenance Division; and the Planning and Engineering Division, as well as a senior recreation director and a recreation director.

Every new idea—whether it is the brain-child of a playground director, a maintenance division employee, or a construction worker, or is planned by the committee itself —is thoroughly tested before it is developed and placed in service.

When the Recreation Improvement Committee decides that a new idea is feasible, it is turned over to the department's Development Shop.

Frequently, the Development Shop makes up a miniature model and works with it, making modifications and improvements, until the bugs are eliminated. Then, before the department accepts it for citywide use, one working model is built and placed at a recreation center, where our children put it to the acid test. If it holds up and meets standards of safety, usefulness, and interest, it is approved.

Mass production of new equipment is sometimes undertaken by the recreation and park department's shops, and sometimes by firms which bid for the jobs. In any case, every piece of apparatus in use at Los Angeles municipal playgrounds is subjected to rigorous scrutiny by experts before it is turned over to our children.

However, the work of the Recreation Improvement Committee is not confined solely to the development of new playground apparatus. At the present time the Development Shop is designing new family picnic areas, and is under orders to make them "different from anything seen or heard of before, and attentive to the imagination and interest of patented users."

It is almost a certainty that the Development Shop staff will face these new problems, or tasks, with a continuing effort to provide interesting and functional new equipment for the patrons of municipal facilities. #

*See RECREATION, May 1956, p. 224.

MR. FREDERICKSON *is superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, California.*

"Every new piece of equipment receives the supreme test . . ."

William Frederickson, Jr.

Doc Huntley, also a staff member of the Los Angeles Recreotion nnd Pnrk Department's development shop, is working on the model of a proposed picnic area to fenture o Western motif.

Remembering dnys of fun, jumping nnd sliding in a hnyloft, nn employee come up with the suggestion for the obove play apporotus.

This shork was made from a snlvaged poravane, a device drogged under water by boots to cut mines from cables. Here's ingenuity!

An octopus rocker seems to hold up well during prncticnlly constant trinl on part of enthusiostic young riders. No "bugs" in this one!

The Los Angeles plnygrounds have the only two slides of this type in existence. Planned to be "different," this one is lnrger of the two.

LAND FOR LIVING

William M. Hay

Praise be thou, my Lord, for our sister,
Mother Earth
Who sustains and governs us,
And produces various fruits with colored flowers and herbage.

—The Canticle of the Sun, SAINT FRANCIS.

THE FIRST THOUGHT of Noah and his party, as they made the greatest beachhead in the history of our earth, was finding land for survival. This ceaseless drive for land, for its contribution to the sustaining of life, continued through the centuries and was joined by the search for lands rich in precious jewels and priceless minerals, for wealth or convenience and comfort.

The importance of land to survival, which began in those early days, and the desire for luxuries that followed, is rapidly being overtaken by a new land need, partaking of the qualities of both. This is the urgent need of land for leisure use—for enjoyment of the out-of-doors, for relaxation, for refreshment of the spirit.

With vast population increases and the scattering of the overflow from our big urban centers today, the search for land for living confronts Americans everywhere. William H. Whyte brings this into focus very ably and forcefully in his recent book *The Exploding Metropolis*. In speaking of ways to obtain land, he points out: "There seem to be four clear lessons. (1) Getting something done is primarily a matter of leadership, rather than research. (2) Bold vision, tied to some concrete benefit, can get popular support fairly quickly. (3) The most effective policy is to get the land first and rationalize the acquisition later. (4) Action itself is the best of all research tools to find what works and what doesn't."

He urges action now through use of existing legislation. This does not call for the creation of a new level of metropolitan or regional government. The "state government has the power" and can produce the necessary revenue. While a specific land agency may be desirable in some states, it seems most practical, in general, to use the department that has the "most *de facto* powers." The state seems to provide a logical source for funds. Open spaces in the whole metropolitan area would actually serve a wide segment of regional population. Funds from general revenue also mean a more equitable assessment of cost.

Mr. Whyte does not rule out land acquisition by gift, and, in fact, encourages it. Close cooperation between local levels of government and the state government, as well as interagency cooperation within these government levels, is encouraged, with full use of private and civic groups.

He emphasizes, as an important tool, *the public purchase*

MR. HAY, *Southern District representative for NRA, pioneered the Tennessee state park system and served as its director from 1939-1947. He is also a life member, board of directors, National Conference on State Parks, charter and honorary member, Association of Southeastern State Park Directors.*

of development rights. In effect, this amounts to what is commonly referred to as a *scenic easement* and has long been in successful use by the National Park Service. An excellent example is the Blue Ridge Parkway. Here the abutting landowner agreed to keep his land in pasture or a suitable type of agriculture or forest practice. Similarly, the Corps of Engineers and the TVA have secured *flowage easements* for water impoundments, and this is sound conservation practice. It is in the public interest, hurts no one, and everyone gains by it.

With a rapidly growing new highway system, exploding suburban residential growth, and increasing industrial expansion, our land has been badly defaced by bulldozers, concrete, and buildings. There has been little coordination of these developments and other vital land uses. Total land-use plans, with adequate provisions for open space, are long overdue. It must be realized, however, that "a small group of central planners laying down antiseptic green belts is not the answer."

Problem of Administration

The administration of government services in urban sprawl presents many problems of jurisdictional responsibilities. Much thought, planning, and action are being devoted to attempts to find solutions. Regional planning agencies are multiplying rapidly. Metropolitan government has been considered by cities such as Nashville; Miami; Richmond; Philadelphia; Austin, Texas; and others.

Frank C. Moore, president of the Governmental Affairs Foundation, offers practical advice.* His ideas are based on the philosophy that would "use the level of government closest to the community for all the public function it can handle" and "utilize cooperative intergovernmental arrangements, where appropriate, to obtain economic performance and popular approval." He stresses the need for clearer definition of the kind of metropolitan or urban community we are seeking, to meet present needs as well as the long-range needs:

"The people of each state must decide whether they intend to:

- Utilize the municipal or other subdivision of local government now existing, with or without some redistribution of present powers, but in any event, with new opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation; or
- Resort to the creation of new and larger agencies of government to meet the areawide needs of metropolitan and urban communities."

Mr. Moore adds: "Frankly I prefer—at least initially—exploration of the possibilities of the first method before we resort to the second." He goes on to say that the facilities and services required must be provided no matter which course is followed, with a more equitable and adequate distribution of cost. "These vital goals can be reached only by the cooperative efforts of government, public and private agencies, and citizens. Widespread knowledge of the difficulties to be overcome and possible routes to solutions is imperative."

**Proceedings of the American Municipal Congress, 1956.* American Municipal Association, Washington, D. C.

The Relation of Man to Resources

The heavy concentration within an urban environment of people accustomed to rural living makes imperative the provision of large open areas within convenient access of urban man—land for uncrowded, "free re-creation of bodies, minds, and spirits."

Luther Gulick proposed the thesis "that urbanization, in and of itself, as a pattern of life, increases the dependence of our culture on the natural resources, and that urbanization furthermore makes for a revised scale of conservation practices." ** In applying this to recreation, Dr. Gulick points out that the new leisure is an urban development and urban population has the need and desire to get into the country, to land and water. The impact of travel, for instance, can be devastating on such great parks as Yellowstone and Yosemite.

Urbanization, with its increased pressure on land use, makes conservation in its fullest sense most essential; and a vigorous program of land conservation and use must be attained. To realize this vital goal, public and private action to develop and sustain this system is essential.

Dr. Gulick cautions that action by government must be taken—but taken through our democratic political institutions. This does not mean initiative on one level with water, another with land, or another with open space. Each of the functions should, and can, be divided into "its national, its regional, and its local aspects." The job cannot be left solely up to the technicians, planners, independent authorities, or bureaucrats. The experts could probably move faster; professionals will be needed at the proper time; but little will be done, and made to stick, unless it follows national, state, and local democratic channels.

He points out that while it is wonderful to break bottlenecks by having various functions, such as highways, water systems, and parks divided, it is also desirable to have these activities interrelated; and that condition can be achieved only by using government units covering a regional area. Planning in a vacuum by those with no concern for action is a poor basis of operation. It is equally inadequate to permit action agencies to operate without professional planning assistance.

In speaking to the annual meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, at Blackwater Falls State Park, West Virginia, in October, 1958, Edward J. Meeman, editor of the Memphis, Tennessee, *Press Scimitar*, recalled the land acquisition history of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and Shelby Forest State Park. He has summed up in brief, terse terms a sound method of approach, which included the basic advice of Messrs. Whyte, Gulick, and Moore. He said that this is not a job for government and professionals alone, but calls for equal information to and action by citizens and the press.

Examples of Positive Action

The park, parkway, and recreation area studies conducted by the various states, with financial and technical aid from

***Perspectives on Conservation: Essays on America's Natural Resources.* John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1958.

tne National Park Service, gave a fine start toward expanding the American park and recreation movement in the late thirties. Provisions have been made for the revival of these federal-state cooperative projects, which would include major parkland needs in metropolitan areas. Some of the plans and legislation furthering the conservation, expansion, and improvement of our recreation resources are:

• The 85th Congress created *The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act* (Public Law 85-470), June 28, 1958 *(see page 178)*. This provides for a national inventory of all recreation resources.

• The National Park Service has also moved forward with its Mission 66, a long-range plan for land acquisition and development. The Forest Service has also initiated a similar project, Operation Outdoors.

• Some of the states have taken similar action: Massachusetts, on October 15, 1958, passed a Senate bill, presented hy the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources and a Citizens' Committee for Open Spaces, following a strong educational campaign on the part of both. The commissioner of the department of natural resources is authorizcd to acquire, by eminent domain, lands needed for state parks, state forest recreation areas, and state reservations, and dcvelop them when funds are available. However, authority to acquire lands within metropolitan park districts was left to the local jurisdictions encompassing those areas. The legislation was preceded by a report of an inventory and plan for development of natural resources of Massachusetts by the department of natural resources in January, 1958.

• The California Public Outdoor Recreation Act was passed by the legislature in 1957. Objectives provide for (1) a review of all factors affecting public outdoor recreation in the foresecable future; (2) inventory and classification of existing and potential areas; (3) a look at the nature and extent of need of the people for outdoor recreation opportunities; (4) analysis of the authority of different agencies and levels of government concerned with these resources, and (5) the nature, location, and size of recreation land and water areas to be developed, together with program for administration, finance, and development. This act also was preceded by a 1956 study by the state division of beaches and parks. California is implementing the act through a special committee appointed by the governor.

• Government at various levels is already concerned with this problem. State agencies, with a tradition of acquiring lands, are adding to their holdings each year. Game and fish agencics are spending Dingell Johnson funds for land for fishing lakes, Pittman Robinson money for land for game preserves. State forest departments, state parks, water control boards are adding new lands. With all the new highway construction, state highway departments must declare a policy of protection for parklands and needed open areas. Additional lands are becoming available on the water impoundments of the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.

Locally, counties, school boards, and towns are acquiring recreation lands, in some cases in accordance with a long-range recreation area plan. Many new high school properties contain thirty to fifty acres or more which are designed for both school and community recreation use. Urban renewal authorities, housing, schools, parks are all acquiring lands, singly and jointly, within the cities themselves. There are many good examples of local interagency cooperation in buying lands for joint use. With a similar effort at the state level, intergovernment steps could easily follow.

Conclusion

It seems that present government machinery can do a lot to lick this problem and lick it immediately. Interagency cooperation at the local and state level can do much to start wheels rolling; intergovernment action will add force and strength; utilization of private organizations, civic groups, citizens' effort will transmute endeavor into reality.

Scientific planning and technological development in industry and commerce have far outstripped that in government, while progress in social scicnce and planning, affecting the fundamental well-being of the people, has lagged far behind. Today, our great prohlem is one of human resources. The vcry permanency of our dcmocratic institutions, of our government itself, rests on our ability to keep our social development in pace with industrial and technical growth.

A more abundant life for all rcquires a healthier and happier environment. It implies more beautiful and pleasant surroundings, with our well-planned and orderly cities, serving not only the industrial and commercial needs of the pcople but satisfying as well their cultural, esthetic, and recreation desires. Because of improved and expanded means of transportation, closely connecting city with country, it mcans a countryside in which natural beauty is conserved or restored, with its rivers clean and unpolluted, its hillsides, and its noncommercial areas largely wooded.

That all this may be, there must first be the public desire that it shall be. Our highly mechanized, highly competitive industrial society, which compels people to work and live together, has made possible unparalleled leisure time. It has also made the satisfaction of this leisure virtually imperative. Man must rest from his lahors—he must recreate. The problem is simply *where*, and all that it implies. The full use of all energies, whether from fission or fusion, through the cooperative effort of all—public, technical, citizen, civic and newspaper—is vital. Land for living is a need and responsihility of all. #

The bulldozers of big contractors, real estate operators, and industrial engineers are dictating the shape of cities of the future and the way a people must live. There is no thought of living "in the flow of nature." Urban man has thrown plans to the winds and is living a catch-as-catch-can existence dominated by impermanence, speed and fluidity of movement. He is divorcing himself from the earth, and in this divorcement he is losing contact with elemental and spiritual things. . . .—Sigurd F. Olson in Perspeetives on Conservation.

May is American Bike Month, and Pat Boone, TV and movie star, is committee chairman this year. Free bike inspections and twelve safety rules will be highlighted.

John W. Newton

Wheeling Toward Fitness

THE IMPORTANCE of linking sedentary hobbies with increased physical activity has been stressed by President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, and other administration officials, in their concern for the fitness of our youth, and improvement of their generally low level of physical condition. In this connection, bike riding has been emphasized as an enjoyable physical exercise. It is one of the most flexible, adaptable, beneficial, and inexpensive activities in which young people, and/or other ages can participate, alone or in a recreation group.

It is flexible because it can be carried on in small areas, on city play streets, on school tracks during the summer months, and for bike picnics, camping trips, or one-day tours to nearby points of interest. It is adaptable because art classes can use bikes to get to scenic areas by way of secondary roads and paths inaccessible to cars; camera clubs, nature study groups, bird watchers, and others can utilize the reliable two-wheeler in the same way. It is beneficial, since it helps develop strong bodies; keeps riders out in the sun and air; and is often the medium by which youngsters broaden their interests in many other group activities.

Bicycling is a low-cost activity because virtually every child in the country owns a two-wheeler during his formative years; thus the recreation organization does not have to invest in equipment. A single supervisor can be assigned to a bike club during its initial period and for initial field trips, after which elected officers will guide the club.

"America's children should ride their bikes more," was one of the President's comments, when discussing plans to raise the nation's physical standards. Dr. Paul Dudley White, his consulting cardiac specialist and a strong advocate of bike use, said: "I would like to put everybody on bikes . . . not once in a while, but regularly, as a routine." Other medical authorities have similarly lauded the two-wheeler.

Dr. Shane MacCarthy, executive director of the President's Council on Youth Fitness, has said: "No sport is more appropriate than cycling, to unite the efforts of children and parents for health and happiness."

Coaches also approve highly of the bicycle to improve general condition and build up athletes' stamina. The late Knute Rockne, in creating his famous teams at Notre Dame, and Carl Snavely, while creating his famed unbeaten grid machines at Cornell, used two-wheelers to develop lung capacity, leg drive, and staying power.

Teenage bike clubs should be encouraged to hold bike tours, picnics, and camping trips during the summer; family bike hikes can be developed; streets or areas in each community can be designated as "bike recreation areas" on certain days each week; bike racks can be installed in community centers to encourage increased cycling (the Bicycle Institute of America, 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, will provide free rack plans); interest in bike tours can be developed through American Youth Hostels, and efforts should be made to have those engaged in sedentary activities, such as photography and painting, get to their scenic sites via the two-wheeler for basic exercise. High-school tracks make an excellent surface for summer vacation riding; bike paths might be encouraged through local parks and school campuses, and the parking areas of shopping centers can be used for organized riding programs, such as drill teams in local parades.

Organization of a bicycle club is easily accomplished. Its members must plan routes; provide maps and mark sites of interest; provide variety on trips; make allowances for the less experienced riders while planning tours; and, in general, keep interest high in club activities.

Another popular bicycle activity is the bicycle-safety program. These are widely sponsored across the country, by organizations such as Kiwanis and Optimists Clubs and Junior Chambers of Commerce. (*See* RECREATION, *May, 1958. Instructions and rules are available from the Bicycle Institute.)*

Publicity generated by activities such as these can be valuable to recreation organizations. Bicycle programs lend themselves to news pictures and stories which give the community the opportunity to see recreation in action for the entertainment, health, and safety of its younger citizens. Bike riding can also bind much of a recreation organization's work together, acting as a catalytic agent on youngsters of various interests and backgrounds. This delightful, healthful outdoor sport would also go a long way toward improving the physical condition of our youth. #

JOHN W. NEWTON *is director of information, Bicycle Institute of America.*

The recreation center in Montgomery, Alabama, is a beehive of activities for senior citizens.

SOUTHERN SENIORS GIVE SERVICE

MAKING THEMSELVES useful and happy, senior citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, are proving there is a lot of service mileage in men and women past retirement age. The near six hundred who have become affiliated with the eight active senior-citizen clubs have learned that "Golden Age" means a golden opportunity to serve their community.

The clubs are coordinated with the president and secretary of each group making up a central council which sets up citywide program ideas. However, more important is the emphasis on *output* rather than *intake,* which provides opportunity for every member to make personal contributions to his fellow citizens in a dozen ways. So much in demand are the members' services that plans are now under way to set up a card file from which the various agencies in Montgomery can choose volunteer help.

These men and women are not without experience. Many are contributing, in the golden-age clubs, talents they had before retiring and others are finding ways to help. Combining their own ideas with suggestions from Mrs. Edith Upchurch, director of social recreation, and her staff, they have already been engaged to help in telephone solicitations for United Appeals and the March of Dimes.

The women have dressed hundreds of dolls for the Salvation Army's Christmas program, and their needles have flashed to repair clothing they collected for the Council of Jewish Women in its annual drive to aid needy families. The men have pitched in to do their share by repairing toys and collecting radios and magazines for distribution among mental hospitals in the state. Many of the members correspond with the "forgotten" patients; others make quilts and lap robes for the sick.

One group has completed training at the Air Defense Filter Center in Montgomery, one of the vast network of air force skywatch stations. Another group works long hours, stuffing envelopes for the League of Women Voters.

However, Montgomery golden-agers are not all business. They find time for recreation and entertainment and occasionally plot functions for the entire city's enjoyment. Their model antique and hobby show is an annual event, with displays in the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. The public has another opportunity to see the golden-agers' handwork at the South Alabama Fair each year in the State Coliseum. Members take turns at the display booth to answer questions.

Dancing, spelling bees, songfests, and skits make up the entertainment at joint meetings of the clubs. At least once a year, members are furnished transportation to a nearby lake for a day of fishing and picnic fun.

For their own fun and information, several of the members publish a monthly bulletin, *Golden Age Notes,* which carries along with news items about members, information about monthly meeting dates and reports of previous meetings. A special feature of the publication, which is written, folded, and mailed by the members, is an apartment rental section, giving locations and costs of suitable vacant apartments, which have been inspected for safety factors, with respect to older persons.

The clubs are sponsored either by churches or by civic organizations in the city. The city bears the expense of the golden-age program for four of the clubs. Sponsoring churches pick up the tab for the others.

Transportation has been, and remains, one of the most pressing problems. The Montgomery Boys' Club furnishes a bus for special occasions, but many of the members are limited in their ability to attend meetings when dependent on family cars.

Organization

The golden-age clubs are open to men and women over fifty years of age and are sponsored by the city recreation department. Their general purpose is to enrich the lives of older adults by providing opportunities to participate in activities designed to meet their basic needs—to give them a feeling of belonging within a group, to enable them to enjoy new experiences, to express themselves through creative activities, and to make a worthwhile contribution to their community. There are no dues or fees.

There are eight small neighborhood clubs. These groups meet once a month, and each group has its own officers. Once a month all neighborhood clubs come together for a citywide meeting. The central governing body is known as the golden-age council and is composed of two representatives of each neighborhood club. It meets monthly to formulate plans for the golden-age clubs.

Program

The club program has three aspects: recreation, community service, and

There is a lot of service mileage in men and women past retirement age. Give them ample opportunity to experience the rich satisfactions that are to be derived from doing for others.

Repairing clothes for needy families is one of the activities of the busy seniors of the Alabama club. Members' services are greatly in demand by many agencies in the Montgomery area.

adult education. Recreation activities include weekly craft classes; hobby and antique show; spring fashion show; all-day fishing trips and picnics; Easter-hat parade; song fests; dramatics; and games.

Adult education includes sessions on social security; mental hygiene; housing for the aged; latest medical findings in the field of geriatrics; family-life conference on needs and interests of older adults; an annual older adult conference at Blue Lake; and book reviews.

The Christmas doll-dressing project for the Salvation Army is dearest to the heart of the golden-agers. The Salvation Army found that, by purchasing their dolls for Christmas baskets undressed, they could buy eight times as many for the same amount of money. The golden-agers were delighted to assume the responsibility for dressing them. The women could not have put more work on them if they had been making christening clothes for their grandchildren. The originality shown in the dresses was amazing! There were ballet dancers, brides, Bermuda shorts, evening clothes, and one little white-headed doll dressed as a little old lady in lavender and lace. This was certainly an opportunity for them to express themselves creatively.

The magazine and radio collection for the state mental hospital is a year-round project. The director of the mental health society pointed out the need for magazines and radios and appealed to them for help. The response was overwhelming. On the first collection, there were over a thousand magazines and twenty-four radios. Since the senior citizens were so enthusiastic about the project, it was decided to let them take their collection to Bryce's Hospital in Tuscaloosa. It was an all-day trip (hundred miles). They were taken into all the wards and met many of the patients. They came home wanting to do more and more. They have collected clothes, made lap robes, knitted sweaters, and pieced quilts, which have been sent regularly to the hospital. There are a great many patients in the hospital who have been neglected by their families. Some have had no contact with the outside world for many, many years. Some time ago, a list of these patients was issued and the golden-agers were asked to correspond with them. Some have kept up the correspondence for more than two years.

Adult education is the newest phase of the program. Regular meetings and the newspaper are means of passing on information concerning people in this age group. Several excellent films from the state department of mental health—the latest, *Adventuring in Maturity*, dealing with the psychological factors involved in growing old—have been shown. Cecil Simpson, local director of Social Security, has met with the group several times, to give the latest facts on Social Security; new government regulations concerning public housing were published in an issue of the *Notes*. Several ministers have discussed "The Church's Ministry to its Senior Citizens" and the "Spiritual Side of Growing Old." The latest findings in the field of geriatrics are passed on to the group. Last spring the family life institute held a three-day workshop dealing with all phases of the life of an older adult. The golden-agers attended en masse, proving they were eager for such information.

The spring fashion show held last year was so popular that another is a "must." The fashion show evolved from the thought that all women, regardless of age, like to look lovely and be admired. How true it was! There were twenty-five models (this year there will be nearer fifty), all over sixty years of age. The oldest was eighty-four and she was the loveliest one in the parade, in a beautiful nylon lace dress and thirty-five-dollar hat. All clothes were loaned by The Montgomery Fair and most of the models bought the clothes they wore—they just liked the idea of being so dressed up.

The hobby and antique show gives an opportunity to display articles made in craft classes, thus stimulating interest there. It is usually quite good (it's an annual event), but the antique show is much more interesting. Here is opportunity to share with others precious little keepsakes and family treasures. One golden-ager brought a pair of dancing shoes dating back to 1787 and another displayed his grandmother's wedding dress, over 125 years old. There was a blue-back speller, and many other schoolbooks saved from their first years in school, flat silver, vases, dishes, pictures, and all types of handwork and clothes. Each golden-ager would tell you the entire history and relive all the memories of her exhibit, as she checked it in, thus we were still checking in articles long after the show opened. The next year, there were two full days for entering exhibits, thereby allowing time to enjoy memories with the golden-ager. #

PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES

A Policy . . . *Part I*

"The importance of parks and recreation as a public service has been definitely established . . ."

The policy outlined below has been approved by both the Greensboro Parks and Recreation Commission and their city council.

The provision of park and recreation facilities and a recreation program for the use and convenience of the citizens of Greensboro, North Carolina, is a public service rendered by the municipality in response to a clear expression of need by the people. This public service is essentially of equal importance with many of the other municipal public services traditionally rendered by a municipality.

In the field of recreation, the provision of park and recreation areas and their operation by the municipality has proven to be the most economical and most convenient method of supplying these services to the public. The citizens of Greensboro have repeatedly expressed their requests to the municipality, in numerous proposals, for the improvement of existing parklands and the acquisition of additional properties for this purpose. A clear mandate in favor of recreation was expressed in the election of July 25, 1950, when the use of tax money for recreation purposes was approved and a levy of ten cents on the tax rate was specifically authorized.

The importance of parks and recreation as a public service has been definitely established throughout the country. Particularly is this true in larger urban centers where a fully developed recreation program has been found essential to the well-being of all citizens, especially to those unable to afford large expenditures for private recreation facilities. Responsible industrial concerns, seeking new locations, frequently measure a community's spirit by the quality of its public recreation program and by the interest in beautification as expressed in the public park system. They have serious reservations about locating new plants in any city that does not provide an atmosphere of pleasant community living through a complete park and recreation program.

In the past, when Greensboro was small, and a recreation program was not definitely established, parklands in the city were acquired primarily through gifts from individuals or land developers. A considerable amount of land has actually been secured by this process, but property so obtained can hardly be regarded as adequate for a modern park and recreation program. Certainly, for the future, because of growing population and its greater requirements for these functions, it seems certain that haphazard gifts of residual parcels of land having no other economic use can hardly provide a comprehensive pattern of adequate sites for park and recreation purposes.

It is for these reasons that a strong, positive, and continuing policy for the acquisition, improvement, and management of park and recreation areas is essential. The underlying problem is one of site acquisition and one which deserves a definite policy for alleviation, in order that a comprehensive program of parks and recreation areas can be developed for the public benefit.

Policy Statement

Acquisition of Park and Recreation Areas. In order to keep pace with the growth of the community and the fuller requirements of an adequate recreation

program, Greensboro will systematically seek the dedication and acquisition of properties for park and recreation purposes by all legal methods available to it. Any land acquired for park and recreation functions, by whatever means, shall be considered to be added to the total pool of properties for this purpose.

The gift of properties to the municipality for this purpose will be accepted, upon the recommendation of the parks and recreation commission, provided the title to such land is not restricted so as to prevent use of the property for other purposes, as changing circumstances may require.

The designation of land for park purposes, in new subdivision developments, with the advice and consent of the parks and recreation commission, shall be encouraged. Land in new subdivisions, turned over to the city because of the existence of a storm-drainage problem, will be maintained to care for storm drainage primarily and thereafter may be designated for park and recreation purposes.

Park Acquisition Fund. To promote orderly acquisition of property for park and recreation purposes and in order to preserve the vested interest that the community has in such properties, there shall be established a special fund to be known as the park acquisition fund. This fund may be used along with other resources for the purchase of needed park and recreation sites. It may be augmented in the following ways:

- By appropriation of tax money, collected under the authorized ten-cent levy for recreation purposes.
- By proceeds from the sale of any property previously used for public park and recreation functions.
- By transfer of money from other funds whenever park properties are reassigned to other city functions.
- By contributions from developers, made in lieu of providing parks or other open spaces under any requirement of the subdivision regulations.
- By gifts or contributions from individuals and organizations favoring the expansion of park properties.
- By appropriation of nontax revenues.

Alienation of Park and Recreation Areas. It shall be the policy of Greensboro to maintain, insofar as possible, in perpetuity, areas for park and recreation purposes, for the benefit of all the people. Properties now so devoted shall continue to be used in this manner until changing circumstances compel their reassignment to other uses.

Whenever park and recreation properties are required for other purposes, adequate compensation shall be made either by providing equivalent properties for park purposes or by a proper payment or appropriation to the park acquisition fund. Where such alienation of park and recreation properties is proposed, a public hearing on the subject shall be held by the parks and recreation commission before the commission shall act to approve or disapprove such alienation and no such alienation shall take place without the approval of the said commission.

Whenever existing park or recreation property is required for street purposes or other public or private uses, a sum of money equal to the fair market value of the property so alienated shall be credited to the park aquisition fund, in order that additional purchases may be made at appropriate locations and in order that the total amount of land devoted to park and recreation purposes shall not be diminished.

Development and Operation. The parks and recreation commission and the recreation department shall prepare and maintain plans for the development, landscaping, and physical improvement of park areas and recreation facilities on all lands dedicated or devoted to such uses. There shall be no construction on or development of park or recreation properties without the prior consent of the parks and recreation commission and only in accordance with plans prepared by the commission and the department.

The maintenance, supervision, and operation of all city-owned parks and recreation areas shall be the duty of the recreation department, with the advice of the parks and recreation commission.

In view of this assignment of maintenance, supervision, and operation to the recreation department and the parks and recreation commission, there shall be no alteration of any city-owned parks or recreation properties beyond normal maintenance by any public or private agency, including other departments of the city government and there shall be no cutting of trees without the prior approval of the department and the commission.

The parks and recreation commission shall have full and complete authority over the trimming and removal of all shade trees, hedges, and shrubs growing on the public streets of Greensboro and the planting of same upon such streets and, with the consent of the respective owners, shall have full and complete authority over the trimming and removal of all shade trees, hedges, and shrubs overhanging the public streets, parks, and parkways.

(Part II continued on next page.)

Some park areas, used for recreation purposes, now sport ultramodern free-play sculpture, like this equipment on the shore of Lake Merritt, Oakland, California.

Planning Park and Recreation Areas — Part II

Experience points up important "do's and dont's" in modern park and recreation planning.

Walter L. Scott

The basic fundamentals involved in planning park and recreation areas* necessitate close attention to details time and experience have proved of practical value.

Although some of these may seem elementary, they merit repetition.

1. Get the best trained, technical, artistic men available to do the actual planning; these should be professionally experienced and mature. This is the most important point of all.

2. Planning park and recreation areas is seldom a one-man job. Plans are usually made better after qualified and interested persons have been given a chance to make suggestions. Even after plans have been drawn up and cleared by all necessary officials, it's more than a one-man task to preserve them, without forced changes, from conniving political maneuvers. This is where the executive needs the support of a commission, possibly three commissions—park, recreation, and planning—and, perhaps, even the city manager and city council. One aggressive, influential person or one strong organization might be forceful enough to overpower one courageous professional man, but if the professional groups mentioned above stand firm, selfish interests usually cannot prevail. This is a fundamental principle and cannot be compromised.

3. Keep areas balanced, whenever possible, between tranquil, landscaped, grassy areas and space accommodating more active recreation. Some recreation people forget that one of the best forms of recreation can be a pleasant drive through a beautiful park or an hour of meditation, lying stretched out on a quiet grassy area near stream or flowers.

4. Capitalize upon unusual topography and beautiful scenery. A little brook running down a natural hill into a small lake can be an eye-catcher. If the road skirts an ocean bluff, landscape it to enhance the view.

5. If nature hasn't provided interesting topographical features, build them in. In New Orleans, a small hill was built into a park, to give children an experience flat terrain couldn't provide. Why not plant one hundred different kinds of shrubs and trees in an area so groups of school children, scouts, even adults can learn their names?

6. Cities with well-developed and beautifully landscaped park and recreation areas attract homeowners and often help maintain, if not increase, property values. In the end, this means higher assessed valuation and lower taxes.

7. Consider the "tapering" principle, in planning a park or recreation area layout. Start with the least active area: lead from the grassy passive areas to the space for tiny tots and their mothers, to the kindergarten plot, to the small children's playground, to the volleyball, basketball, and softball courts and diamonds for older children, to the tennis courts, adult softball, baseball, and, finally, to the football field.**

8. Plan each park and recreation area with overall use in mind. Be patient with those neighbors who "don't want a ball diamond in '*our*' park."

9. Set high standards for construction of facilities. Use *Class A* materials.

10. Be consistent in your architectural style within one park area. A hodgepodge of buildings, executed in a variety of styles—for example, contemporary, Spanish, and Colonial—is very unattractive.

11. It is usually better to group many services in one first-class building than in a dozen shacks scattered throughout an area, as is so often done on many California beaches.

12. Consider appropriate concessions which add appeal to areas, are not inconsistent with park use, and can be a source of revenue. If concessions are privately operated, set very high standards and write appropriate, foolproof safeguards and cancellation clauses into the contracts.

13. Have regard for the neighbors, to the extent this is possible. Never inflict heavy traffic, obnoxiously bright night lighting, nearby stables, crowds of noisy spectators upon them, when, by careful planning, these can be avoided.

14. Adequate provision must be made for off-street parking. For instance, an eighteen-hole golf course should have about two hundred spaces for cars. Parking lots need not be a bleak eyesore. They can be attractive by use of trees and screen landscaping.

15. Avoid ugly fencing throughout areas. Screen planting can often hide necessary fencing, especially if it is unattractive. There is also a new link fencing available, sprayed with plastic, in various colors, thus making it eye appealing as well as functional. *(See April* RECREATION *"Market News"—Ed.)*

16. Before planning a large zoo or a regional golf course, it might be best first to consult adjoining cities and/or counties to see if they have similar plans in mind. Maybe their plans are so comprehensive you can be spared the trouble and expense of duplication. #

*Remarks from an address before the 1958 Conference of the California League of Cities.

**This principle can be applied in Long Beach, where land is level. Mr. Scott agrees it is less applicable where topography is uneven.

MR. SCOTT *is supervisor of physical education, Long Beach Unified School District, and director of municipal and school recreation, Long Beach, California.*

TEENAGERS ACT FOR CHILDREN

Nancy Eichsteadt

"This was the perfect niche for teenage actors."

"How come we don't do plays for adults?" "Why don't we do *Seven Keys to Baldpate* or a good mystery like that?" "Are we always just going to do plays for kids?"

These were the kinds of questions being asked at an early meeting of the Bay Teen Players, a new high-school drama group sponsored by the Whitefish Bay [Wisconsin] Department of Adult Education and Recreation. As director of this new group, I had rather firmly channeled their first efforts towards a play for children, in the hope that they would feel truly rewarded for their efforts.

For when teenagers emulate adults in theatrical role-playing, there is always the risk of doing such an immature job that they will be subject to a certain amount of ridicule. Second, there is the problem of finding an audience. Our community is a suburb of Milwaukee, and there are many adult drama groups in the area all clamoring for an audience. Who, besides a handful of parents and friends, would come to see these youngsters in *Seven Keys to Baldpate* when half a dozen adult groups can do better?

So we had settled on *Sleeping Beauty* and went into production. Our dates were set. We had been invited to perform for all the playgrounds in Whitefish Bay. I sincerely hoped that the audience response would be such that the Bay Teens would find reasons for playing for children for themselves.

Yet these questions still came up. There was still a hankering to do something for their peers and for their parents. They worked hard and did a good job, partly because they had obligations to meet, partly to placate their director.

Sleeping Beauty can now be termed a successful production for a first effort. Scene changes were slower than they might have been and the audience was restive at times; but, when the lights flickered and the wicked old fairy appeared, the audience screamed and tittered. One could feel the actors and stagehands getting that genuine feeling of satisfaction coming from a convincing performance.

I was positive this was a perfect niche for teenage actors. They have the potential to do the exaggerated imaginative acting that children's theater needs. They could be less inhibited than adults, if need be. Here was something they could do better than adults! But they were *not* convinced! At our first meeting the questions came again. "*That* was okay, but now can't we do something for adults?" This was said in many different ways.

Something for Adults

We chose two good one-acters, obviously meant for teenage actors, one about camping, the other concerning a girls' boarding school. Everyone put forth a concerted effort. In addition to rehearsing and building what few set pieces we did use, the cast and crew had to set about the laborious task of selling tickets.

To them it was deflating to find that there was no great demand for tickets. *They* knew that they were going to be great, but in a town of rather sophisticated theatergoers, they found people quite reluctant to buy tickets—not their parents and close friends, of course, but *they* could never fill the house. The Bay Teens could not help but remember fondly the full houses that they had played to earlier in the summer, and how nice it was not to have to push tickets. At performance time they again did a creditable job, but they could not help but be disturbed by the slim, though appreciative audience. "All that work," someone said, "and only about a hundred and fifty people saw it."

"Let's Play for Kids!"

By this time our summer was over and it wasn't until mid-fall that we assembled for our first winter season. The first thing we discussed was our old problem, whom to play for. "I want you to decide where your talents lie," I said. "Think it over carefully before we settle on what plays to do this year."

"Let's play for kids, where we're appreciated," someone said. And "I think we do as good or better job playing for kids than we do of anything else. And I think we do it better than some adults would."

And so the switch was made, this time probably for good. Since then we have had very few suggestions that we change objectives. When a new member joins and seems surprised

---

Mrs. Eichsteadt, *director of the Bay Players, is a member of the Whitefish Bay Department of Recreation and Adult Education and has had extensive theatrical experience.*

that we don't do adult plays, it is satisfying to have an "old-guard" member retort, "Do you want to work your heart out on a job that somebody else can do better?" or "Do you want to play to a half-empty house? We want an audience!"

The Bay Teen Players are well into their second year. They can certainly he called a successful teenage theater in every sense of the word. Their membership has doubled and their audiences increase and seem more pleased with each successive production. One of the biggest reasons they are successful is because these young people have found their forte—entertaining children—a forte which they, as teenagers, can fill better than any other age level.

A second reason why they can be termed successful is the total participation each member has within the group. If you join the Bay Teen Players and want to act, you are guaranteed an opportunity to act. If you want to build scenery, there is always scenery to be built. A place is found in each production for every aspiring actor, each ambitious stagehand.

Procedures

We do not work fast; we have only a few productions to our credit. One reason for this comparatively slow progress is a system that we, as a group, have devised for creating a play to suit our numbers and talents. Perhaps it is not a realistic system, since its theories cannot be practiced in other walks of life, but its intrinsic values outweigh this seeming flaw.

The system involves writing the play to suit the available actors, thus utilizing the principles of true creative drama. As a group, we estimate the number of actors we will have, plan the scenes, then write them. After the script is completed, we hold tryouts and, naturally, the more capable actors get the better parts. *But every member who wants a part has at least one role.*

Naturally this system of "writing our own" takes a little longer and may not always be possible. But never have I known any group to feel so much a part of a play. It is because they are responsible for its creation. However, these plays are not just thrown together. If they are tossed off like that, they are usually a hodgepodge. And high-school youngsters will not put up with a tacky job; they want to know where they're going and why. This is where our "system" comes in.

We used it for presenting *Raggedy Ann and Andy*. We were looking for something that had not been overdone. The next night there were at least fifteen copies of various Raggedy Ann stories to read. Each person who brought one reported on it and by the end of that evening we knew, roughly, what plot line we were going to follow. Then came the hard work. We sketchily outlined a plot and the number of scenes. Three or four people volunteered to get up and try to act out what they imagined the first scene to be. A fast notetaker took down as much of what they said as possible. I then took these notes and tried to assemble it into workable form and had scripts mimeographed. The same laborious process was followed for each scene.

Next came casting. I don't feel that teenagers want to be judges of their peers; they know how many hard feelings it causes and they don't want to feel responsible. Rehearsals began, the script was written and rewritten.

I cannot begin to describe the enthusiasm of this group. They vied for chances to make and distribute posters, to sew costumes, even sell tickets. Tickets never cost more than a quarter and they found them easy to sell, but let us not discredit their drive and enthusiasm.

As performance time came near there also developed a wonderful *esprit de corps*. When Carl developed the measles and had to be replaced two days before showtime, someone else knew his part so well it was a simple matter to replace him. When Jane, who was to play a ballerina, discovered that Alice had had ballet lessons she suggested they switch parts so the ballerina be more authentic. One and all, they were working for a common cause and they worked hard. It is not so much that these youngsters are completely dedicated to the theater, though they have learned a lot about its inner workings, but that they have learned the secret of working together. #

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ The February, 1959, issue of *Hospital Management* carries an article of interest to many recreation specialists in hospitals. Sister Christina, R.T., of St. Mary's Hospital, Amsterdam, New York, writes about "Music in the Department of Radiology." This is a new area for the use of recreation in hospitals, and Sister Christina suggests a comprehensive program of music for patients receiving radiological treatment.

✣ In the House of Representatives, 86th Congress, John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island, introduced Bill 1119 of interest to many of us working with the ill and handicapped. Mr. Fogarty states, ". . . some of the most severely handicapped persons are being denied services because such . . . do not appear to be feasible for them, under the definition of rehabilitation found in present legislation . . . a vocational rehabilitation act. . . ." This new bill, if passed, ". . . will mean that rehabilitation agencies may begin services for people who may not appear to be employable following services." In addition, Mr. Fogarty also says, ". . . there are many badly needed rehabilitation facilities for which there is no federal assistance at this time." For further information, write Mr. Fogarty at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

✣ The Altro Health and Rehabilitation Service of New York has completed *An Experiment in Mental-Patient Rehabilitation*. The study concerns the use of a sheltered workshop that formerly serviced tuberculosis patients, in a new program for posthospitalized mental patients. Factors concerning recreation participation in the hospital and their effect on posthospital rehabilitation are among the many topics discussed. Copies of this publication are available from the Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, at $2.50. #

MRS. HILL *is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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Recreation Therapists for California state hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; excellent equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy.* No experience required. Good salaries; excellent merit system and employee benefits; promotional opportunities. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Executive Director, for non-profit organization, whose primary job is to promote hosteling through canoeing, hiking, bicycling, and skiing. Must have ability to assume executive and administrative responsibilities, as well as direct program based primarily upon volunteers with aid of small staff. Group work or recreation background preferred, with experience in programing for outdoor activities. Starting salary to $8000, depending upon qualifications and experience. Arthur Gill, Metropolitan New York Council, American Youth Hostels, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.

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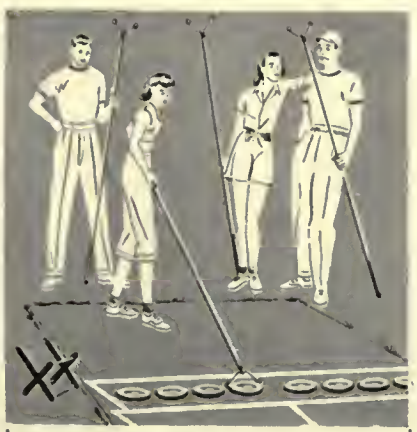

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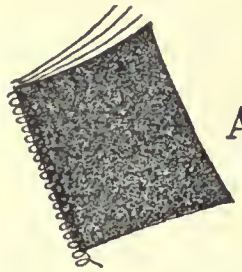

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Retirement and Appointment

After years of long and distinguished service to the citizens of Minneapolis, in particular, and the cause of recreation and parks, generally, Charles E. Doell retires as superintendent of parks in that city on May 8. During his tenure on the board of park commissioners, he long espoused the necessity for a close tie-in between parks and recreation and presented this idea in the January, 1958, RECREATION, in "The Close Relationship of Parks and Recreation."

His successor is Howard I. Moore, who has been with the Minneapolis Park Department for thirty-four years, and, since 1945, has been its secretary and assistant attorney. He brings to the job a wide range of experience, having served in many different capacities within the department. One of the many organizations with which Mr. Moore is connected is the Mid-Continent Park and Recreation Conference, which he helped organize.

Outdoor Education

Bradford Woods, Indiana University's twenty-three-hundred-acre forest, is devoted in its entirety to recreation, camping, and outdoor education. (It is the national home of the American Camping Association and the site of several organized camps.) Leadership training in recreation, camping, outdoor education, and conservation will be offered for graduate credit here, during the summer of 1959, by the university. Starting June 1, and extending through August 23, courses will cover school camping and outdoor education, camping administration, social recreation, field problems, and conservation education. On the faculty will be Reynold E. Carlson, Robert Tully, Prevo Whitaker, visiting leaders from the university, and various government agencies. Further information may be obtained from the Resident Director, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

Third Degree

H. Douglas Sessoms, assistant in recreation curriculum at the University of North Carolina, holds a triple-degree record for training in recreation leadership. He has an A.B. in recreation from the University of North Carolina, a master's in recreation from the University of Illinois, and a Ph.D. in recreation from New York University. In addition, he has also had practical experience—all in all, a fine basis for good teaching and leadership. Also interesting is the fact that he is chairman of the recreation commission in Chapel Hill and is also on the Student Union board.

Hooray for Louisville!

Congratulations to the Louisville, Kentucky, recreation department. All

year-round employees of the recreation staff are associated for service with the National Recreation Association and are known as the NRA 100% Club. In the accompanying photograph, Bill Hay, NRA southern district representative, is shown with the hundred per centers. The only missing face is that of William Moore, director of the parks and recreation department. He was out of town.

It would be grand if *every* recreation and park department could make the one-hundred-per-cent claim. Let us know about your department and send pictures!

Up in the Air

Astronomy for the young—One of the eight popular courses offered during the spring term at the American Museum-Hayden Planetarium, in New York City, is a series of Saturday morning lectures for boys and girls from twelve to sixteen on "Astronomy for Young People." The new course is especially designed for youngsters seeking knowledge of the solar system, the stars and galaxies, as the space age becomes more and more a concrete reality and less of a science-fiction writer's nebulous dream.

Such a series might be an excellent idea for summer recreation programs. Evening "star hunts" or "star hikes" might be fun. Is there a volunteer in your community familiar with astronomy? Further information about such a series can be procured from the Planetarium, Central Park West at 81st Street, New York 24.

Space-age fun—"Launching sites" in Frederick, Maryland, last summer, were the fourteen playgrounds scattered about the city. Their entire summer program was geared to a "Space-Age Fun" theme, and its presentation, in the Frederick summer report, is an effective one.

Selection of a special theme can bring freshness and new zest to old or routine activities and can be a peg on which to hang many a new one. The space idea was used by playgrounds in Corpus Christi, Texas *(see "Shooting for the Moon," on page 159)*, and in other

communities as well. Other themes, however, can be as good or better. Among them have been American Indian, the circus, carnival, international, Wild West, Robin Hood, pirate, and other inspirations.

Accent on Youth

White House Conference—A ninety-two-member national committee has been appointed by President Eisenhower for the direction of the 1960 Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth. The President is honorary chairman, and Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education, and welfare, is honorary vice-chairman. Mrs. Rollin Brown of Los Angeles, board member of the National Recreation Association, is chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the Children's Bureau, is secretary. Other members, among them, twelve vice-chairmen, are leaders in the fields of education, health, social work, recreation, religion, and so on, who will serve on the committee as individuals. Governors of many states have already designated groups to provide liaison with the conference, and one meeting has been held in Washington, D. C.

The conference is traditionally held every ten years, for a nationwide stock-taking of children's needs. In each conference, the President has given personal leadership.

Youngster wins savings bond—National Recreation Month last year was celebrated in many different ways. Memphis, Tennessee, held an essay contest, sponsored by the park commission, as part of its observance. The winner was Jennie Lou Hall, seventeen. Her winning entry, chosen from over five hundred, appears below.

"What I like best about recreation is the opportunity it affords one to grow physically, mentally, and socially. Team recreation promotes fair play by participants as well as a sense of responsibility, while single-player activities offer a chance for personal improvement and achievement. I believe good recreation keeps many young people out of trouble, while it allows them to grow in stature, to think fast and to think fairly."

These words from the mouth of young Miss Hall are worth pondering well—for as the twig is bent . . .

Encroachment in Wales

The chairman of the British National Parks Commission has called the threatened invasion of two national parks in Wales by large-scale industrial installations "perhaps the greatest crisis that has arisen in the history of the national parks since the coming into force of the [national park] act eight years ago." The installations include an atomic energy power station at Trawsfynydd in Snowdonia National Park.

Useful Films

• Free sports films are available from the film section of the Miller Brewing Company, 4000 W. State Street, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. These are all 16mm, sound films dealing with baseball, football, golf, skiing, and sport highlights. The only expense is return postage.

• Mouth-to-mouth breathing, known to man since Biblical days, has received new recognition for saving lives as a result of nearly ten years of extensive research sponsored by the army, to improve the treatment of nerve-gas casualtics. A new safety film, *Rescue Breathing*, designed to teach the techniques (mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose), is now available from American Film Producers, 1600 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

The film was shot in color to show the cyanotic blue color of suffocation victims and the flush pink which brightens the skin upon successful revival. However, black-and-white prints are also availahle, with sound, at $110; full color and sound, $200.

In Memoriam

• Mrs. Grace Thompson Seton, one of the founders of the Camp Fire Girls, died in March. She was also an author, explorer, and a founder of the Society of Women Geographers. Her daughter is novelist Anya Seton. The Camp Fire Girls developed from a girls' woodcraft group founded early in this century by Mrs. Seton and her husband, and Dr. and Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick. Dr. Gulick was one of the early leaders of the National Recreation Association.

• Oscar N. Taylor, publicist for the Dade County, Florida, park system died in April, at the age of sixty-two. He had retired from the Army as a colonel in 1947.

• Robert M. Hanes, friend and advisor of the National Recreation Association, died in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in March. He was a sponsor of the NRA in that city from 1936 to 1951. A banker, Mr. Hanes was a former president of the American Bankers Association.

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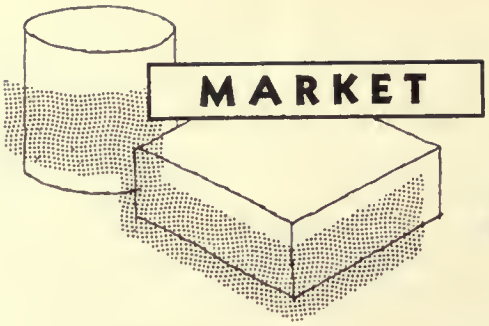

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

• Cosom Industries makes a lightweight bat, weighing about a half pound with a matched, one-ounce ball, for the use of children in the four-to-ten age bracket not allowed regulation bats and balls. Made of high-density polyethylene, the thirty-inch bat is regulation shape, to help the child get accustomed to what he will later be using, also to aid his skill and coordination. The ball, made of the same material, has circular surface holes, to limit the flight path, yet assure true hit. As neither ball nor bat will break windows nor mar walls or woodwork, they can be safely used within a restricted space, small outdoor recreation areas, near swimming pools, and indoors. For details about this and other Cosom products and the dealer nearest you, write Cosom Industries, 6020 Wayzata Boulevard, Minneapolis 16, Minnesota.

• Since many families cannot afford the initial outlay for complete camping equipment, yet have a car and want to camp outdoors, recreation departments have been providing camp-equipment rental services. A good product to consider for this service is the Giant Pop-Tent, which is large enough to sleep four adults in uncrowded comfort and comes in two versions — Giants I and II. One is for station wagon camping and is equipped with a *universal* tailgate enclosure, which, when attached to the back of the wagon, provides a continuous shelter area in tent and car. The other is for regular camping. The tent is 6½′ high, 9′ in diameter, and has inside poles. A tough fiberglass rib structure, with a patented, simple locking device keeps the fabric taut. Pop-Tent was shown at the Brussels World's Fair and was also featured in the Ford "Station Wagon Living" traveling show. For complete information, write Pop-Tent Corporation, Clinton, Michigan.

• Bulletin boards are essential for any recreation center, of whatever size, but they are not always things of beauty and the necessary, large, cut-out letters take hours of tedious work to produce. Mutual Aids makes large colorful, letters, available for instant display use. They come in a variety of bright colors; sets of two-inch capitals (180); numbers and signs; and 1⅜″ manuscript type (240); are easily mounted with a reusable adhesive. Free samples and further information may be obtained by writing Mutual Aids, Dept. 42, 1946 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles 27, California.

• The chlorine level and pH factor are extremely important in a swimming pool, from the health standpoint of its users, and have to be constantly tested. The compactly designed Lifegard Swimming Pool Test Kit, devised to make these tests with speed and accuracy, consists of a molded, clear Lucite test-cell unit, with permanent lifetime color guide and two polyethylene bottles of testing solutions, with self-hinged bottle caps. The carrying case, made of Hi-Impact Styrene, has a self-locking, hinged cover. Instructions for use are permanently printed inside it. Additional information from Rainbow Plastics, 3232 North Meeker Avenue, El Monte, California.

• Versatility and space-saving are the two main attractions of Showergon, a multiple shower component, available in units of four, six, eight, ten, or twelve shower stations, in a back-to-back arrangement. The basic stainless steel unit

embodies concealed piping, shower combinations, and soap facilities; construction and fixtures utilize vandal-proof screws. All functional parts are readily accessible from the front for service and maintenance. Versatility is supplied in the many and varied kinds of mounting that can be employed—free standing, low wall, back to back, floor to ceiling, or wall to wall. For complete information, write Logan Manufacturing Company, P.O. Box 111, Glendale, California.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CHILD, *March 1959.*
Issue on Job Placement for Teenagers.
THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, *April 1959.*
So Much Fun in the Planning, *Virginia Denton.*
Camp Fire Girls Conservation Projects.
JOHPER, *February 1959.*
The Challenge of Dance Therapy, *Claudia Chapline Hood.*
What Is New in Square Dancing? *Miriam Gray.*
Folk Festivals, *Edward D. Allen.*
NEA JOURNAL, *March 1959.*
How Fit Are Our Youth? *Paul Hunsicker.*
Tailor Your TV Programs, *Lee Dudek.*
Flint Strikes Fire, *Frank Manley.*
On Behalf of the Arts, *Helen C. Bailey.*
PARENTS', *April 1959.*
They Went to a Fishing School.
When Teenagers Want to Work, *Dorothy Siegel.*
PARK MAINTENANCE, *February 1959.*
Living Museums Now or Never, *Robert W. Schery.*
PARKS AND RECREATION, *January 1959.*
Another Battle Line Forms in the War on Encroachment, *Harold Schick.*
Are We Losing the Battle for Park Land? *J. Wood.*
Fitness: Recreation Has a Responsibility, *Arthur S. Daniels.*
RECREATION MANAGEMENT, *March 1959.*
Who's What in Recreation.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Administration, Personnel

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE HANDBOOK (2nd Ed.), H. S. Conover. F. W. Dodge, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 501. $10.75.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING MANUAL FOR BOYS' CLUB WORKERS. Boys' Clubs of America, 381 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 20. Paper, $1.00.

LOCAL, STATE, FEDERAL REGULATION OF BOATING AND RELATED AQUATIC SPORTS IN CALIFORNIA. Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14. Pp. 50. Paper, $1.00 (plus $.04 for California addresses).

PARK DISTRICT MANUALS: HELP FOR PARK BOARDS AND PARK AND RECREATION EQUIPMENT, SUPPLY, AND SERVICE FIRMS, pp. 11; HELPS FOR ILLINOIS PARK DISTRICT BOARDS, pp. 22; PARK AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR YOUR COMMUNITY, pp. 20. Illinois Association of Park Districts, 522 Monroe St., Springfield. Paper, $1.00 each.

PARKING, Geoffrey Baker and Bruno Funaro. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 202. $9.50.

PERSONNEL RESEARCH FRONTIERS, Cecil E. Goode. Public Personnel Assoc., 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Pp. 176. Paper, $3.50.

PROPOSED MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC POOLS. National Swimming Pool Institute, Harvard State Bank Bldg., Harvard, Ill. Pp. 16. Free.

PUBLIC RECREATION AGENCIES: Comparative Data, Finances and Personnel, 1958-59. California Recreation Commission, Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento, California. Pp. 51. Paper, $1.00 (plus $.04 for California addresses).

ROADS, Fon W. Boardman, Jr. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 143. $3.50.

SALARIES AND RELATED PERSONNEL PRACTICES IN VOLUNTARY SOCIAL AND HEALTH AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY, September, 1958. Community Council of Greater New York, 345 E. 45th St., New York 17. Pp. 49. $2.50.

SPOTLIGHT ON COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION—A Career for You. United Community Funds and Councils of America, 345 E. 46th St., New York 17. Brochure. Free.

YOUR SWIMMING POOL. YMCA, 15 Spadina Rd., Toronto 4, Ontario, Canada. Pp. 127. Paper, $1.00.

American Scene, Sociology

CHANGING AMERICA, A: At Work and Play, Wilbert Zelomek. John Wiley, 440 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 181. $3.95.

CAN AMERICA AFFORD BETTER SCHOOLS? National Education Assoc., 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Reprint. Free.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY, Joseph S. Roucek, Editor. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 1209. $12.00.

EDUCATION AND FREEDOM, Admiral H. G. Rickover. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 256. $3.50.

GOOD NEIGHBORS (Community Welfare Councils), Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WELFARE, Harold L. Wilensky and Charles N. Lebeaux. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 401. $5.00.

MASS LEISURE, Eric Larrabee and Rolf Meyersohn, Editors. Free Press, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1. Pp. 429. $6.00.

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MENTALLY RETARDED IN SOCIETY, THE, Stanley Powell Davies. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 248. $5.50.

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CREATIVE YEARS, THE, Reuel L. Howe. Seabury Press, Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 239. $3.50.

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N. Y. STATE ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF THE AGING, 1955-58. Office of the Special Assistant, Problems of the Aging, State Capitol, Albany. Pp. 44. Free.

ORGANIZED RELIGION AND THE OLDER PERSON, Delton L. Scudder, Editor. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. Pp. 113. Paper, $2.50.

RETIREMENT PLANNING GUIDEBOOK. Retirement Council, One Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn. Pp. 96. Paper, $2.50.

SALUTE TO THE AGING. Office of the Special Assistant, Problems of the Aging, State Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Pp. 75. Free.

NOTE: The correct price of WILDFLOWERS OF THE SIERRAS, listed in the March issue, is $.55.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Creativity—An Exomination of the Creative Process, Poul Smith, Editor. Hastings House, 151 Eost 50th Street, New York 22. Pp. 206. $4.95.

What are creative ideas? How do we go about getting one? Is there any training which develops creativity? Herc is not only fascinating but excellent background reading, for any leader (or for any thoughtful adult). This book, a unique exploration of the nature of the creative process, is thc result of a stimulating conference of thc Art Directors Club of New York and thc "givc and take" of its discussions and debates.

Each aspect of creativity is prescnted by a differcnt speaker; for instance: "The Psychology of the Creative Personality," by Dr. Gregory Zilboorg, a New York psychiatrist; "Creativity in Research," by E. Finley Carter, dirccior of the Stanford Research Institute in Mcnlo Park, California; "Creativity in Visual Communication," by Saul Bass, a West Coast graphic artist, designer, and consultant; and so on. This collection of articles would be particularly helpful to those recreation directors who put out printed matcrials of any sort, who do quitc a bit of public speaking, or who want to use a creative approach to their jobs.

Progrom in Girl Scout Comping. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 830 Third Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 277. $1.50.

This is a detailcd, complete, up-to-thc-minute book covering all aspccts of camp programing. Among other items, it lists the seven basic skills of camping, and includes valuable information on camp government, planning for special events, camp living under all weather conditions. It describes a wide range of programs in the performing and hand arts, as well as activities in nature, sports, and games.

The reader will find that the book contains a wealth of general camping know-how which should prove most helpful to persons working in, or interested in, outdoor camping, counseling or recreation fields. An extensive appendix containing practical information on camp living through how-to instructions and illustrations serves to increase its appeal and use.

As a companion piece, the Girl Scouts have just released a new 16mm sound film in color called *Camp Time, Any Time,* based on information containcd in the book, and shows many creative program ideas being carried out in actual camps. It sells for $120, rents for $4.25, the first day, and half pricc for each day thereafter.

Indian Picture Writing, Robert Hofsinde (Groy-Wolf). William Morrow, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 96. $2.50.

Day-camp leaders, playground directors, and all those conducting an Indian program, this is for you! Picture writing has ever been an interesting and primitive way of expressing thoughts and recording events; in this book, the author presents 248 pictures used by the American Indian, and their captions contain colorful information about this culture. An index makes it easy to locate the symbol for a givên object. Thc simplicity of the symbols make them easy to reproduce in designs for painting, decorations, beadwork, and so on.

Weother in Your Life, Irving Adler. John Doy, 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 126. $3.00.

Written for young people, this interesting little book should appeal to anyone who would like to be his own weatherman. It should be excellent, too, for campers or camp counselors who are setting up a weather station. There is a whole chapter on weather forecasting, with a simple table of weather signs. This is one of a series of books by the same author, two familiar ones being *The Tools of Science* and *Man-Made Moons.*

Camping ond Comp Crofts, Gordon Lynn. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 112. $1.95.

Campers of all ages will find this a treasury of illustrated how-to information. Hundreds of detailed color pictures give step-by-step instructions for perfecting camp skills. Extra features include a list of essential camp clothing and gear, a map of the United States that pinpoints public campgrounds. The author and his family have camped all over this country and Europe, and he passes along many helpful hints for novice and experienced campers, alike, as to equipment, packing, types of trips, setting up camp, cooking, nature activities, and other matters important to a successful summer outing.

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

The wise recreation leader and administrator knows his booklets! There is a wealth of inexpensive or free pamphlets, brochures, and leaflets at his disposal. Note the following — and please mention RECREATION Magazine.

Forest Activities is full of interesting outdoor and nature projects for playgrounds or camps. This is directed to Scout leaders, but is equally applicable to other youth groups. Free, U.S. Forest Service, Washington 25, D.C.

Day Camping for the Cerebral Palsied and *Swimming for the Cerebral Palsied.* Thc cerebral-palsied child will perhaps feel his or her plight more sharply in the summer months when other children are at camps, romping in the sun. These two free pamphlets, to help set up day-camp programs for this neglected group, are available from United Cerebral Palsy Associations, 321 West 44th Street, New York 36.

The 1959 Camping Directory lists over three thousand camps associated with the American Camping Association. Its 276 pages include location of camp, name, and address of owner or operating organization, fees, facilities, program features, and so on. Available for fifty cents from the association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

Methods of Measuring the Demand for and Value of Outdoor Recreation by Marion Clawson is the latest of an excellent series of reprints on subjects of interest to those in the recreation field. *(See his "Recreation Land Resources . . . for the Year 2000,"* RECREATION, *January, 1959.)* Other titles include *The National Environment of Urban Growth and Highway Construction* by Edward A. Ackerman, *The Changing Relations of Natural Resources to National Security* by H. J. Barnett, and *Concepts in Regional Economic Development* by Joseph L. Fisher. Available from Resources for the Future, 1145 19th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Single copies are free, additional copies at low cost.

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On the Cover

Using a collection of RECREATION covers in this way was first tried by Paul Veret, director of the Federation for Jewish Service, in Omaha, on a large June Is National Recreation Month poster, in 1958. He used fifteen covers to achieve a gay and arresting effect. He generously agreed to allow us to adapt his idea to this month's "special" cover for RECREATION. Thank you, Paul Veret.

Next Month

The next issue will be in September, with more information on the Congress and material for your fall and winter plans. This year, October will be *the* "Congress Issue." A happy summer to you all!

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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

editorial

RECREATION IS PEOPLE

A LITTLE GIRL skipping rope. A white-haired Sunday painter capturing a memorable view on canvas. A group of teenagers planning a party. A father and son building a short-wave radio set in the basement. A family on a camping trip. *Recreation is people*, doing all these things and many more—because they find happiness and fulfillment in doing them.

At this time of year, when Americans are observing National Recreation Month, someone is sure to ask: "What do you mean by 'recreation'?"

Recreation is not parks and stadia, boats and balls. These are only the facilities and equipment that may or may not be what people want.

Obvious? Of course. But how often we talk as if our objectives were *things* rather than people! And when we do talk about people, we're liable to talk about their activities rather than about what happens to them as a result of those activities.

Youth Fitness Week, Family Recreation Week, Recreation-and-the-Arts Week, and Recreation-Through-Service Week are all people-oriented observances, planned to help more people know about recreation and what it can mean to them. Recreation Sunday and Recreation Sabbath offer an opportunity to point out what happens to people, spiritually, when they make creative use of leisure time.

Recreation was first identified as a field for study and organized effort by men and women who were concerned with human needs. Those of us who make the recreation of others our principal concern today know that recreation meets a very basic human need for self-expression, self-realization, and refreshment.

Let us tell the world so. When we talk of recreation in terms of people, we will find greater acceptance of all we seek to accomplish.

More young people will be attracted to recreation as a profession because they will see it as a basic and important service to people. More leading citizens will volunteer their time and effort because they will be convinced their efforts are helping people. More money will be forthcoming, to buy the things needed to bring recreation opportunities to people. And best of all, more people will find new joy and meaning in life—new worlds—through recreation.

This June—National Recreation Month—is a good time for us to start.

Joseph Prendergast

Executive Director, National Recreation Association.

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TELEGRAM

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DWIGHT D EISENHOWER

▶ RECOGNIZING THE GROWING NATIONAL IMPORTANCE of the needs and programs for the aged, President Eisenhower has raised the Federal Council for the Aging to the cabinet level. Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, has been named chairman of the council. Mr. Flemming will be one of the speakers at the Chicago National Recreation Congress.

▶ EVERYBODY IS GETTING IN THE ACT! More and more, popular general publications are including articles on some form of recreation. In a Youth Fitness section, *Sports Illustrated*, May 4, includes brief items about a variety of sports for recreation and a collegiate survey on youth activities. Purdue's recreation building, devoted to voluntary play, receives a picture spread.

Even the May issue of *Woman's Day* carries an article on "kids in the parks." This is based on an interview with Jim Taylor of the Colorado Springs Park Department. "A day in the park should be a real adventure," says Taylor. That city is remodeling fourteen parks in ways calculated to let children go adventuring.

On the other hand, the *Saturday Review* devotes its entire May 16 issue to "Photography in the Fine Arts." This includes an article on "Photographs as Pictures" and reproduces some of the extraordinary photographs now on display at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in its exhibit of a new national project under the same title. They will be shown through Labor Day, and duplicates of the pictures will be exhibited throughout the country.

▶ YOU ARE INVITED TO SEND A SAMPLE of any of your publications, local or state, which might be of general interest, to be displayed at a publications exhibit at the 41st National Recreation Congress in Chicago. An exhibit is being planned by the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Publications, to give delegates an opportunity to see what types of materials are being published by other recreation departments, what kinds of presentation, which printing processes are most effective, and so on. (The exhibit is NOT for the purpose of publicizing specific departments and their programs.)

It is very important that you follow these directions very carefully: Samples

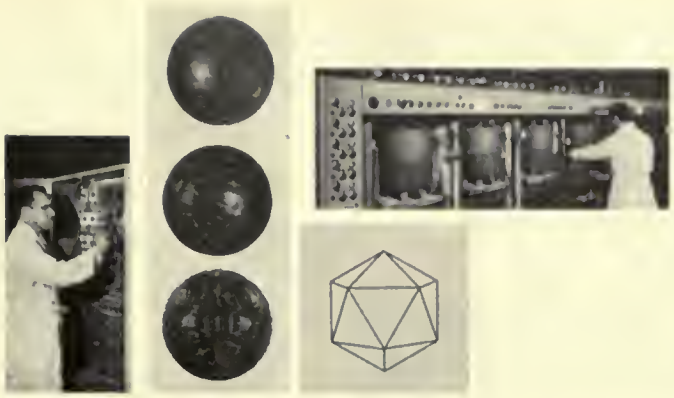
for exhibit should be mailed to Chicago Park District, Administration Building, 425 East 14th Boulevard, Chicago 5, Illinois, *so that they arrive on or about September 19, not earlier.* Be sure they are clearly addressed and marked: Attention Arthur L. Schultz, Hold for National Recreation Congress Publications Display.

▸ WATCH FOR DETAILS of the bang-up Congress workshop on "Making Publications Effective—Better Methods and Techniques for Telling Your Story," which is shaping up into something very special, under the leadership of Marjorie Dickinson, chairman of the planning committee for this particular meeting, and executive director of the Illinois Association of Park Districts. *This session will be for everyone,* whether you put out an annual report, bulletin service, public relations materials, programs for your concerts, or whatever, in printed form. Make a notation, *now,* to reserve Monday afternoon, September 28, for this.

▸ COMING EVENTS: September 28-October 2: 41st National Recreation Congress, Hotel Morrison, Chicago; October 16-23: Annual meeting American Occupational Therapy Association, Chicago; October 19-23: Annual safety congress and exposition, National Safety Council, Chicago; November 29-December 2: Annual convention, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Palmer House, Chicago.

▸ A NATURE STUDY, CONSERVATION INSTITUTE has been scheduled by the University of California, in Santa Barbara, August 3 to 15. This post-summer session is offered annually. Write University Extension Office, 129 E. Carrillo Street, Santa Barbara.

▸ FOR EVERYBODY! Let us remember that the National Recreation Congress is not limited to leaders in just municipal or government recreation, but is for all recreation leaders, both volunteers and professional, in all types of agencies and concerned with all phases of recreation. Among these are Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YW's and YM's, churches, schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions, industries, camps, and many others. Urge all of your friends in these agencies to watch for the program and take advantage of this chance to discuss problems with fellow workers, in the Congress sessions. The printed schedule outline will be out this summer, and if you'd like to have an early copy, just let RECREATION Magazine know. We'll see that your name is put on the list at once. #



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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Seamanship Program

Sirs:

The seamanship program planned by the Peoria [Illinois] Recreation Commission Department is to consist of eight lessons as outlined by the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary. Registration will be limited to fifteen per class. The recreation department now has a pontoon boat, twenty-two feet long and eight feet wide. The course is designed to appeal to the sixteen-to-eighteen-age group. As registration warrants, more classes will be scheduled. . . . Instruction for this program will be conducted by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary . . . The pontoon will also be utilized for handicapped children's cruises and retired men's clubs. Most of the program with the pontoon will be within the harbor, but if the pontoon makes cruises beyond the harbor, it will be accompanied by at least one craft. Since safety is one of the main concerns of the seamanship program, this pontoon will be equipped with all safety equipment as specified by the U.S. Coast Guard.

The sea scout program, briefly summarized, is as follows: They have eighteen members with nearly every high school in the district represented. They have acquired a twenty-six-inch inboard boat. They are now making their craft seaworthy for this summer's program. They will follow the regular sea scouting program and plan on expanding rapidly as the summer goes on.

RHODELL E. OWENS, *Director of Parks, Peoria, Illinois.*

Wholehearted Support

Sirs:

I especially want to commend the article by Rudolf Opperman, which appeared in the February issue. I support it wholeheartedly and feel we should be ashamed we have not been willing to make the justifiable claims and identify those values that the article points up so effectively. I hope this kind of article may eliminate the often-used terms "intangibles" and "carry-over value," which we so often use, and which are meaningless.

H. D. EDGREN, *Professor of Recreation Leadership, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.*

More on "Recreology"

Sirs:

I indeed enjoyed reading the article on "Let's Say What We Mean" in RECREATION Magazine [February]. A lot of research was done on this and deserves to be complimented. At this point, I cannot get too enthused on the word of "recreology"* as part of the recreationist terminology. Nevertheless this really whets the appetite for discussion.

GEORGE T. SARGISSON, *Executive Director, Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.*

* The term, and its derivotives, were coined by Carl Ruud, a graduate assistant in the University of Illinois recreation department.—Ed.

It Does a Fella Proud!

Sirs:

How promptly you got that little article of mine into the magazine! And the other articles on music, plus the attractiveness of the issue [February] as a whole, gave it a right smart setting. It does a fella proud to be in such good company.

AUGUSTUS D. ZANZIG, *Brookline, Massachusetts.*

"It Must Be Spring"

Sirs:

"What goes on here"? Not one but two letters in the March issue wax lyrical over what, to their authorities, is the recreational "discovery of America" all over again. It *must* be spring!

Actually, they pay the recreation profession the highest tribute of constructive criticism. They are that too rare breed, the bubble prickers, who help

us clarify and orient our thinking. We are thankful for them.

But their statements have left us somewhat amazed that someone has attempted to justify recreation's existence on a higher purpose than just "having fun." To quote them, recreation has "no acceptable philosophy giving this field an inspiring purpose," it should not be a mere gathering together of people for the sake of enjoyment." What's wrong with fun and enjoyment? Don't let's go back to the Puritans. Education authorities learned years ago that interest motivation (enjoyment) heightens learning capacity.

Where have these (rediscoverers) been? What recreation literature have they had reading? Have they discussed recreation philosophy with its great teachers, leaders, and workers? How else can they know whereof they speak?

If they had done so, they would know that the great all-pervasive objective of recreation since the days of its first philosopher, Joseph Lee, has been the full development of the total personality.

To check on this, after reading the editorials and letters in RECREATION, we turned to the writings of Joseph Lee and Howard Braucher from 1906 on and, for want of another, to our own speeches and articles back to 1924. There is little emphasis in this literature on mass or individual fun as an overriding purpose. The emphasis rather is definitely planned objectives, such as "contributions of recreation to physical fitness, health, and muscular tone . . . the prevention of adult and juvenile delinquency . . . the development of the whole personality . . . social integration of the individual," and so on. These have been the great underlying objectives of the real professional recreationist, whose sixty-to-seventy-two-hour week has left little time for writing about them. As we said earlier, we don't know where these people have been nor to whom they have spoken. They are cheering, as new, a philosophy and objectives as old as the NRA.

JOHN W. FAUST, *district representative, retired, National Recreation Association.*

On Developing Volunteers

Sirs:

Just a brief note to let you know that I think NRA's new publication *Developing Volunteers* is one of the finest booklets of its kind that I have seen. I was impressed with the style, color, design, and the catchy illustrations that tend to make a booklet of this type much more interesting.

A. CUKIERSKI, *Superintendent of Recreation, Garden City Recreation Commission, New York.*

Your Family Goes Camping

Doris T. Patterson

If you plan to be among the millions of camping vacationers in this country, this practical manual should be your first step—whether you have never camped before or are an experienced camper wanting more fun and comfort on your next trip.

Writing specifically for the *family* that wants to camp, Mrs. Patterson begins with you in the planning stage. Stressing simple, inexpensive equipment, she tells what to take, how to take it, and what to do with it upon arrival. There are recipes, illustrations, maps, games, crafts—and a whole chapter devoted to taking baby to camp in comfort and safety. Here is *everything* a family needs to know for an average camping trip.

In addition there is a valuable appendix with six suggested tent tours and another which tells where to write for information on state and national parks in the United States—including Alaska—and Canada.

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1959 brings citywide cultural program, with its many attendant values, to the world's busiest city.

A CITY AND MUSIC TEAM UP

Emma Alden Rothblatt

NEW YORK CITY has just held its first citizen-sparked music festival. Officially sponsored, it has been receiving praise and attracting attention from far beyond the city limits. The occasion of the festival was the two hundredth anniversary of the death of composer George Frederic Handel, and it drew together under one banner musical tributes to Handel from many important, diverse city musical organizations. The New York City Handel Festival was coordinated by the Department of Commerce and Public Events, and its cost to the city was almost nothing.

It grew from the suggestions of an inspired pair of citizens who walked into the department and broached the idea about six months ago. They said that other cities hold musical festivals and that our own city might well mark this important musical anniversary. Newell Jenkins, a distinguished conductor, and Dr. Thea Dispeker, a famous musicologist, were these two. They said they represented musical groups willing to perform Handel works over a specific length of time. They pointed out, with the warmth of devotees, that this anniversary provided a wonderful opportunity to present a great cavalcade of Handel music to New Yorkers, not only his standard works, such as *The Messiah*, but also many of his lesser known compositions.

There were many compelling aspects to this. First and foremost, anything that the city could do, officially, to aid New York in maintaining, or even developing, its prestige as a cultural center, it certainly should do. Then, since this was a project that required coordination over and above that of the individual participating musical groups, it seemed an appropriate role for the city. Then the haunting dream some of us have long cherished, that the city would sometime have an annual music and arts festival, returned. Music and art are a wonderful form of recreation, but they are also big business.

What was involved in a Handel festival? Just a program publishing the events and some coordination? That's what we thought when we started. Mayor Wagner would be honorary chairman. Commissioner Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of the Department of Commerce and Public Events, would serve as chairman, and the Department of Commerce would find a sponsor for printing the souvenir program. Robert Dowling, real estate executive and patron of the arts, was asked to be policy chairman.

The music and administrative directors selected four people and a secretary to form a program committee, who were outstanding authorities in the music field. They met frequently, especially in the early planning days. The forty-three members forming the music committee were representatives of various musical groups who might participate in the festival. Among them were conductors, musicologists, artists, and music public-relations representatives.

Determining Policy

It was agreed that, since no money was forthcoming, each group would pay for its own concert. Some had already scheduled Handel concerts, so it was decided to extend the festival over a period of three months. A hard-and-fast rule was established that any musical event not falling between March 1 through May 20, would not be considered as part of the festival. The following were some of the rules we adhered to strictly, except in some special cases.

- The entire program had to be exclusively devoted to Handel.
- Only one program by each group would be included.
- Repetition of works was ruled out.
- Some of the concerts were free; some charged admission. Determination of this was left to the group concerned, depending on its financial status. The Commerce and Public Events Department handled the invitations, on behalf of the mayor, sent to leading citizens in industry, education, labor, and the music world, asking them to serve as an honorary committee. Members of the city's board of estimate and other top-ranking officials were so listed, and some names were chosen for their prestige purposes, to give status to the festival. The importance of an honorary committee cannot be overestimated from a goodwill standpoint. In the festival souvenir program, sponsors, individuals, and organizations who had cooperated financially or otherwise, were thanked in a listing.

This spring project snowballed into one of the most significant city-sponsored events ever undertaken. Thirty-two performances by different groups took place during the period. Each group paid its own expenses. There was no

MRS. ROTHBLATT *is deputy commissioner, New York City Department of Commerce and Public Events.*

Gotham Baroque Ensemble, during rehearsal for New York City Handel Festival, settles its program with city official.

Informal coffee hour preceded "unveiling" of Handel memorabilia by the American International Underwriters.

conflict in concert dates, so anybody could hear them all, if he so wished.

Dr. Peter J. Wilhousky, director of music for the city board of education, enlisted the cooperation of high schools to perform Handel works during that period, for orchestras, choruses, and soloists. Well-known orchestras and outstanding musical groups, led by famous conductors, as well as many, many churches, produced all the various kinds of music Handel wrote—orchestral, chamber, church, choral, and operatic. Amateur groups, clubs, Y's, and schools clamored to be included in this historic event. A colored film on Handel's life was available for free showings.

Private funds were raised to pay for a concert near a lake in the Bethesda Fountain area of Central Park. Under floodlighted trees, Handel's *Water Music* and *Royal Fireworks Music* were played, in a setting similar to that suggested by the composer for his own music.

Publicity

Publicity was needed. Fifty thousand copies of a well-prepared souvenir program booklet were distributed to those attending the concerts. The programs were also sent to leading music libraries throughout the world. Art students competed for the honor of creating the prize-winning poster. It was found that the best introductory technique was writing multilithed form letters, followed up with telephone calls. This was used to find out which private schools would participate and in what way—by giving a concert, showing the film, displaying festival posters, and so on.

The Commerce and Public Events Department arranged for bus and subway posters. Leading Fifth Avenue stores had window displays. Many circulars were distributed, the printing of which was made possible by private sources. Magazines and newspapers publicized it. People from Mexico, Canada, and all over the United States wrote in informing us that they were planning vacations so as to be here at that time. They asked if they could buy tickets, once they arrived in the city. As a result of one announcement on a local radio broadcast, there were requests, amounting to six hundred tickets, for one of the free, outdoor concerts.

Leading business firms were asked to use Handel mailing machine imprints at the Pitney-Bowes' cost price of under fifteen dollars a machine. The response grew beyond greatest expectations. One Wall Street firm inquired if "Handel could come downtown." Handel window displays, in the heart of New York's financial district, were set up to show that industry and finance were also interested in promoting culture. Labor leaders also saw to it that unions got their share of Handel—and the resulting publicity.

Finance

Meanwhile, financial support, based on an appeal of love of music and civic interest, was sought from private and commercial sources for various portions of the festival. Dignified, page announcements in the souvenir program were allowed, as for the Empire State music festival's forthcoming program. We had to reject supporters who were anxious to get into the act to advertise products in a manner inappropriate to civic dignity. The great day arrived when the Handel Festival became self-supporting; instead of the city's spending money, it brought in income, prestige, and cultural recreation.

Mayor Wagner proclaimed the opening of the Handel Festival. At a city-hall ceremony, the consuls general of Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, and Italy—countries where Handel had lived and worked—presented Handel memorabilia, which went on public exhibition in various places throughout the city. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New York Public Library were among those who prepared their own exhibits. The cooperation of other agencies was called upon. For example: the assistance of the police department was needed, to make sure there were no traffic or security problems.

New York City's own radio station, WNYC, broadcast a series of programs of Handel's music. Local radio and television programs were beamed through the cooperation of the musicians' and other unions. Closed circuit educational programs were arranged. Major Handel works performed during the festival were recorded and rebroadcast by the Voice of America, to over two hundred million people throughout the world.

The city's "Scroll for Exceptional and Distinguished Service," usually given only to visiting presidents, kings, and such VIP's, was awarded at the initial concert. And each participating group thereafter was so honored.

This festival, we believe, has sparked the interest necessary to initiate other types of festivals—both art and music—in New York City. #

Now people have time to make things, to find new ways of expressing themselves.

A painting is not only something to be enjoyed passively but something to create.

Art museum tours more and more are a part of a cultural recreation program.

Today's expanding leisure demands new dimensions in program planning and challenges the

IT IS EXTREMELY interesting that in several of the National Recreation District Conferences I have attended this year the major emphasis has been on program. No movement runs evenly along its course, and the recreation movement is no exception. Advances are made by fits and starts as new concepts are accepted. In the early days, the concept of *playgrounds* for children, originating in experiments in childhood education, fired the imaginations of social workers and educators and, in a remarkably brief period of time, developed into a tidal wave that swept over the entire country.

In more recent years, as recreation departments have been accepted as an integral part of city government, other concepts have taken the lead. The growing importance of good administrative practices, the development of professional requirements in leadership, the expansion of areas and facilities to meet the increased growth of population and the urbanization of our communities—all of these have preoccupied us, and this preoccupation has been reflected in the topics used at our district conferences and in our National Recreation Congress. A conference or congress program, as you know, is not an arbitrary choice of any one person or group of persons. It is a direct reflection of current needs and interests.

As we have explored these important areas, every now and then certain specific aspects of recreation services have actually erupted, and I use that word advisedly. The tremendous impact of the teen-center movement in the early 1940's was one such eruption. More recently, the movement for centers and services for older adults has spread over the entire country. Even more recently, there has been a tremendous growth in the provision of recreation services for the ill and handicapped.

There is rapidly growing evidence another movement is close at hand—if not already here—and it is of such dimensions that its impact will be terrific. This growing movement is the rapidly increasing demand for more of the cultural arts. It is a demand for new dimensions in program planning.

I must point out to you that there has been an unmistakable lag in our profession in forecasting these great movements and in being ready for them when they come. The impetus for teen centers and teenage programs did not come from recreation departments. It came—by the thousands—from the boys and girls, their parents, their churches, the social and civic groups in the community. The early teen centers were in many cases, literally, thrust down the throats of recreation departments by public demand.

Now, people are turning to music, to art, to drama, dance, poetry, literature, gardening, and nature, in an effort to find more meaning in life, some outlet they can enjoy, some means of expressing themselves. They are feeling the need to use their own hands, bodies, and minds in a sort of revolt against automation. They want these things for their children. They are dissatisfied with what their communities offer, and this dissatisfaction very often is directed toward recreation opportunities. Just last year the Iowa Council for Community Improvement asked, "What are the areas of greatest need for improvement?" Replies from almost fifteen hundred people from one hundred communities gave first place to "cultural arts and recreation."

Every two years the General Federation of Women's Clubs holds a community-achievement contest. The projects chosen by the fifty-five hundred women's clubs range from new hospitals to symphony orchestras, from school bond issues to urban renewal. However, their two main concerns at the local level in the contest just finished were improvement of recreation facilities, especially for youth, and the creation of better educational and cultural opportunities. Never underestimate the power of a woman! As a result of the project chosen by the Akima Club in Knoxville, Tennessee, a minimum estimate showed $100,000 was being spent in 1958, for recreation in Knox County, that was not available in 1956, when the project started.

One of the leading secondary schools, Phillips Andover

This address was given by MR. PRENDERGAST, *executive director of the National Recreation Association, at several of the district recreation conferences this spring.*

Joseph Prendergast

NEW WORLDS THROUGH RECREATION

Everywhere music is more popular, participated in by ever greater numbers.

reation leader to develop increasing opportunities for creative participation in the cultural arts.

Academy, is asking for $850,000 to build a creative art center for its students. This is quite a change from my day, when such requests were made only for football stadia and gymnasiums. That a boy might prefer painting to football, music to basketball did not enter anyone's head.

These examples are on the local level. Some of you may have read Governor Rockefeller's message to the 1959 New York legislature. One entire section of it was on individual and family life. In this section he said, "Economic growth is not an end in itself. Its true end is to enable the individual to pursue a life of dignity and to develop his own capacities to the maximum potential. . . . By this I mean the fullest possible realization by the individual not only of his material well-being, but also of his spiritual, intellectual, and cultural capacities. I believe our society should afford greater opportunities to the individual for cultural expression, participation, and appreciation."

President Eisenhower, in his 1955 State of the Union message, asserted: "The federal government should do more to give official recognition to the importance of the arts and other cultural activities."

This ground swell of concern over, and interest in, the cultural life of the nation has finally culminated in a new act of Congress (Public Law 85-874), authorizing a National Cultural Center as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution. It will be constructed through funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia.

The center will be directed by a board of trustees, made up of three senators, three representatives, nine public officials, and fifteen general trustees appointed by the President. The act provides that the board shall:

- Present classical and contemporary music, opera, drama, dance, and poetry from this and other countries.
- Present lecture and other programs.
- *Develop programs for children, youth and the elderly, and for other age groups as well, in such arts designed specifically for their participation, education, and recreation*, and
- Provide facilities for other civic activities at the Cultural Center.

An advisory committee appointed by the President will consist of persons who are recognized for their knowledge of, and experience or interest in, one or more of the arts. This official recognition of the arts on the highest government level is a momentous event that will have a dramatic effect throughout the nation.

Mr. Prendergast was recently appointed by President Eisenhower to the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center, to be built in Washington, D. C. The chairman of this committee, in turn, appointed him to a Special Committee on Concepts, which will study and, then, recommend, to the advisory committee and the trustees, the size and character of needed facilities—an opera house, concert hall, and a true national theater.

I have a strong conviction if our recreation movement cannot and does not meet this new challenge, it will be bypassed and left primarily in a custodial or maintenance capacity. What, then, must our recreation departments, and we, as recreation leaders, do? It seems to me that there are four fundamental steps.

First, we should take time from our fragmentized life to look at our programs *as a whole*. We should give them the cold, dispassionate, appraising look a child gives his new teacher. We must avoid being defensive over omissions but we must recognize some of our programs are facile, routine activities that require very little from us in the way of creative planning.

We must look at our schedules, and decide whether they are arranged more for our convenience than for the public's benefit. We must consider our program as a whole, not as a series of unrelated activities. We must stop justifying

our programs by *quantity* and accept *quality* as our standard.

That word "quality" is worth further exploration and leads me to my second point. When the chips are down, the quality of any program reflects the degree of understanding and the personal standards of the person at the head of it. This responsibility cannot be delegated. *Recreation literacy is not enough. There is a rising need for a recreation intelligentsia.*

We cannot afford to be out of step with the times. Today 28,500,000 Americans play some type of musical instrument. (That's one in six.) In 1955 there were more than eleven hundred symphony orchestras made up of community neighbors. In 1958, there were over two hundred professional symphony orchestras, and more than 250,000,000 records were bought by Americans. In 1954, 770,840,000 books were sold in the United States. It is estimated that this figure reached the billion mark in 1958.

Americans own 141,000,000 radios and 47,000,000 television sets. Yes, they hear and see many soap operas and Westerns, but they also hear the Metropolitan opera, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, and most of the leading singers, conductors, dancers, actors, scientists, and statesmen. They watch *Hamlet* and Greek tragedies. They listen to a university professor give a series of lectures on the development of the spoken word. They see plays by Saroyan, Odets, Tennessee Williams, Maxwell Anderson.

No one expects you as a recreation leader to be an expert in the skills and techniques of all art forms. The recreation movement and your community, however, do have the right to expect you, as a recreation leader, to explore these areas sufficiently to develop good taste, an appreciation, and an awareness of the values of the cultural arts, not by lip service, but by actual work on your part. You will never develop a creative, enthusiastic cultural arts program unless you, as well as your staff, take time to explore school and college programs, museums, exhibits, workshops, magazines, and books on the subject; unless you give your staff the facilities and equipment to do really good work, and, above all, your enthusiastic support.

The most important quality you can cultivate in yourself, and work to cultivate in your staff, is the quality of awareness. It is very interesting to note that *House Beautiful* recently devoted over half of an entire issue to the quality of awareness—*seeing*, not just looking; *feeling*, not just passing by. That couldn't have happened ten years ago. It is another symptom of the rising pulse of interest in cultural arts. More people in the United States attend concerts than attend baseball games. How many concerts has your department sponsored or conducted?

Our programs are for two groups—spectators and participants—yet these two are really only one. They are like high and low tides. They ebb and flow into each other. The best participants are those who have had their interest stimulated, and curiosity aroused, by watching, looking, and listening. The best spectators are those who have some training and know what to look for and appreciate.

This spectator-participant relationship is of great importance in the cultural arts. These programs are not seasonal; they are not one-shot events; they cannot be started by a clinic and terminated by a tournament. Each is capable of endless progression; each must be planned in advance with progression in mind; each has to be attractively presented.

My third principle in strengthening the cultural arts program is planning. No one agency can, or should, assume the responsibility of such programs for the entire community. Cooperative planning has increased dramatically. In some cases, however, it is focused on some one event or program, and has not taken the long-range view. A better system of interagency communication may he needed. Duplicated efforts should be analyzed. Degrees of responsibility should be accepted.

Opportunities for cultural activities come as a natural result of early training. Therefore increased effort must be given to children's cultural arts programs. All too often, the natural, free, normal curiosity and lack of self-consciousness in trying things is stifled in early childhood by the routine, mediocre outlets provided most children. We adults are restricted by the attitudes we developed in childhood toward art, music, drama, and other activities. A child accepts the world of today and is at home in it. We must keep the doors open for him and not box him in with our own limitations. Our playground and indoor-center programs for children must be strengthened if we are to develop the best in spectator and participant appreciation.

We can no longer limit our programs to what we think people want. We must be able to offer wider and deeper experiences, opening more and more doors, and creating a climate in which individuality can flourish and find creative expression. America may be preparing for a new renaissance in the cultural arts. The very air is full of challenge.

One of the reasons for National Recreation Month, sponsored by the National Recreation Association, in June, is to help the public understand how broad the scope of recreation really is. The four weeks of National Recreation Month were designed as a framework for various activities.

In Proverbs there is a statement that we all must heed. "Where there is no vision, the people perish." As Wendell Willkie once said, "We have freedom for great dreams—and the opportunity to make them come true." The time is ripe. The choice is up to us. #

As automation advances, as new sources of energy are applied in industry, as the hours of labor decline, we have the chance to become truly human by using our new and disturbing leisure to develop our highest human powers to the utmost.—Robert Hutchins, President, Fund for the Republic.

TIPS FOR SUMMER VACATIONERS

THE WANDERLUST typical of our American people will have taken over by the time this issue of RECREATION is published, and our highways and byways, parks, forests, and beaches, will be filling with vacationers in search of new scenes, sun, adventure, fun, rest.

So, if you haven't made up your mind about what to do, where to go, on your own summer holiday, you'd better decide *now*. Even motoring calls for preplanning, as does every other kind of trip or outing. In addition, most recreation leaders are beleaguered with questions on such subjects. Below, therefore, are a few tips to pass along to others, to help you on your way, or to take with you for an easier, safer, more rewarding vacation.

• CRUISING. Small-boat enthusiasts planning short or long-distance cruises during the summer will find the new Mobil Cruising Guides Series a valuable asset. Four brand new guides in foldout-map form to cover coastal and inland waterways of the United States and Canada, have been put out by Mobil Oil Company, a division of Socony Mobil Oil. They give a variety of useful information, and cover these areas: No. 1, from Eastport, Maine, to Barnegat Inlet, New Jersey (including Long Island Sound); No. 2, from Sandy Hook, New Jersey, to Jacksonville, Florida (including Delaware and Chesapeake Bays and the entire Ohio River); No. 3, New York Waterways (inland), the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River; and No. 4, the Pacific Coast from Puget Sound to San Diego. Copies are available free from Mobil marine dealers, Mobil service stations, or from the Small Craft Division, Mobil Oil Company, 150 E. 42nd Street, New York 17.

• FOR CAMPERS. Available free, a list of commercial firms handling various types of camping gear and equipment, prepared for us by Stanley W. Stocker. *(See Mr. Stocker's article, "Equipment for Family Camping," on page 220.)* Write: RECREATION. Supply limited.

• LONG MOTOR TRIP. Send for the two excellent articles published in recent issues of *The New York Times* Travel Section: "A Family Grows Up in a Car" (April 12th); "Two Weeks in a Car," by Murray Falkin (April 19th).

Travel as Recreation

Some recreation departments and other recreation organizations have set up travel-counseling and vacation-planning services. The Recreation Promotion and Service, Inc., for instance, in Wilmington, Delaware, which is central to the scenic beauties of that state, gets out a bulletin of suggestions for family tours, including a section on games for the children to play in the car. Many of these, by the way, are included in the National Recreation Association publication, *Games for Quiet Hours and Small Spaces*, available from the Association for seventy-five cents. For other books containing car games, see RECREATION, June, 1958, or write to NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

Recreation departments in industry, too, have been active in promoting travel-club activities. Club meetings are devoted to speakers and discussion on travel, showing of travel slides, photos, movies. These clubs often enjoy trips and other outings as a group.

Where to Go

If you are taking a trip by car, jaunts to historic places of interest are a worthwhile form of recreation. So many historic celebrations are taking place around the country, that it should be easy to include one or two. Check with your travel agent (it won't cost you anything), the AAA, or with the tourist bureaus of the states you plan to visit, whether near or far.

There is, for instance, the Norwich, Connecticut, Tercentenary Program, July 5 to 11, a week of festivities, to be climaxed with a colorful parade on the eleventh. Norwich is located along the new Connecticut Turnpike.

In the Northwest, one would certainly not want to miss the 100th Anniversary of Oregon's statehood. This means statewide celebrations, done with a Western flair! Send to Travel Information Division, Oregon State Highway Department, Salem, for a calendar of state events.

Going Abroad?

Statistics have it that citizens of the United States spent over two *billion* dollars abroad last year. Shades of Mt. Vesuvius! In any case, many more will go this year; so we mention two tours below, for those who are looking for something slightly off-beat.

• TRAVEL THE "HOSTEL" WAY—To celebrate the 25th year of the founding of American Youth Hostels, Inc., youth hostelers and their families are invited to participate in the AYH anniversary special flight to Frankfurt, Germany, for the International Youth Hostel Rally in Koblenz this summer. The flight is scheduled to depart from New York on August 13 and return from Paris on September 10. Cost of $365 will include round-trip air fare, hotel accommodations in New York and Paris, transportation to Idlewild and to Koblenz, food and overnights at the Rally for three days, French airport tax, leadership, liability, and accident insurance. For further information write to AYH, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.

• HOLIDAY ON HORSEBACK. Ten days riding along the Austro-Yugoslavian border in the beautiful lake country in the foothills of the Alps is available to Americans as well as Europeans, and is a trip you will never forget. Other routes

are also available. The riding is slow and easy, safe even for a child. A bus follows with all of the luggage. Expenses, including the horse, average about ten dollars per day. Arrangements can be made in this country through Travel Trusts Tours, 26 E. Central Street, Natick, Massachusetts. #

Sharing the chores is part of the fun in family camping, and children prove surprisingly willing and able. Women like the simplicity of meal preparation and the leisure that results from less work than at home.

Equipment for family camping . . .

TENTING TONIGHT

Stanley W. Stocker

Tenting is for everyone who loves the out-of-doors and it can include many comforts of home. This couple take their ease in Black Canyon Forest Camp beside river in Willamette National Forest, Oregon.

Camping by a river in Ontario. In selecting camping shelter, protection and convenience should be considered. Many types of tents are available. Much of the equipment is reasonably priced.

IN THESE DAYS of spiraling costs, many are realizing that camping provides an enjoyable and inexpensive family vacation. Increasing interest in camping, therefore, has encouraged manufacturers to produce a wide variety of equipment, designed to meet all tastes and needs. However, this variety and wide price range present a confusing, and therefore difficult, choice for the beginner.

Much of the needed equipment can be found in the home: for example, dishes, pots and pans, silverware, blankets, thermos bottles and jugs, and collapsible outdoor furniture are at the fingertips of campers-to-be. Large expenditures are unnecessary and should be avoided until the family is *sure* it enjoys this type of camping and wants to do it often. In many areas, camping equipment, including tents and cots, can be rented. Some local recreation departments have set up such rental service and at other times it can be rented from the state or national park to be visited. In Spartanburg, South Carolina, the parks and recreation board not only rents equipment but gives out a mimeographed bulletin about use and care of equipment, containing camping hints, even includes a few recipes for camp cookery. As the family's camping experience grows, members will grow in knowledge and will be able to purchase their own intelligently. Many types of tents are available, but most families seem to prefer umbrella, wall, or Baker tents. It is important to practice setting the tent up at home, before heading for the "wilds." A tent that is difficult to set up should only be used by someone with experience.

Tent fabrics are classified by "ounces"; the lighter weights, of course, being easier to carry and to handle but less durable. Heavier weights are more lasting but more difficult to manage. In most styles, fabrics will be available in all weights, from five to sixteen ounces. A ten-ounce duck is adequate for most family campers. A lighter fabric may be used if great care is taken and waterproofing is checked. A good test consists of hose spraying the set-up tent for one or two hours.

In either renting or buying a tent, several things should be considered. First of all, there are windows, which are rather nice to have for ventilation. They should be screened and have closures that can be operated from the inside and fastened so no rain can leak in.

Next, the door should be checked. Both netting and canvas should be equipped with zipper or snaps so that they may be closed completely. A two- or three-inch strip should project above the floor and fasten to the netting for more adequate insect protection. Be sure storm flaps on the door can be closed from the inside.

Tent floors are a matter of preference. They are difficult to keep clean and difficult to dry out and may be damaged easily by cot or table legs. An eighteen-inch sod-cloth, sewn to all sides of the tent, and held down by logs, rocks, or dirt, prevents animals from entering or wind from blowing through the tent.

As far as the types of tents are concerned, all are adequate for family comfort. The wall tent has adequate head room and side walls can be rolled up for ventilation. If the family is planning to sleep on regular camp cots, side walls of the tent should be three and a half or four feet high, to allow face room.

The umbrella tent is supported with either an outside frame or a center pole with umbrellalike supports. It has an extension over the door and storm flaps can be easily attached. This tent may be set up with ease by staking the four corners of the floor and extending the pole. A Baker tent is useful for station-wagon camping. The top flap can be fastened over the side of the car or over the back of a station wagon to give added room and privacy. *(See "Market News," May, 1959,* RECREATION.)

You *can* purchase tents with three or four rooms, but they are expensive, require many ropes around the site to hold them, and are not the easiest thing in the world to put up. A second, small tent (such as the Army pup) is more fun for the children and will protect them perfectly.

Today, tents are available in bright, imaginative colors. They add to the gaiety of the vacation, and there is no reason to stick to the darker colors. Actually, the lighter colors, reflecting the sunlight, make the tent much cooler. A good tent for a family of three can be purchased for fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars.

One word on surplus—be cautious. Canvas that has been

STANLEY STOCKER *is survey director, American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana, and has written other articles on camping for* RECREATION *Magazine.*

folded and stored for any length of time is likely to leak at the folds. The waterproofing is often a heavy rubber solution that, although effective, adds greatly to the weight of the tent.

Adequate protection for the cooking area, in case of rain, is important. This can be a piece of old canvas or a ten-by-ten or ten-by-twelve tarp tent. Number ten line or cord will be needed to mount the tarpaulin. Tarps can be purchased for ten to twenty-five dollars.

For families who have never camped before, blankets from home, fastened by eight to ten blanket pins each, will suffice, until they are sure they want to invest in sleeping bags. There is a wide range of both price and quality in sleeping bags. If you are not backpacking, wool sleeping bags are the most reasonable. However, they are heavy, and one must be careful to avoid getting them wet. The wool absorbs moisture and is a mat of dampness in a short time.

A good Dacron bag ranges from fifteen to thirty dollars and keeps you warm, even in cold weather. Well-constructed Dacron sleeping bags, with two and a half or three pounds of filler, give an average family many years of excellent service. (Other brands of Dacron have been found wanting —hence, the emphasis.)

An eiderdown bag gives maximum warmth with minimum weight. It is excellent for trail hiking in cold weather, but too warm for family camping in summer.

There are several points to consider when selecting a sleeping bag:

- A full-length zipper is preferable to a partial one.
- The bags can be opened to dry or used at home as extra comforters. Be sure an insulated flap covers the inside of the zipper to prevent wind from blowing through.
- A cold zipper alone has been known to spoil many a night's sleep.
- Avoid expensive sleeping bags until you are sure you need and want them.
- Don't buy waterproof sleeping bags. They prevent evaporation of perspiration, weigh more, and have less and less insulating value as they are used. It is better to use a waterproof ground cloth if you sleep on the ground. If you sleep on a cot, waterproofing is unnecessary.
- Full-cut sleeping bags are more comfortable than the "mummy" type.
- Only buy sleeping bags with labeled fillers, and know what the labels mean. *Warm-sounding* names mean little.

While camping, you can sleep on the ground, in the back of a station wagon, or on a folding cot. In any event, an air mattress will make life worth living. The most inexpensive plastic air mattresses retail at two ninety-eight and are comfortable, provided you are not too heavy. A puncture repair kit is a necessary adjunct.

COOKING can be done over either a wood fire or a gasoline or compressed fuel stove. Stocks of firewood are limited in state and federal campsites, so it is wise to bring your own. Unless the man of the family plans to do all the cooking, the compressed fuel stove will be a godsend. It is easy to operate and helps prevent the "gay companion" from feeling like a squaw. Many types of stoves are on the market. In buying, it is advisable to be sure that the flame will be protected from the wind by a shield. The two basic types of stoves are:

Low-Pressure Compressed Fuel. Fairly expensive, easy to use, and leaves no soot on the pans. However, in cool temperatures, it is not too efficient. It is good to carry extra cans of fuel with you. This type is recommended for quick preparation of meals when time is important.

Liquid White (Nonleaded) Gasoline. Readily available, requires more care in handling and pouring, must have pressure kept up by pumping and have a safe storage can. It is much cheaper than LP fuel. A two-burner gas stove is ideal. A special modifier kit may be obtained for less than four dollars, which allows conversion to LP canned fuel and back again, as needed. The two-burner stove can be purchased for between fourteen and twenty dollars.

Plastic dishes are useful for keeping breakage at a minimum, but they should be a brand which will tolerate boiling water. A handled equipment box is handy for storing dishes, cooking gear, and nonperishables.

An insulated icebox cooler is needed to preserve perishables. Be sure it has handles for easy carrying and a snap lock to keep the cover tight. A spout to drain melted ice water from the bottom is helpful. For drinking and cooking, it is good to have two insulated three-to-five gallon water jugs, with spigots at the bottom to allow easy pouring.

Basic minimum equipment and range of costs:

Tent	$65-$150
Tarp tent (cooking area)	$15- $17
Collapsible extension tent poles (four)	$14- $20
Gasoline cook stove (two-burner with extension legs)	$14- $20
Two insulated water jugs (three-five gallon)	$12- $16
Icebox cooler	$12- $15
First-aid kit	$3- $6
Sleeping Gear	
Blanket pins	10¢ each
Wool sleeping bag	$5- $15
or	
Two-and-a-half-pound Dacron sleeping bag	$15- $30
or	
Eiderdown sleeping bag	$35- $50
Folding cots	$9- $20

Later, you may find the following additional equipment useful:

Additional tarp tent	
(to protect tent entrance against rain and sun)	$15- $17
with two extra tent poles	$7- $10
Air pump (for air mattress)	$4- $8
or a child's bicycle pump	
Luggage carrier (for top of car)	$20- $30
Metal folding table	$20- $30
Folding chairs	$5-$8 each
Handled box for cooking gear and dishes	$10- $20

Of course, substitutions may be made by improvising equipment or using that which is already in the home. The minimum list will take care of basic camping needs nicely, but if you want more in camping equipment, the sky is the limit. Many families design and have the fun of making their own camping equipment. Experience and the *type* of camping you enjoy are the true determinants of your needs. *(See also "Market News" page 248. Ed.)* #

A course in family camping, successfully conducted by a recreation department.

CAMPING SKILLS ARE BASIC

The popularity of family camping creates new program possibilities. Most family members need to learn skills.

Ted Pearson and Walter Powell

Annual course is put on by the Pasadena, California, Recreation Department and the active local casting club.

TO THE LOVER of nature and living in the out-of-doors Pasadena, California, stands for "family camping"; though the follower of floral spectacles may think it synonymous with the Tournament of Roses Parade, the sportsman with the Rose Bowl Game; and to the scientist and militarist it may denote the missile and space age.

Realizing that most family members need an opportunity to become familiar with camping techniques, to take advantage of the mild California climate and countless camping sites set aside throughout the state, leaders of the Pasadena Department of Recreation and Pasadena Casting Club first met five years ago and discussed plans for a family camping course. This has now become an annual event and has grown each year as more and more people turn to camping as a vacation and recreation activity. In fact, over three hundred adult enthusiasts crowded the elementary school auditorium last year when the course was conducted.

The recreation department, a coordinated school and municipal department, administered by the Pasadena School Districts, has thirteen operating divisions. One of the most important is the division of nature and outing, headed by a specialist who has worked closely each year with a camping skills technician from the Casting Club. Together they have formulated the subject matter outline, developed a mimeographed manual, and secured lecturers for the six-session courses. From the beginning, this program has received nationwide attention.

Essentially, the family camping course is designed to acquaint residents in the area with opportunities and facilities for camping in southern California and throughout the state, and to instruct them in the equipment required and techniques involved in living in rustic areas. Three fundamental elements of a successful camping experience are good food, good sleep, and adequate shelter and clothing for the weather and intended activities. Of course, this camping knowledge can be applied anywhere.

With a minimum amount of equipment, a skilled camper can satisfy basic needs and have plenty of time left over for relaxation or for fishing, boating, nature study, hunting, or the like, depending on the location of his camp. Viewed in this light, camping skills are basic to most of the other outdoor recreation activities, and to the exploitation of the possibilities for relaxation, inspiration, fun, and regeneration.

Session topics for the six evening classes of the annual family camping course are as follows:

- Introduction; camping areas in California; hiking.
- Camping equipment and clothing.
- Camp foods and cooking.
- Setting up camp; sanitation; safety; first aid.
- Camp activities; children in camp.
- Animal packing; back packing.

Near the end of each course, members of this adult group and their families go on a weekend practice camping trip in the nearby Angeles National Forest, where they can apply the skills and techniques learned in class. This is always one of the highlights of the course.

Experts from the community are invited to present material; these include representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, Sierra Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, other character-building groups, the Altadena Sheriff's Mountain Rescue Squad, as well as many individuals. An effort is made each year to obtain different speakers so new ideas and viewpoints will be expressed, but all in keeping with the course outline. This up-to-date information is incorporated in the revision of the *Family Camping Manual* distributed to those enrolled in the course.

To develop outdoor recreation, it is essential that communities devote time to the conservation and improvement of outdoor recreation areas and resources and in training those interested in the out-of-doors. What better project for a community! #

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HERE TODAY—GONE TOMORROW?

Elvira Delany

As our population becomes greater, as industrial and other pressures close around the areas of wilderness still remaining, the necessity becomes keener for moving ahead with a program that will preserve these buffer areas for the human spirit, seeing that they may long endure for the recreational, educational, scientific, and historical uses of the American people.
—Rep. John P. Saylor, *Pennsylvania*

Cities and states across the country are waging bitter battle to prevent their parks from being despoiled and encroached upon by a multitude of interests. No sooner has a state park in Michigan been rescued from the designs of a copper-mining company than news arrives that two of California's state parks may be carved up by the state highway commission and commercial interests.

After a spirited battle by conservationists, the Bear Creek Mining Company recently withdrew its application to lease 933 acres of Michigan's Porcupine Mountains State Park for copper mining. The company had asked permission to work in the 58,000-acre public tract, which is reported to be the last remaining wilderness area in the Middle West. The mining threat stirred strenuous protests from outdoor groups in Michigan and throughout the country.

In California, two of the state's most magnificent parks, Emerald Bay and D. L. Bliss, were to be bisected by a proposed new low-level highway and bridge. The cost of improving the existing route so it would be free of landslide danger (which raised the question of change of route) would be virtually the same as building a new highway.

Newspapers throughout California joined in the campaign to preserve these parks. The *Vallejo Times Herald* declared, "Expediency at the expense of a beautiful piece of natural scenery may seem all-important to a few small business operators. . . . There are certain matters in which commercialism must give way to other considerations. Friends of the magnificent redwood groves from all over the nation have joined in purchasing some of the stands of redwoods in order to preserve them for the future. It would be just an sensible to utilize Yosemite Falls, one of the world's outstanding scenic attractions, for generating electric power, as to construct a bridge across Emerald Bay, which, in many respects, rivals in beauty and scenic attraction any of California's outstanding spots."

The Metropolitan Park Board in Cleveland, Ohio, also had to take a firm stand, to stop commercial exploitation of Gildersleeve Ridge in Chapin State Forest. The board first exercised its right of eminent domain to appropriate twenty-eight acres of privately owned ridge property to prevent its use as a gravel pit. Next, owners were approached with a fair price for their lands. The *Cleveland News* called the decision "a timely and reasonable assertion of park board authority. . . . "

Farther across the nation, the Walden Pond area, near Concord, Massachusetts, wilderness home of Henry David Thoreau, is involved in a head-on controversy, involving "culture, conservation, sentiment, and swimming," according to the *Boston Herald*. Ironically enough, Thoreau was one of the first to write a plea for preservation of our wildlands. Today's situation, as elucidated by *The New York Times*, is briefly: "Walden Pond covers sixty-four of a total of about a hundred and forty acres of an oak-and-pine-shaded plot. . . . As a literary shrine, it has been visited by thousands of students on annual pilgrimages. . . . With the rapid movement of population into the suburbs, Walden has become increasingly popular as a summer bathing resort. . . . In order to provide access for service trucks and possibly an ambulance . . . an N-shaped road [was] bulldozed through the woods from Route 126. That was when a Committee to Save Walden was formed. . . ." At last the bitter conflict between Walden the "shrine" and Walden the "recreational facility," involving a $54,500-beach enlargement program, reached such proportions that the Save Walden Committee has taken the issue to court; matters are still pending. Perhaps Thoreau will have the last word after all—it was he who said, in his world-classic *Walden*, "We need the tonic of wilderness."

Towering might of a Douglas fir falls to make way for another new highway.

A similar fight between wilderness and recreation interests is shaping up in New Jersey, over Island Beach, a narrow sandspit between Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles in length and comprising a little over two thousand acres. Legislation has been introduced to convert this state-owned area into a recreation facility, not unlike Jones Beach in New York State, administered by an "authority." The New Jersey Parks and Recreation Association has voiced violent opposition to this plan. It points out: The beach is in a primitive state, unspoiled by the hand of man, with unusual dune formations, covered with flora of great-

Mrs. Delany *is on the staff of* Recreation *Magazine.*

est interest to the naturalist. The problem of the best use of the area is extraordinarily complex.

• The state's investment of $2,750,000 places upon the authorities obligation to make the area available to public enjoyment in some manner that will place upon government not too high a cost for development, and retain, in maximum degree, the unspoiled beauty of the beach.

• The lack of adequate state-owned facilities, especially ocean-front facilities, will inevitably lead to pressures for the development of Island Beach as a "multiuse" public park.

• The ideal would he to maintain Island Beach as a "nature preserve," in its primitive state, without roads leading through it and accessible only by cars, to be parked at the northern end, and by boat at points along the bay, under such restrictions as will preserve the flora and other natural features. Under these restricted conditions, the beach would still be extremely popular and certainly unique. Nature trails and nature museums would provide educational media and the absence of commercialization would draw the nature lover and the seeker for the unusual in recreational enjoyment.

In Ohio, when the state highway department proposed relocating U.S. Route 68 through Glen Helen, Antioch College's thousand-acre natural-history area, school camp, and school forest, public clamor shook the state. As a result, Governor C. William O'Neill was moved to state that, as a matter of policy, state parks and nature preserves would not be harmed by new state highways. The *Dayton Daily News* commented, "These areas are a haven of life forms, maintaining a balance of nature essential to agriculture. They are a source of spiritual inspiration and mental calm in the midst of an environment cluttered with artificiality. They are a training ground for the natural scientists so desperately needed by the nation."

The Denver, Colorado, City Council thwarted the efforts of superhighway builders to despoil Berkeley and Rocky Mountain Parks by construction of a six-lane speedway. The council's decision climaxed a ten-year battle over the right-of-way of what will be one of the country's "superest" interstate lines, with tunnels through the Rockies.

In New Hampshire, John Penney, director of the Concord Recreation and Parks Department, appeared before a joint session of the public works committee of the state senate and house, concerning a proposed four-lane interstate highway through the superlative Franconia Notch area. Mr. Penney spoke for the entire country when he said:

"The problem of encroachment [the diversion of park and recreation lands to other uses] is a nationwide problem. Schools, hospitals, parking lots, shopping centers, residential developments, and highways all need space. Many times it is proposed that such projects be constructed in existing parks. While these projects are worthwhile in themselves, they are detrimental to the original purpose of the land. America may wake up some day to find all . . . parklands diverted to some other use. Recreation and park authorities, from the local level up through the federal level, are concerned with this problem of encroachment. . . . "I have no quarrel with the state highway department's right to tell us that this route is the best way to get to Littleton. However, with all due respect to this department, it seems reasonable to question its authority to tell us that this road would not be detrimental to the recreational use of [Franconia] Notch. This aspect should be the subject of a study by qualified authorities in the recreation field, such as recreation area planners, conservation and natural resource experts, park administrators [and so forth]. . . . You may even want to go out of state to obtain such expert advice.

"My point is that there is another side to this argument, and you should not take action until this problem has been studied thoroughly. . . ."

As *The Christian Science Monitor* noted some years ago, in commenting on threatened encroachment of Chicago's park space that had been wrested from Lake Michigan by filling in shoreline, "The threat in most cases is not from commercial interests, but from sponsors of worthy projects. Yet one exception could lead to another until, as one park spokesman has said, it would amount to 'trading our heritage for a mess of exceptions.'" #

Saved from a sacrifice to copper mining interests! This is Porcupine Mountains State Park wilderness area, Michigan.

Highway departments need land. New network crosses country—through cities and "open spaces," wherever possible.

Plans Shape Up for 1959 CONGRESS

A. S. Flemming

H. Wadsworth

E. Ryan

On "Recreation in an Expanding Leisure."

PLANS FOR THE 41st annual National Recreation Congress —Chicago, September 28 to October 2—take on an intriguing look as they shape up around our theme.

Speakers on a wide variety of topics have been selected largely because of their ability to interpret the new directions indicated for recreation in the world of today, which Boris Pregel, former president of the New York Academy of Sciences, calls "leisure stricken." Among those definitely scheduled, to date, are:

ARTHUR SHERWOOD FLEMMING, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (the only two-M Flemming in *Who's Who*), who will address the opening session. Mr. Flemming has a diversified background of editorial and government experience and was also one-time president of Ohio Wesleyan University. He has just been appointed chairman of a national council on senior citizens.

HOMER WADSWORTH, chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, who will speak at Wednesday morning's general session on "The Role of Recreation in an Affluent Society." Mr. Wadsworth is executive director of the Kansas City, Missouri, Association of Trusts and Foundations.

CHARLES H. CHASKES, public relations director of the Michigan United Fund, who will address a workshop on "Planning Agency Public Relations Programs." MUF raises funds for thirty-three state and national agencies.

Workshop in Supervision

The program for the workshop in supervision, planned around the topic, "Getting Management Information Over to Employees," includes the following:

EDWARD RYAN, editor, Employee Relations Service, the Dartnell Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, who will serve as moderator. Mr. Ryan is past president of the Management Forum of Chicago, and, among other things, a former member of the board of directors, Office Management Association of Chicago.

ALBERT J. ESCHER, office manager of the American Institute of Banking, Chicago, Illinois, board member of the Chicago Office Management Association, who will discuss organization of the communications function.

H. V. BOSTOCK, manager of the Employees Suggestion System, Illinois Central Railroad System, Chicago, who will emphasize "Creating a Climate for Employee Ideas and Suggestions." He will use information from a recent study, "How 100 Companies Make the Suggestion System a Management Communication Tool."

HARRY HENDERSON, a representative of Burston-Marsteller Associates, public relations, Chicago, and former director of communications, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, will discuss the "Use of Bulletins, Bulletin Boards, and Other Media." He, too, will draw upon recent studies.

Institute in Administration

This year's Institute in Administration will relate the Chicago Park District's long experience to the topic of parks and recreation planning. The planning functions of the Chicago organization cover all aspects of recreation. Planning specialization has given the Chicago Park District executives and technicians an opportunity to develop methods and standards invaluable to many other cities.

Some of the people who played important roles in the Chicago planning picture will participate. They are: general superintendent GEORGE T. DONOGHUE, who is in charge of overall leadership in Chicago Park District planning; VERNON F. HERNLUND, director of recreation, who will discuss orientation to planning as an administrative function, and philosophy and principles of recreation planning; RAYMOND KNAPP, head of the planning section of the Chicago Park District, which studies problems of population, land use, and services of other agencies, who will attempt to answer questions on standards of master plans; MAX W. MATZ, landscape designer and planner, School of Landscape Architecture, University of Illinois; ROBERT A. BLACK, chief engineer and head of the engineering division of the district, who will inform parks and recreation executives about architectural and engineering services. The institute would not be complete without a discussion of architecture. EMANUEL V. BUCHSBAUM, long-time architect and engineer, responsible for designing some of the district's most effective buildings, will present this subject. Rounding off the planning institute will be a discussion about the public relations aspect of parks and recreation planning, to be led by ARTHUR L. SCHULTZ, director of the Chicago Park District Division of Public Information Service.

Outdoor Recreation Commission

Want to tell somebody what *you* think Laurance Rockefeller's Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission should do? There will be a special meeting to discuss the purposes of the commission and the direction in which it expects to move. Joseph Prendergast, as a member of the commission's advisory committee, will lead this group. He will welcome comments and suggestions so that he may better represent the thinking of recreation leaders in his work with the commission. Watch for later program announcements. #

FIGHT FOR YOUR SHORELINE

Public seashore areas are fast disappearing today and will surely be gone tomorrow unless . . .

SEASHORE recreation areas are steadily disappearing from the public domain. Yet interest in marine recreation—skin diving, boating, fishing, camping and picnicking, beachcombing—is increasing tremendously. A recent study revealed that in 1957 some thirty-five million Americans took part in recreation boating. Annual attendance at California's state seashore parks increased nearly thirty per cent from 1956 to 1957. The demand for seashore camping is greater than the opportunities therefor.

However, as the National Park Service points out, "Of all the wilderness environments which man has identified, the true value of the seashore is perhaps the least understood. It is undoubtedly in a large measure due to this lack of full appreciation that the natural seashore is already rapidly vanishing." This is true not only of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts but also of inland waterways.

The sad history of our coastlines, outlined in the tragic study of the Atlantic Coast, published by the Park Service four years ago, *Our Vanishing Shoreline*, is continued in the recently issued study of the Pacific Coast, although there are still extensive, undeveloped segments available, particularly in the Northwest coastal areas. The problem, as ever, is man and his greed. The report states:

"Man is placing an increased dollar value on [the] tidal zones [of the Pacific Coast], not so much from his knowledge or appreciation of their inherent values as from his ever-increasing ability to exploit them. . . . Vast tidal areas are being reclaimed, for example, as garbage dumps, airports, freeways, and for private and commercial developments. State-owned tidelands have also been sold to private individuals. In addition to the loss of these valuable areas for public recreation the practice has, in some instances, brought on a serious problem in restricting public access to the shoreline. Lack of public access to the shoreline is, in fact, one of the most general and pressing problems in the situation today. The increasing popularity of the seashore and the consequent influx of people to it have been accompanied by the more extensive posting of private lands. Along the southern portion of the [Pacific] Coast, particularly, people frequently drive for miles looking for some means of access to the shore.

"Other conflicting interests, too, play their part in denying to the general public its need for recreation use and enjoyment of the Pacific shoreline. . . . Subdivision and private beach dwellings are utilizing much of the seashore that possesses high recreation potential, while industry—notably oil—is also taking its toll. Then, too, beaches and tidepools are being polluted by untreated sewage. Logs and other sea debris, largely the result of man's activities, have accumulated on other beaches, preventing their use."

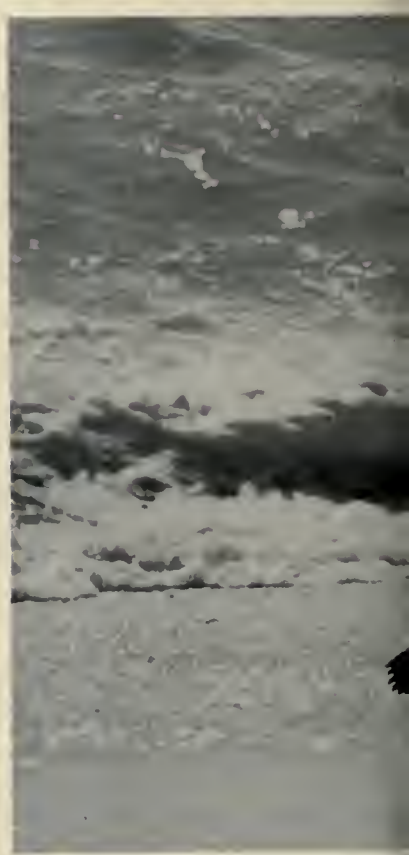
THE survey covered over seventeen hundred miles of general shoreline from Mexico to Canada. Included were the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Channel Islands off southern California. Of the 1,448 miles of shoreline not in public ownership and not available for public recreation, 527 miles were identified during the survey as possessing important opportunities for recreation and other public purposes. These were divided among 74 individual areas.

Seven of these 74 areas, with 190 miles of shoreline, were identified as possessing recreation, scientific, or cultural resources of major importance. Five of the seven were deemed of possible national significance, the remaining two of outstanding state park caliber. The former five areas are Cape Flattery in northern Washington; Sea Lion Caves and the Oregon Dunes area in southern Oregon; Point Reyes Peninsula in north central California; and San Miguel and Santa Cruz Island, both in southern California. Congressional action would be required to give them national status. The other two, of outstanding state-park caliber, are Point Brown in south central Washington, and Leadbetter Point in southern Washington.

Specific recommendations of the National Park Service, as a result of the survey, include:

- The Channel Islands collectively constitute the greatest single remaining opportunity for the conservation and preservation of representative seashore values, including areas of interest to biology, geology, history, archeology and paleontology, and wilderness recreation. Careful consideration should be given to any future opportunity to acquire or preserve for public purposes any or all of the Channel Islands group.
- A large segment of the Pacific Coast, with high recreation and biologic values, is presently under military jurisdiction. Consistent with military needs, the administration of these lands should respect and preserve as much as possible of the inherent values involved, until such time as the lands may become surplus to military requirements. If natural or recreation qualities then warrant, they should be retained in public ownership at the appropriate level of government.
- There is a definite need for local authorities, whether city, county, or regional, to take the initiative in acquiring and administering seashore recreation areas of local significance.
- Many more small-craft harbors are needed along the Pacific Coast and it is important to the public welfare that this need be considered.
- Some local governments are successfully concluding agreements, enacting legislation to keep certain industrial developments off the immediate shoreline and beaches. Prime examples are setbacks of power plants near the shore-

Is man doomed to destroy the very beauty he seeks to enjoy?



As the lighthouse guards the coast guard their priceless heritage of se before what little remains is lost

Almost every attractive seashore area from Maine to Mexico that is accessible by road has been acquired for development.

The shore means many things . . . a place of dreaming, a place of sun and play, a paradise of treasure.

In Cape Cod's dunes of glacial moraine, a man may still find solitude and put "all America behind him." The Park Service is now fighting to save this coastal strip.

An egret pauses on Florida's shining sand . . . here is a mysterious creature that has visited such seas and shores for eons of time.

The shore speaks of life. Broad reaches of marsh harbor birds in their tall grasses and support a wealth of plant, animal, and marine life in an edge-of-the-water world.

Evidence of the eternal battle between land and sea . . . California's Point Reyes Peninsula is one of the Pacific Coast areas considered for national status.

line, and of oil wells by use of slant drilling for tideland petroleum. Thus additional seashore is left available for recreation without undue industrial sacrifice. More of this type of cooperation should be encouraged.

• Serious consideration should be given to adding suitable portions of outstanding marine biotic communities to adjacent existing public parks and administering them as marine preserves. Other areas rich in marine life, although not adjacent to existing public parks, should also be preserved and protected from exploitation. These preserves would serve as sanctuaries for rare and vanishing marine plants and animals, and provide varied recreation and education opportunities.

• Careful consideration should be given to the preservation of marine gardens or underwater parks.

• Research is urgently needed to establish the full biological significance of the mudflat and salt-marsh inhabitants.

• Legislation should be enacted to insure the permanent preservation and protection of Pacific Coast tidelands for public benefit.

• California Highway No. 1, from Carmel south to San Simeon, follows some of the most spectacular and highly scenic shoreline to be found along the entire California coast. Protection of all, or at least a portion of this section, from already encroaching development through zoning or outright acquisition of the lands involved, is strongly recommended.

In the 1930's the Park Service proposed the creation of twelve national seashores. The result was Cape Hatteras National Seashore area in North Carolina. The other eleven areas have "vanished," according to the Park Service, which is currently completing its study of the Great Lakes shorelines. Earlier this year, it proposed that the outer arm of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, one of three areas recommended for federal preservation in the Atlantic Coast study, become a thirty-thousand-acre national seashore.

Boundaries of the proposed Cape Cod area would include a ribbonlike territory extending approximately forty miles along the outer beach from Provincetown to the tip of Nauset Beach and nearby Morris Island and Harding Beach in Chatham. The bulk of the proposed area lies east of U.S. Highway 6, and its average width approximates one mile. National Park Service director Conrad L. Wirth estimates as much as $16,000,000 might be needed.

Inland the situation is much the same. The Tennessee State Planning Commission has issued stern warning that new laws and new policies are needed to guide land use and reserve space for future growth of recreation areas along the state's reservoirs, many of which are Tennessee Valley Authority and Army Corps of Engineers projects. The commission points out, "Twenty years ago the few TVA planners concerned with recreation values had a rough time and met plenty of ridicule. Today, forty thousand boats and three million man-days of fishing per year are just indices of how right they were."

The TVA no longer maintains recreation facilities but continues to lease, sell, and transfer recreation land to public and private interests. According to a study of the problems and opportunities created by the reservoirs published in 1958 by the Tennessee State Planning Commission, *Reservoir Shoreline Development in Tennessee*, a 1957 TVA survey "indicates an estimated investment of $72,000,000 in recreation facilities and equipment along the shorelines of the entire valley (an increase of $12,000,000 over 1956). This figure includes $49,600,000 in land-based recreation facilities (including private cottages) and $22,400,000 in boats, boathouses, and floating equipment kept on the lakes (but not including boats brought to the lakes on trailers). This represents an increase of over 400 per cent over 1946. . . . Boats alone (only those kept on the lake) numbered 40,000 and were valued at $17,400,000. Overnight rental units were valued at $7,600,000, with a capacity of 9,300 people. TVA further estimated waterfront commercial recreation operations in the valley grossed $6,880,000 in 1956, an increase of ten per cent over 1955. . . . The recreation business on all TVA reservoirs in 1957 provided the equivalent of fifteen hundred full-time operating jobs. TVA estimates indicate that, for each dollar spent at the shorelines, up to ten dollars are spent in the region and the gross recreation business resulting from its reservoirs may total fifteen per cent of the recreation business in the valley. . . . TVA has projected a tripling of person-day visits by 1975; if this materializes, visits to reservoirs in Tennessee should reach 50,000,000 per year."

The Army Corps of Engineers has no general authority to acquire land for recreation unless Congress so orders when the project is authorized. However it can acquire access area around reservoirs and provide road access to them and license these areas to some government agency for development and operation.

With newly made recreation areas available, it is a sad fact that Tennessee municipalities and counties are not accepting park sites being retained for them by federal agencies and, in some cases, not even preserving public access to these shorelines, because of lack of foresight and planning, not utilizing enabling legislation, and purblindness. The commission advocates a state recreation policy that would "specify the state's responsibility in providing public access as well as other types of recreation facilities along the reservoirs and in rendering adequate technical assistance. . . . The vacationing family should be able to find suitable facilities in the form of reasonably priced resort villages, tent-camping areas, marinas, wilderness areas for hiking and nature study. . . . The state game and fish program will also suffer unless suitable public access land is provided the hunter and fisherman or else agreements negotiated whereby access over private land is allowed."

Were Lewis Carroll to survey the country's seaside situation he might be moved to rewrite "The Whiting and the Snail" thus:

"Will you walk a little faster?" said a whiting to a snail,

"There's encroachment close behind us, and it's treading on my tail."

EXPLORING NATURE THIS SUMMER

Exciting Activities

Help the adventurous and the curious—young or old—to embark upon a summer of exploration . . .

EVERY COMMUNITY has open areas—adjoining fields and woods, a playground or local park or, lacking these, certainly a schoolyard, and perhaps a vacant lot or two! These, with the help of proper leadership and interpretation, can become the scene of a really exciting outdoor nature program for a group, club, day camp, playground, or recreation center. The property need not be spectacular, but it always helps, of course, to have growing things at hand. An added marsh or pond can be sheer luxury. There are many projects that can be planned for such an area, among them:

- Studying rocks and minerals present, their formation and history. Field trips to collect others.
- Learning about shrubs and trees.
- Keeping nature scrapbooks, containing notes, pressed samples, prints, photos, maps of the area.
- Trail making or, at least, trail-making techniques. Signs can be constructed from wooden orange crates, or even luggage tags can be used.
- Bird watching; making and keeping feeding stations.
- Nature games.
- Crafts with nature materials.
- Making and operating a weather station.
- Gardening; tree planting; conservation.
- Study of fish, and other water life; fishing.
- Collecting materials for a nature museum; mounting them and arranging exhibits.
- Establishing a "nature corner," for the display of nature materials or, at least a "what-is-it?" board on which to post things in your center, clubhouse, shelter.
- Gathering materials and making terrariums—or small gardens—in boxes or bowls from moss, ferns, shrubs, flowers; also making aquariums, keeping goldfish, turtles, ants, and studying their habits.
- Care of pets; dog training; pet shows.
- "Star hunts" in the evening.

A nature program can be an adventure in discovering. (Why not form an "Explorers' Club"?) Volunteer leaders for such a program can usually be found through the local museum, PTA, or high-school science department. If teachers are not available, perhaps interested students will find enjoyment in learning along with the youngsters, and can be trained as leaders in your playground leadership training course.

A terrarium, duplicating in a small way a living place of plants and animals, provides youngsters with fun as they learn ways of nature. Snail or frog adds interest.

A "Rockhound" Club

A rock-hunters' club encourages discovery of semiprecious stones, minerals, or fossils right near home. Not everyone realizes that semiprecious stones or fossils can be found almost anywhere in the United States. Rose quartz or American jade or obsidian may be found right in your own community. After finding semiprecious rock formations, your rockhound patrol may wish to "tumble" or polish them for possible use in jewelry. Frank Anneberg, recreation superintendent in Manhattan, Kansas, reports, "Our rock, mineral, and fossil club is one of our interest groups we are proud to talk about." It meets once a month in the community house, and every meeting is a special one, with a planned program . . . and a speaker. Membership is composed of family groups, and members are encouraged to bring their own collections of rocks to the meeting. Following the program, people view and discuss the exhibits. The group also schedules field trips.

Making Prints

While some members of a nature group will be able to make passable sketches of leaves, grasses, ferns, or flowers for notebook or scrapbook, many will find that the simplest way to record them is by making blueprints. These are as much fun as magic.

*Blueprints.** The impression of fern, leaf, or flower is caught when the blue-

* From *Adventuring in Nature*, Betty Price, available through National Recreation Association. $1.25.

print (or litmus) paper turns bright blue. The best frames are the regular blueprint or printing frames from a photographic supply store. You can make the frames yourself, however. Get a sheet of glass, at least *five by seven inches*, an old photographic plate from a photographer. Scrub it clean and cut a piece of corrugated cardboard from a carton the same size. Tape the edges of the glass; then place on the cardboard and tape one end of the glass and cardboard together.

Buy some blueprint paper cut in five-by-seven-inch sheets. It is almost impossible to cut it yourself without wasting a great deal, for you need a darkroom, and the uncut sheets are difficult to manage. If a local blueprint shop cannot provide you with paper, it may be bought from supply houses such as Eugene Dietzgen Company (New York, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee), from Keuffel & Esser Company (New York, Chicago, and San Francisco), or from others.

To begin, lay a pressed (preferably) or fresh flower or leaf on the glass inside the frame. Then place a piece of blueprint paper taken quickly from a dark box or magazine, sensitive side down, on the flower or leaf. Put the cardboard back down and hold together firmly, pressing the glass against your chest so as not to expose the paper to the light. Then go outside and expose the paper to the sun, taking care that the plant does not slip and that your head or fingertips do not shadow the print. When the print is sufficiently exposed, return to the table, lift out the paper, then wash and rinse it thoroughly in cold water. To determine the time for exposure cut a piece of paper in four parts and test by exposing them to the sun, one piece for fifteen, one for thirty, one for forty-five, and one for sixty seconds. Wash them and use the time necessary for the brightest blue for all your prints. Change the papers to hasten drying.

Spatter Prints. These are fun, too, and the simple directions for making them can be found in the many available books about nature program activities. A few are mentioned below.

Books to Use

Adventuring in Nature, Betty Price. National Recreation Association (seventh printing), $1.25.
Nature Recreation, William G. Vinal. $3.25.

A nearby pond provides luxury of both observing and collecting water life. Children dip net in Langley, Virginia.

The Amateur Naturalist's Handbook, $3.50.
How to Know the Minerals and Rocks, Richard M. Pearl. $3.50.
The True Book of Trees, Illa Ponderdorf. $2.00.
How to Make a Home Nature Museum, Vinson Brown. $2.75.

Additional nature publications are legion. Why not write to the Recreation Book Center at NRA headquarters for their complete list of those at hand, or refer to your own copy of *A Guide to Books on Recreation*, NRA. $.50. (This came to you as a supplement to RECREATION last fall.)

EXPLORING NATURE THIS SUMMER

Adventuring with Insects

UNDER THE GREAT PINE TREES of an Oregon mountain side a woodsman is killing a rattlesnake. Thump! Thump! He doesn't miss! The danger over, he cuts off the head of the snake, then scoops a little hole in the earth and buries it!

You ask him "Why on earth should you do a thing like that?"

"Because of the hornets, of course."

"What have hornets got to do with rattlesnakes?"

"They love 'em! And the poison is their favorite part! If you don't bury the head of every rattler you kill, the hornets will eat it sure. After that their stings will be deadly as a rattler's bite."

Would you believe it? No? Then perhaps you do believe that the mantis knows where the cows have gone. Zulu tribesmen in Africa think it does, and that it will fly after the cattle if you ask it to. In our country, farm boys ask the daddy longlegs to point out the right direction.

The world is full of folk beliefs and superstitions of this sort. Many of them are about insects. A few are true. Most of them are pure imagination . . . an attempt to understand and explain the world around us.

Animals in Armor

"The exception proves the rule!" You've heard that before. Nowhere is it more true than with the insects.

There are so many kinds of insects and they differ so much in their shapes and habits that no one book [or article] can describe them all. Here we can only mention a few of the most important things that are true of most insects, most of the time. Remember, there are always a few that don't obey the rules. Remember, too, that unless you are told otherwise, the insects described here are full grown. The young are often very different.

Insects are alive; they aren't viruses, and they aren't plants, so they have to be animals. They hatch from eggs. They move about. They breathe, eat, sleep, and grow. They see, hear, taste, smell, and feel the world around them—or act as though they do. They find mates, lay their own eggs,

and die. They do all the things other animals do, but they do them in ways which are all their own.

Think of moving, for example. We do it by means of muscles attached to a framework of stiff bones with joints between them. All our organs are suspended from this framework, and the whole is covered with a soft elastic skin.

If this is how bodies ought to be built, then insects are inside out! They have no bones at all. Instead, their skins are thickened and hardened to form a suit of armor. Stiff plates called "sclerites" are separated by thin-skinned joints called "sutures." Their muscles are attached to the inside of the plates. The area of muscle attachment is huge, compared with the size of the insect. This makes the insect very strong. You often read that an insect's muscles are stronger than those of a man, but this is only slightly true. The big difference is that the insect has more muscles.

A hard shell-like skin doesn't grow. It can only stretch a little at the joints. Yet a young insect may double its size overnight. How? By moulting. The insect grows a new and larger skin inside the old one; the new skin is all wrinkled up to make it fit inside. Then the insect swallows air and blows itself up like a balloon. The tight old skin splits down the back. Humping and tugging, the insect wriggles out. Its new skin stretches smooth as it pulls free.

The insects inherited this outside skeleton from their distant ancestors, the jointed worms. They share it with a great family of cousins—centipedes, millipedes, spiders, ticks, scorpions, daddy longlegs, horseshoe crabs, true crabs, lobsters, barnacles, and many more. All these cousins differ from worms by having jointed legs.

Long ago, when scientists first started to sort all the animals in the world, they began by dividing them into large groups called *phyla* (pronounced fi'la, plural; singular, *phy-lum*). The insects and their cousins, all the animals with outside skeletons and jointed legs, went into the phylum Arthropoda. (*Arthropoda* means "jointed feet" in Greek, and is pronounced ar•throp'o•da.) There is no common or English name for them, so we call the members of this phylum arthropods. Four-fifths of all the animals in the world are arthropods. It takes twenty other phyla to cover the other fifth!

There are a million or more different kinds of arthropods now living. Fossils tell us of others now extinct. Most scientists believe that all these animals are descended from the same ever-so-great-grandfather. This common ancestor died hundreds of millions of years ago. No fossil specimen has ever been found. However, we can get a pretty good idea of what it was like by comparing the kinds we know.

The development of the young before they hatch often tells us more than we can learn by studying their parents. From the study of modern arthropods, both mature and unhatched, we have learned that their common ancestor was like a worm with feet. Its long body was built in segments or rings. On each segment, except the first and the last, there was a pair of jointed legs. On the front segment were a pair of eyes and a pair of feelers or antennae. The mouth was in the suture between the first and second segments. There was no real head on this long-ago rudimentary arthropod.

This basic design proved very adaptable. Little by little, through the ages, all sorts of changes have been made in it. These changes have fitted arthropods to live in all sorts of places and to do all sorts of astonishing things. Legs have been lost, or put to other uses than walking. Segments have grown together or disappeared. The huge phylum Arthropoda is broken up into classes—as the phyla are—according to the number and grouping of the segments the animals still have, and the number and uses of their remaining legs.

You can tell an adult insect from any other arthropod by a combination of three simple things: their bodies are built in three sections: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen; they have three pairs of legs; they have one pair of antennae.

Spiders, for instance, are not insects—because their bodies are built in two sections only, and they have four pairs of legs, but no antennae. So, you see, they are only distant cousins of the insect. Another thing—an arthropod with wings has to be an insect. None of the others have ever learned to fly.

With proper guidance, young naturalists will thrill to wonders of community life of insects, spend hours observing.

Many of the insect's senses center in its antennae. The feathery antennae of some male moths are organs of scent, and they use them to find their mates. Most other insects probably smell with their antennae. Those which have no special "ears" probably hear with them, too. Antennae have a delicate sense of touch, though other parts of the body share this sensitivity. With its antennae, a bee can tell how far it is to the flower bed. If you have ever watched two ants touching antennae when they meet, you must suspect that this is their form of conversation. Scientists think so, too, though as yet they do not understand the ants' language!

[Insects are fun to read about, but a lot more fun to know personally . . . and the best way to get started is by making an insect collection. It takes practice, but if you keep trying, you can learn to do it as well as a professional!

Steps from the field trip to the storage box can be learned, with care. This is just a taste of the knowledge you must have if you are to be an insect collector, or contribute insects to your nature museum. Group leaders, members, hobbyists can find much fascinating reading on such subjects. There is, of course, always Maeterlinck's classic Life of the Bee. The group, or club, will probably want to establish its own nature library.—Ed.]

Excerpted, with permission, from The Adventure Book of Insects. *by Alice Gray, Capitol Publishing Company, New York City. $2.95.*

Their prospects in relation to new program demands . . .

A LOOK AHEAD . . . at Lands and Facilities

George Butler

A look ahead, to be significant, must be based upon an understanding of both the present situation and the forces that have been at work in the past and that may likewise influence the future. Consideration of these facts, in relation to areas and facilities, reveals a much rougher road than the one portrayed for recreation programs. With the increasing competence of our professional recreation leadership, and with better informed and more highly organized lay support, however, we need not fear for the future.

One or two principles or assumptions are indicated:

1. All recreation areas, buildings, and facilities have, as their primary purpose and function, service to people. We must think of them in terms of their contribution to the welfare of men, women, and children and not merely as space and physical structures.

2. The requirements of the recreation program determine the types of properties that should be acquired and the manner in which they should be developed. Unfortunately this has not always been the case, for many programs have been determined and restricted by the available areas and facilities.

3. A corollary of this, supported by experience, is that creation of a program interest should precede provision of special facilities for it. Many successful programs have been developed with limited facilities. Their popularity and success have resulted in and justified a demand for more or better. Many excellent facilities provided before there was any real demand for them have received relatively little use.

4. Although recreation is a distinct aspect of life; it does not exist in a vacuum. Likewise the future programs, areas, and facilities of recreation agencies will be influenced by developments in other fields.

Land

Land for recreation is of fundamental importance, but what is the recreation land situation today? According to the best available data, the growth in park acreage since 1940 has failed to keep pace with population gains; the loss was still greater between 1950 and 1955 than in the preceding decade. At the end of 1955, only one city in four met the standard of one acre per hundred population and that percentage would have been smaller if out-of-the-city parks had been excluded.

In view of these figures and of the rapidly mounting competition for land, especially in metropolitan areas, I fail to share the optimism of the experts who, as reported in the January, 1959, issue of RECREATION, prophesied that within ten years at least one city in four will have reached twice the recreation space called for by today's standard. Robert Moses may have overstated the case when he said: "No major park acquisition is accomplished except over the dead bodies of obstructionists," but he certainly was pointing out a basic truth. Perhaps this is one reason why in recent years there has been a greater tendency to vote for such items as city auditoriums, stadiums, civic centers, and swimming pools than for land acquisition. Some planners apparently become more timid when proposing land purchase than when recommending its development. Let me cite a single example.

By 1902, eighty per cent of the lands presently comprising the pioneering Boston metropolitan park system had been acquired—in the half century since that time only twenty per cent had been added. Since 1945, the system lost twice as many acres to other uses as it added, primarily for parkways. Yet in a long-range program developed in 1956, calling for a total expenditure of $81,500,000, only $4,000,000 were proposed for land acquisition.

These public funds will and should continue to be the basic source of money for the purchase of recreation lands, but there are one or two lines of action that we must take more aggressively if our recreation acreage is to keep even with population growth.

One relates to the dedication by subdividers of land for recreation. Builders will be convinced that a playground in their subdivisions will sell lots at a higher price, according to the prophets cited in the RECREATION article just mentioned. William E. Harmon, the noted realtor, made a similar assertion forty years ago, and the National Recreation Association spent large sums trying to demonstrate it to realtors and planners, to little avail. However, regulations adopted in many cities forced developers to dedicate land for recreation: the usual result—small, irregular, valueless plots, unsuited for the purpose. More recently adopted regulations have required developers, as a condition of securing approval of a subdivision, to contribute a certain percentage of the total value of their land or a certain number of dollars per lot or acre. These provisions enabled areas of suitable size, type, and location to be acquired,

This article is from an address given at Southern District Recreation Conference, Ogelbay Park, April, 1959, by MR. BUTLER, *director of research, National Recreation Association.*

in accordance with an overall plan. However, the constitutionality of such regulations has been questioned by the courts and their future is therefore uncertain. Because recreation areas, like streets and utilities, are essential for home purchasers, state legislation governing the local control of subdivisions should be amended to recognize recreation space as essential and to authorize regulations requiring that either suitable land or money be contributed for this purpose. Such legislation has been presented in the Maryland legislature.

Gifts played a large part in the acquisition of recreation areas in the early days. Thirty years ago, approximately one-third of the total acreage of city park and recreation areas had been acquired by gift. Comparable figures are not available today, but it is obvious that this ratio has not been maintained. Yet the examples of generous gifts by individuals and families of both large and small recreation areas illustrate the inherent potential of this source.

Purchase. Cooperation with school authorities in the purchase of land designed for school and community recreation use affords another promising means of helping solve the land problem. Such cooperation is logical, economical, and mutually advantageous. The striking advances that have been made in such cooperation during the past decade will inevitably be extended widely in the years ahead. It is encouraging that in its recent booklet *School Sites, Selection, Development, and Utilization,* the United States Office of Education, perhaps for the first time, wholcheartedly endorsed the principle that community agencies have a share in the planning of school properties.

Allies. Sound, adequate systems of recreation areas cannot be acquired without the understanding and support of city-planning authorities. We must enlist them as our allies and make sure that they understand our objectives and requirements. As Hugh Pomeroy, well-known planner, has stated, physical planners do not generally attempt to set standards; they apply standards for areas and facilities set by the professions involved. However, since their plans afford the primary basis for the development of capital programs, including land acquisition, it is of the utmost importance that we provide the planners with proper standards and make sure that they are correctly applied and interpreted.

A person looking ahead is blind indeed if he does not see many roadblocks to the prevention of threatened encroachments. We must face the fact that the battle to retain our recreation lands will continue without let-up; a pessimist would say that the situation will worsen. Here again the planners can be our allies, for they have a hand in the location of roads, fire stations, disposal plants, and civic centers, but we must convince them of the validity of our case. If our properties are badly laid out, poorly maintained, and casually used, we will have difficulty in proving they are sacred. If we are holding land for which no use plan has been developed, approved by the authorities, and endorsed by the public, how much support can we expect in protesting its use for another worthy public purpose? If

This shows the shocking lack of play space in so many urban neighborhoods. Time to obtain more land is fast running out.

Slum clearance offers municipalities an opportunity to acquire much-needed open space in their congested substandard districts.

Large land reservations afford outdoor recreation activity which helps counteract conditions of crowded urban life.

we have adopted no basic land policies, officially approved by the city authorities, we are deprived of a valuable weapon in fighting proposed encroachments. On the other hand, if we have demonstrated that we are using our lands intelligently and effectively, we can enlist strong support in combating attempts to take our areas and can at least insist that properties diverted for other uses be replaced.

The planners too can help influence the shape of our cities so we can do a better job. We must recognize the opportunities urban renewal programs offer for getting more land near the city center, not merely for neighborhood parks and playgrounds, but for informal walkways and beauty spots. Town planner Albert Meyer recently asked this pertinent question: "Are our city and region better off to spend, say $500,000,000 on highways, or to spend half that on playgrounds, green areas, local community facilities and operations that may give greater happiness and, by keeping people pleasurably where they are, minimize the load on highways, and hence reduce their cost?" We must he prepared to influence such decisions.

Many other sights, some of them related to state and federal areas, are apparent to the person looking ahead in recreation lands; let us consider buildings and facilities.

Buildings

Diversified year-round recreation programs are impossible without properly designed buildings. It seems certain that buildings designed for recreation will take a wide variety of forms.

The significance attached to architecture as related to our field is illustrated by three recent or current projects, all financed by foundation funds, with two of which we have been associated. One was the study conducted by a commission of the Adult Education Association, which issued a report entitled *Architecture for Adult Education*, containing sections on recreation buildings, schools, and other buildings with recreation facilities. This year the American Psychiatric Association issued a profusely illustrated volume entitled *Psychiatric Architecture*, in which much consideration is given to recreation and a major section is devoted to activity areas. A committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly is now preparing a publication on the planning of centers for the aging, in which recreation facilities will have a primary role. I mention these projects, not only to imply that foundation funds could profitably be expended on a study of community recreation buildings, but to support the contention that many types of agencies, other than public recreation departments, will be planning buildings in which future recreation programs will be carried on. (*This discussion of buildings, especially those for which recreation administrators have primary responsibility, will be continued in the September, 1959, issue of* RECREATION.—*Ed.*) #

HAVE YOU TRIED . . .

This New Idea in Diving Boards?

"The first new idea in diving since the springboard," the Chendelle Diving Board, has been granted a patent by the U.S. Patent Office. Conceived by Charles E. Planck, public information officer of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Anchorage, Alaska, the board takes its name from *chandelle*, the French term for a climbing, 180-degree turn by an airplane. The inventor spells it with three *E*'s, "with apologies to the French."

The board is like a third of a hoop twisted and banked upward and outward over the water to a height of ten or fifteen feet. It starts at the edge of a pool or the edge of a diving platform over a lake, and always curves over the water. The diver runs as far up the curved slope as his strength, traction, and centrifugal force will allow and then dives or falls into the water.

"What dives, maneuvers, tricks or contests may be developed on the Chendelle is anybody's guess," Mr. Planck says in discussing use of the board. "The optimum curve is yet to be determined by actual test of a prototype, but I can picture vigorous youngsters performing as many ingenious and novel entries into the water from this apparatus as they now perform from the springboard. It is possible that a new style of precision diving competition will come from this design."

Optimum curvature and climb of the board are such that it will be attractive for use by all ages of swimmers. The young and the old may not be able, or desire, to go very far up before diving off into the water. Those of more vigor, Planck believes, will try to get all the way to the end of the board, which should be so designed as to be always a bit more than the best can conquer.

"Engineers are stumped in figuring what this curvature and climb should be," the inventor said. "The strength and speed of a diver are not in the formula books, and without these elements, centrifugal force, and traction cannot be computed. It will take some cutting and trying to arrive at the optimum curve. Thereafter, the board can be factory made and installed without special skill. Railings will prevent the user from falling anywhere but into the water, and the bracing structure need not interfere with use of pool or diving tower. The board can be made of metal, plywood, or fiberglass, with suitable nonskid covering."

New Morgantown pool has lights for evening swimming, shower-type wading pool. Swimming area is ample 60 by 110 feet.

Three teenagers flash "V for Victory" day before election.

Above scene was used in publicizing the need for bonds.

Frank Heaster

TEENAGERS GET A SWIMMING POOL

Showing what can be done when the young people take over . . .

THE OLD ADAGE, "If you want something badly enough, you will get it," was certainly proved, when teenagers in Morgantown, West Virginia, joined forces in waging a successful campaign for the construction of a municipal pool—against the toughest kind of odds.

Their first efforts in July, 1956, appeared futile. No one seemed to pay much attention to them or their cause when they presented a petition at the weekly meeting of the Morgantown City Council.

The *Dominion News*, Morgantown's morning paper, carried a somewhat discouraging account of the teenage request in its columns, July 5. It said in part: "The petition was filed with the city clerk for verification of names, but there was no immediate response from any members of council as to what, if any, future action might be taken on the matter. A similar appeal was turned down by the voters of the city three years ago. . . ."

But the Morgantown teenagers had other ideas. They were back at the city council meeting the next week, with more teenagers and more petitions. Again the story was anything but encouraging. But the youthful campaigners returned to the fray a third week. This time they brought additional signatures, making the total on the petition more than two thousand. The morning paper, under a column headline, "Pool Petitions Given Council; Deaths Cited," reported:

"City council last night received petitions signed by 727 legal residents of the city, demanding that an election be held for the raising of revenue to finance a municipal swimming pool.

" 'Two children have recently lost their lives in farm ponds, and others could die unless some action is taken,' Patricia Morgan, representing the teenagers, told the councilmen.

" 'We now have a choice of swimming in farm ponds, Cheat Lake, or a polluted river,' she said. 'One pool would greatly help the situation.' "

Others appeared to support construction of a pool and took action, by naming October 2 as the date to vote for special levies with which to construct the pool. On October 3, the *Dominion News* carried the following streamer: "Voters Cast Big Majority for Swimming Pools."

That could easily have been the end of it, but early in July, the city council received an anonymous card warning its members that if citizens voted on the swimming pool issue once more, and

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MR. HEASTER *is a staff reporter on the Morgantown, West Virginia,* Post.

if it were then defeated, councilmen could be held liable for all costs involved.

This was not completely true, but at any rate, the city council did not choose to finance the special vote in any way. It fell to Donald Maxey of the VFW, and the VFW, to recruit volunteer poll workers, to obtain free use of polling places, and to raise funds with which to print the ballots. As it turned out, recreation superintendent Jim Shepherd remained home from the Philadelphia NRA Recreation Congress that year, to guard against any possible failures.

He and others recruited additional poll workers late the night before the election, to fill sudden vacancies.

In the overall campaign, Jim called on political and youth-serving organizations to help out. He organized a personal committee, representing teenagers, PTA playground committees, Greater Morgantown baseball organizations, Boy Scouts, Junior Deputies, the local youth center, politicians, and the VFW Auxiliary.

A comic-strip cartoon, prepared by talented baseball leader Richard Brown, was printed by the hundred. The day before the election, PTA committees helped deliver these comic strips to all elementary-school boys and girls. The student council at St. Francis High School made speeches at the school general assembly; and members of public-speaking classes at the Morgantown junior-high school also gave talks before each class in the school, urging students to get their parents out to vote. At the high school, too, the girls' recreation club waged the campaign, along with physical education teachers. Teachers at other junior high schools also helped.

The newspapers cooperated, both carrying editorials on the pool's behalf; radio station WAJR lent its voice to the battle.

The city council set up a swimming pool committee, consisting of council and lay members, headed by a councilman; an untold number of volunteers made speeches; others turned artist and produced newspaper cartoons and helped raise the money to get them published.

All of this sounds as though the teenage campaign for a swimming pool was a pushover but, seen in the light of the earlier defeat three years ago and in the failure of other special elections for civic improvements, their victory is all the more impressive.

Another campaign had to be waged again the next spring, when it became apparent that the special-levy money would not be available until the *end* of the three years. A bond issue was presented to the voters in June, the bonds to be paid for by the levies. City councilmen and the Reverend W. Roy Hashinger, president of the consolidated recreation commission, urged passage of the bond issue so the pool could be constructed a little earlier. The bonds were passed by a greater percentage than the swimming pool levies.

The new Morgantown swimming pool, known as the War Memorial Pool, thus came into being, and was opened to the public on Memorial Day, 1958.

This beautiful, modern pool did not just happen—it is the result of the combined efforts of the city council, the citizens, the schools, and the mass communications media—all goaded into action by an enthusiastic group of young people determined to get what they needed—a swimming pool. #

EMERGING TRENDS IN RECREATION

Facts from field reports . . .

DEVELOPMENTS in the recreation field during 1958 are revealed in the annual report of the National Recreation Association Field Department, as based on individual reports of the Association's district representatives; and it is a fascinating document.

Eighty-two new year-round recreation departments, for instance, were established in 1958, the largest number —twenty-eight—being in the Great Lakes District. The Middle Atlantic and Southern Districts reported fifteen each.

General progress in the extension and quality of program activities and services is evident. However, in some cities, and in a few states, the level of program and leadership as a whole, is perceptively low. Major emphasis on physical activities and on development of new areas and facilities too often resulted in lack of attention to the building of a more varied and better balanced recreation program.

Notable improvement in scope of program content was made in Indiana. This trend is significant because, in the past, athletics dominated the state's local programs. Progress in 1958 included provision of additional activities for various age groups. Even athletics and games competition were extended to include women's and girls' leagues and older men's teams, under modified playing rules. The employment, for the first time, of more than twenty assistant superintendents and top supervisors, additions by local departments of twenty specialists in arts and crafts, music, drama, dance, and outdoor education, all mean better programs.

Other areas also show growth of program and leadership. Services to senior citizens continue to expand, new centers and programs for this age group being provided in an increasing number of communities across the country. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is now providing a valuable counseling program on preretirement planning.

Family recreation is growing in popularity, with services to family campers increasingly being offered by municipal recreation departments. Statewide programs to serve family groups are probably more general in New Hampshire than elsewhere. Michigan communities are giving much more attention to outdoor education and family camping. Green Bay, Wisconsin, conducts good family programs in the local parks, using picnic areas, the zoo, beach, and marina. Other Wisconsin cities are also extending family recreation programs.

The number of recreation departments providing services for the ill and

handicapped increases, with many more administrators waking up to the needs of these special groups. Camping for the mentally retarded and other handicapped is growing.

Among cultural programs reported, the Waterloo, Iowa, recreation department conducts diversified activities of this type, in the NRA Midwest District, and boasts a district art council. In the Middle Atlantic District more cultural activities seem to be flourishing in New Jersey than in the other states.

DIFFERENT forms of drama activities are springing up in communities that never had them before, and enlarging in others. They are increasing in a number of communities in both Indiana and Ohio, with children's theaters, summer theaters, community theater groups, and a growing number of show wagons.

Austin and Abilene, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Southwest, provide outstanding music programs with strong participation by children, as do many other cities now. Good program features reported in many include chamber music in Waterloo, Iowa; a new community orchestra in Hutchinson, Kansas; an outstanding children's music program in West Hartford, Connecticut; and a "swap music" program in Twin Falls, Idaho. In the latter, one of three summer-music personnel takes those boys and girls who can play one instrument well. These students come to scheduled classes, swap instruments, and learn to play another.

There has been a great upsurge in the use of water areas in the Southern and Great Lakes Districts. Activities at beaches, city water reservoirs, and lakes have multiplied. Boating is popular in almost every Florida city with a shoreline. The Pram, a small sailboat, is seen in all such towns. Boating and water skiing are increasing in Georgia cities. Marinas are multiplying in the Southern and Great Lakes areas.

Swimming has increased in all parts of the country, especially where the climate is conducive to outdoor swimming. This acceleration has followed the extensive construction of outdoor pools, beaches, and other facilities. It has been, perhaps, greatest in the South.

AMONG other interesting miscellaneous program activities reported during the year are Christmas workshops, gun safety programs, Recreation Month recognition dinners and other activities, charm schools, baton twirling, talent shows, Christmas Villages, sugarin'-off parties, outstanding doll shows in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Texas City, Texas, and fencing instruction.

There was a general increase in operating budgets, countrywide, in 1958, as has prevailed during the last six years. The overall average range of the increase was approximately the same as reported for 1957—ten to twenty per cent. A somewhat higher percentage of the total cities reporting enjoyed increases, an outstanding example being the budget of Bristol, New Hamphire—a small town of fifteen hundred people. Its total recreation budget was increased from $8,000 to $15,000. The town's advisory council accomplished this by means of a dynamic program of public education prior to a town meeting.

Leading the list of new recreation facilities are parks, playgrounds, recreation buildings, and swimming pools, reported in that order. High on the list also are fieldhouses and shelter buildings, tennis courts, multiple-use areas, and lighted courts and playing fields.

In some sections of the country, the economic recession discouraged the holding of elections for recreation bond issues and tax levies or was a factor in the defeat of some such issues and levies. However, bond issues were approved by sixty communities in eighteen states. Special tax levies for recreation were voted by twenty-two communities in ten states. Bond issues were predominantly for swimming pools; next in order were park and recreation areas and recreation buildings.

The NRA district representatives' reports indicate much the same rate of gradual improvement as in 1957, in the calibre of full-time employed recreation leadership—as applied to executive and supervisory personnel rather than to lower staff levels. More than usual gains were made in Florida, Ohio, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. States which now have some form of certification system include Arizona, California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Training of local recreation leaders throughout the country was more extensive than in any other year. Preseason and weekly meetings of playground workers is accepted practice among more year-round recreation departments. Increasingly, these provide some opportunity for in-service training of full-time employees. More numerous and productive of good results were the variety of training programs promoted and conducted by many of the state recreation societies and associations, state recreation departments or consultants, colleges and universities. These have been institutes, workshops, and special sessions, many for training of activities skills. State and district conferences and the National Recreation Congress are regularly providing more special training sessions in which both paid and volunteer leaders participate. Everywhere interest in various types of leadership training is more evident. #

"It's my hobby—I grow grass."

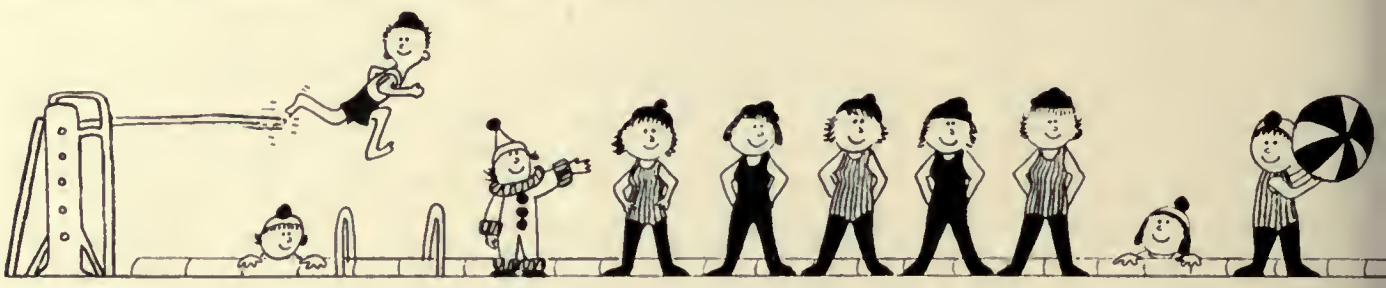
Cartoon courtesy Saturday Evening Post

HOW TO PRESENT A WATER SHOW

Doris Layson Bullock and Joan Sanders

LEADERS OF community recreation swimming programs are often faced with the problem of putting on an entertaining water show, using individuals whose aquatic skills vary from beginning to advaneed. All too often, the result is a diseonneeted series of acts, failing to sustain the interest of either speetators or participants.

Many such problems can be solved by selecting a theme and then developing each number around it. The frequently used circus and travelogue themes allow for participation, regardless of age, sex, or skill. A theme also suggests possible musical aceompaniment, costuming, propertics, and publicity. If participants, individually, and through group leaders, share in its planning and development, there will be ample opportunities for leadership, cooperation, responsibility, initiative, and other qualities contributing to each individual's overall education and development.



The Show Itself

Potpourri, a water show planned and presented by the Terrapin Club of the University of Illinois, was a theme show, developed from an apparently unrelated series of ideas. The basic problem was to plan a program that would give club members the chance to demonstrate, in an cntertaining way, the different skills learned in class. This idea, plus such factors as color, variety, harmony, were used as reference points throughout the planning stage.

As the show was to be given in an indoor pool, with no temperature or humidity controls for the spectator area, one hour was set for the performance. Each club member was assigned to swim in no more than two numbers. Assignments were made after evaluating capabilities and interests of each swimmer. Eaeh number was so designed that the specific skills demonstrated in it would be different from those performed in the others. Locations of the performers' entranees and exits onto the deek stage area and into the water were varied as much as possible.

Commencer, the opening number, corresponding to the overture of a musical, was vivid and eolorful. Sixteen swimmers, wearing bright red-and-white suits and red caps, using flutter boards decorated with big red-and-white plastic pompoms to form patterns, moved throughout the entire area of the seventy-five-hy-forty-foot pool. Swimming strokes and their variations were featured in this aet. To provide visual eontrast, but still continuing the "happy" mood, the next number, *Metheglin**, used an RCA record entitled "Old Timers' Nite at the Pops," and involved only four swimmers. Two wore pink-and-red striped leotards, with black opera hose, and two wore black leotards and hose. All wore black cotton caps. Those in the black leotards were made up with huge black mustaches. A fifth girl, dressed as an old-fashioned clown, introduced the number with a satirized soft-shoe routine on the deck, in a space away from the entry area of the other four, and closed it in the same manner. The swimmers carried out the theme by mimicking, in elown fashion, the strokes and stunts of the preceding and following numbers.

The next number, *Experiments in Water Sounds*, developed from the directors' desire to try a relatively unusual technique. Fourteen swimmers, located in a darkened pool, in an area not visible to most of the audienee, and led hy two dancer-conductors, used kicks, swishes, slaps, and flicks to ereate sound patterns of different rhythms and intensities. The audienee was specifically directed by a program note to listen "with the eyes elosed" to this number. Only a short swim, the width of the pool from plaee of entry to area of performanee, was involved, thus only elementary swimming skill was required. A number such as this eould be done in shallow water with nonswimmers.

Sketches in Color and Line used asymmetrical formations of seven swimmers. Wearing dark-blue suits and artist-type berets, deeorated with multicolored polka dots, the swimmers executed stunts and strokes requiring intermediate skill. For most of the number, only the center three-quarters of the pool was used, but the V-pattern swimming formation, ending the number, utilized the entire length of the pool. Variants of curved and straight lines were used.

A numher performed by a highly skilled soloist, cos-

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*Used in this word's connotation of "old fashioned."

turned in black and white, was scheduled at this point in the program, to emphasize the contrast between this, the preceding, and following numbers in types of music, swimmers, colors, and skills shown. It was entitled *Hua-tan*, meaning "coquette."

In *Kaleidescope*, twelve swimmers executed spoked-wheel, elongated-star, and raft-floating formations to the gay music of the *Carousel Waltz*. The swimmers wore solid-colored suits of coral, aqua, or white, and worked in groups of four. The formations were planned so colors, as well as the bodies of the swimmers, formed interesting patterns. This spectacular display number was the show's high point.

Fancy and clown diving, and diving in ultraviolet light, introduced the second half of the program. Divers wore reflecting suits and caps; and the edges, take-off point, and end of the board were marked with reflecting tape. The blacklight diving led directly into the next number, *Zerlek*, whose title was taken from the music's. Wearing reflecting suits (a supply of which the club keeps in its costume locker), and caps with antennae, and with their elbows, wrists, and ankles bound with reflecting tape, the swimmers executed a composition including stunts, strokes, and floats. Such suits can be used in surface dives, dolphins, and some other stunts, but the effect is dulled, so most of the work was kept at or just under the water surface.

For *Vitesse*, four swimmers dressed in yellow suits and caps and donned swim fins to do a fast-moving act. They usually performed as a group of four, but occasionally divided into two groups of two each. With the exception of the use of the tub, corkscrew, shark, and oyster, no stunts were used, since swim fins more often hinder than help in stunt acts. Emphasis in this was on rapid, flowing movement, and coverage of the entire pool. By the end of it, the group had completed a huge figure-eight pattern.

Advanced stunt skills, a small group of five, and a change in pace and type of music dictated the planning of the *Trajectories* composition. The entire group started with the music and worked together for about three phrases. Then three swimmers waited at one side of the pool while two did a brief duet. Joining together again, the entire group completed the composition, sometimes working as a group of five, sometimes working in opposition, in groups of three and two. The pool pattern was designed in an attempt to capture the modern, abstract feeling of the music.

The soloist in *Phoenix* wore a blue-and-green-sequined suit and cap, for a vivid color splash, and spotlights of the same hues enhanced the brilliance of these colors. The execution of advanced stunt skills and the strong, flowing movement provided additional contrasts.

Mélange, the finale, was, like the introduction, a large, lively, colorful routine, involving relatively simple swimming skills. The sixteen performers moved rapidly from one pattern to another. The routine was finished as the entire group gathered in a long line at one side of the pool, head to wall, hands holding the gutter, and feet working in a large thundering flutter kick. The spray screen thus created served as a frame for the swimmers from other numbers in the show, who came out onto the deck displaying a "Good Night" sign and waving to the audience. The show ended with the dimming of flood and spotlights.

A water show such as *Potpourri* can be adapted to fit the needs and objectives of a community recreation swimming program. Beginning swimmers could do a number comparable to *Experiments in Water Sounds*. Men, using the ideas in *Vitesse*, could develop a powerful, impressive routine. A floating number, such as *Kaleidescope*, is ideal as a final project for a class of older women. For those with a flair for comedy, *Metheglin* could serve as a model. A carefully planned finale can make use of all the participants.

Throughout the planning of a theme water show, try to use all available talent, but strive for color, variety, and harmony. The resulting production, limited only by the creative ability of the group, should be an entertaining and satisfying experience for both audience and swimmers. #

> This is a century of great prowess for us and a century of decision, too. Shall we, exploiting all our resources, reduce also every last bit of our wilderness to roadsides of easy access and areas of convenience, and ourselves soften into an easy-going people, deteriorating in luxury and ripening for the hardy conquerors of another century?
>
> —Rep. John P. Saylor

THE TALKING PUPPET

Forward

This combination creative craft–creative dramatics project is so simple that it can be made quickly, (taking about forty-five minutes) to fit any teaching situation. The materials used are inexpensive, so that large groups can be handled without too much expense.

It is well-known that puppets free children from shyness, self-consciousness, and fear of ridicule. They lose their fear of making mistakes, or guessing or discussing something freely, because, after all, it's the puppet *that made the mistake, or took the chance.*

This "talking" puppet is an excellent teaching device for teachers and leaders. On the playground it can be used in safety and antilitter campaigns. Equally important is that they are just plain fun to make and to use. It is a fine first step toward increased interest in puppetry, storytelling, creative dramatics, and crafts.

Step 1. Bend cardboard one-third of its length. Glue, tack, or staple to a 16-inch stick.

Step 2. Attach rubber band by cutting two one-inch slots into top and bottom of cardboard. Secure one loop of the rubber band around the stick, the other around the tab made by the two slots.

Step 3. Tie string or coarse thread to tab on the bottom flap. Make string 16 inches long.

Covering the Face

Step 4. Use tag board or heavy paper as long as the cardboard and about an inch wider. Bend corners and fold down. Bend as shown.

Step 5. Trim mouth with scissors.

Step 6. Make nose with creased paper, cut one inch into crease. Bend flaps to glue.

Step 7. Make ears from a square piece of paper, cut diagonally.

Step 8. Make upper face from square piece, hair snipped and bent. Add eyes. Slot, cut in bottom center of square, aids fitting. Glue face onto stick.

Step 9. Body made from tube of rolled paper.

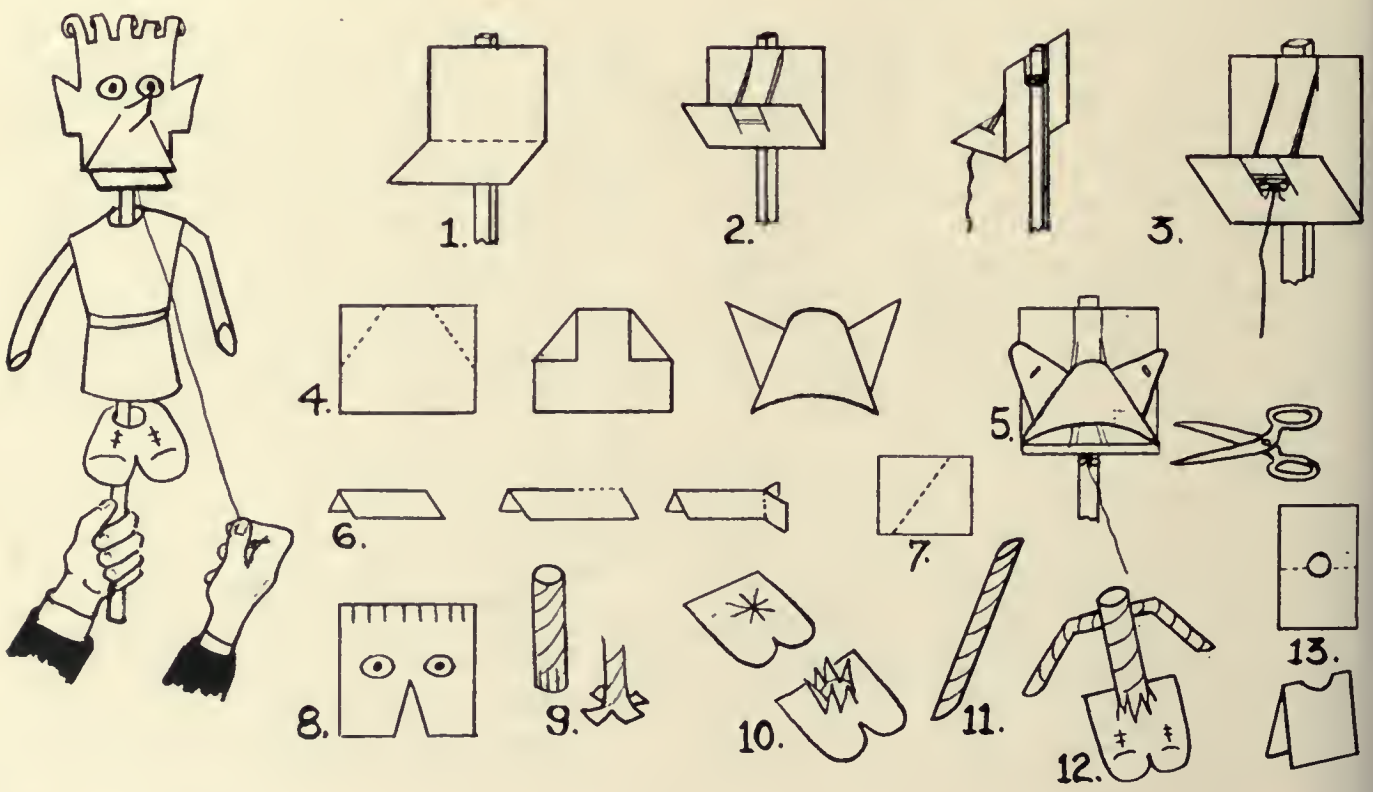
Step 10. Feet made of heavy cardboard.

Step 11. Arms made of rolled typing paper.

Step 12. Glue or staple arms and legs to body tube.

Step 13. Make poncho of cloth or crepe paper, bound around the middle with string.

The talking puppet was originated by Foy Van Dolsen, creative drama specialist. Mr. Van Dolsen put on a creative drama workshop at the 1957 Congress, in Long Beach, California. He is currently giving playground workshops for playground leaders in the East.



An Important New Third Edition

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY RECREATION

By

George D. Butler

Director of Research and Assistant Executive Director,
National Recreation Association

Ready in August

Introduction to Community Recreation is a thorough revision of a well-known and highly respected text and reference book. It offers a comprehensive picture of community recreation in the United States—its nature, importance, scope, and development.

The book completely outlines the growth of the community recreation movement and describes the activities and services comprising the community recreation program, the indoor and outdoor areas and facilities used for recreation, the leadership personnel and its methods of organizing and conducting activities.

Major emphasis is given to community recreation as an essential function of local government.

Major Changes in the Third Edition

- The text material has been extensively revised throughout to introduce new ideas and significant developments and trends in the field.
- New examples of typical or unusual aspects of recreation services have been substituted.
- New materials added. *Examples:*

1. A section dealing with common misconceptions of recreation.
2. Up-to-date material relating to recent changes affecting recreation, such as population growth, increase in leisure, and automation.
3. Revised national standards of recreation leadership.

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330 W. 42nd St. New York 36, N.Y.

A recreation program designed to discourage fireworks and promote family recreation.

Ralph Borrelli

CONSIDER THE FOURTH OF JULY

FOR GENERATIONS, Americans have considered the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, as the most joyful of all secular holidays. Paradoxically, this celebration has been causing more and more grief as the ringing bells, marching bands, and oratory of yesterday have given way to a parade of accidents, leaving injury and death in their wake.

Less than one hundred years after celebration of the Fourth began, patriotic demonstrations were supplanted by dangerous fireworks, which, each year, brought injury to thousands. Early in this century, many states began to legislate against the manufacture and sale of fireworks, and, gradually, "safe and sane" Fourth of July fireworks demonstrations became the rule rather than exception.

Now, an even greater danger has arisen—families have taken to their automobiles. Crowded highways, reckless driving, and continued use of illicit fireworks exact a tragic toll on what should be a happy day. Thus, the celebration of Independence Day has brought misery to a shocking number of Americans.

In 1955, the Los Angeles city fire department proposed to the city recreation and park department that it cosponsor Fourth of July celebrations, designed not only to discourage individuals from shooting illegal fireworks on front lawns and in public streets, but also to plan programs that would revive old-fashioned, family-style community celebrations.

The first year, trial programs were held at four recreation centers. Activities included races, games, picnicking, and approved fireworks displays at night.

So successful were the initial programs, that the next year the number of celebrations was increased to ten, and interest skyrocketed to the extent that, in 1957, the city council made a special appropriation of six thousand dollars to be used for fireworks displays at twenty centers, with the understanding that at least one celebration be staged in each of the fifteen councilmanic districts.

Once again, the programs were so popular that the city council increased the special appropriation to seventy-five hundred dollars for thirty recreation areas in 1958. Record-breaking attendance of nearly three hundred thousand people enjoyed the all-day observances.

In four years, the cosponsoring departments learned a great deal, helpful to future programs. Local service clubs, chambers of commerce, businessmen's groups, the police department, the city bureau of music, and other organizations, are cooperating to make Fourth of July in Los Angeles a community venture. In planning, recreation directors schedule joint meetings of leaders from various organizations in their communities. Committees are formed to supply leadership for certain features of the programs, including fund raising; coffee and soft drinks; entertainment or platform stunts; picnic races; speakers, and other necessary activities.

In raising funds, local chambers of commerce, businessmen's associations, and service clubs are willing contributors to the fireworks display fund. Each center raises a minimum amount among service clubs and citizen groups, to supplement the funds appropriated by the city council. The fire department has found, from past experience, that a forty-five-minute fireworks display makes an ideal celebration.

Directors also like to choose events to include the entire family. In some communities, these programs start in the morning, in others, at noon; and in still others, it is advisable to start in late afternoon. Starting time depends on the facilities and interest of the community. In most instances, if the weather is warm, it is best to start programs after the picnic dinner in the early evening.

A Typical Program

- Morning: Picnic games and races, ball games, father-and-son and mother-and-daughter activities, family picnic lunches.
- Afternoon: Picnic games and races, father-and-son ball games, volleyball for mothers and daughters.
- Evening: Family picnic dinners, platform entertainment, concerts, speeches, fireworks display.

A flag-raising ceremony is usually conducted at the start of each program, and a member of the city council is invited to give a short Independence Day talk.

Where possible, directors plan concerts. In some communities, lodges and other organizations are willing to take part. Local high-school bands sometimes are available, but arrangements for them must be made before the summer school vacation begins. The evening fireworks displays are most important. Under most conditions, they are set up in the outfield of a ball diamond, so that they can be viewed from the bleachers, where spectators are protected by fences. In a few instances, displays are placed on park lakes. Suitable fireworks, complying with state, county, and city regulations, are furnished at special rates by private vendors. For safety purposes, they are delivered and set up by recreation and park department maintenance crews. The follow-

MR. BORRELLI is *director of special events, Los Angeles, California, Recreation and Park Department.*

ing types of fireworks produce a good evening's display.

Ground Portion of Display

1. Hi Folks	(Aluminum gerbs, candles, shots)
2. Tornado Wheel	(36-inch horizontal wheel)
3. Silver Cascade	(Three silver flitter saxons)
4. Oriental Garden	(Eight batteries Japanese candles)
5. Green Electric Wheel	(36-inch vertical wheel)
6. Golden Orbits	(Three gold flitter merry-go-rounds)
7. Flying Hawks	(Double set, one each way)
8. Yellowstone Geyseretts	(Eight batteries blue-and-white candles)
9. Hell's a Poppin'	(Two-tone gerbs, crackers, shots)
10. Crazy Wheel	(36-inch comic wheel)
11. American Flag	(A true replica)

Aerial Portion of Display

Three-inch shells: seven aerial bombshells (flash and sound)
35 assorted star shells Japanese and domestic (one break)
Six assorted fancy shells, Japanese and domestic (two break)
Five willow and report shells, Japanese and domestic (three break)
Four special effects and report shells
Four inch shells:
Eight assorted multiple colored flitter shells (one break)
Five assorted Japanese chrysanthemum shells (one break)

Combinations are changed to satisfy local needs and conditions. California state law requires that a licensed pyrotechnician must be used in setting off fireworks and the fire department arranges for some of its personnel to apply for such licensing. Personnel from the maintenance division of the recreation and park department cooperate with the firemen, who have charge of touching off the displays. These men are experts, trained at in-service courses, where they learn proper set-up and explosion techniques. Fire department and maintenance personnel also investigate each playground and suggest proper safety measures to be used in connection with the program. To avert congested traffic and assure proper policing, the patrol bureau of the police department alerts each police division in areas where celebrations are held and each playground director contacts his local police precinct, notifying them of time and so on.

Thus, Los Angeles has truly made the observance of Independence Day a community venture. Various city departments and community service organizations, working together, have made Fourth of July a day when families enjoy getting together in their own communities, to perpetuate the true meaning of Independence Day. #

Have You Tried . . .

A Prefabricated Launching Ramp?

Clubs contemplating building their own launching ramps, or a proposal to their local government to have one built for their community, may find "just what they're looking for" in a design created by the State of Washington's Parks and Recreation Commission. The commission wanted a launching ramp that would be low in construction cost; low in maintenance costs; and able to withstand wave actions, currents, and tides without damage.

The solution devised by the commission's engineers is a ramp made of prefabricated, reinforced concrete "planks." The planks are cast in forms at a convenient location and then hauled to the launching site on a flat-bed truck equipped with an overhead monorail and chain hoist. At the site, they are fastened together with galvanized steel straps. This type of construction allows the installation of any desired length since any number of planks may be joined together.

Clubs considering the construction of this type of ramp could find trucks of the design used to transport the planks by contacting companies that specialize in hauling large, heavy objects such as septic tanks or cut stone.

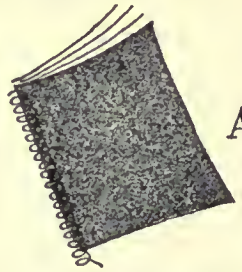
Forms for the pouring of the concrete planks are of simple construction. Wood is used for the walls and corrugated metal for the bottom. (The corrugated metal provides a nonskid surface on the planks, to give good traction to car tires.) Each plank is four inches thick, fourteen inches wide, and ten feet long.

The commission reports an examination of four ramps of this type, installed last year, showed that there had been no washouts or under-cutting; planks had stayed level, with sand or gravel filling the space between the planks; and none had to be reset or leveled.

Seven of the new-type ramps have now been installed in the state's parks. Two more are planned in the near future, and the commission reports more will be constructed as "time and finances permit."

The commission also reports that the ramps are being "enthusiastically" received by the boating public. The British Columbia Department of Recreation and Conservation has installed one in Cultus Lake Provincial Park. — *Reprinted with permission from* Outboard Boating, *September-October, 1958.*

Cultus Lake boat launching ramp.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Design Contest Winners

The judges paced back and forth contemplatively, trying to decide which of the seventy-seven entries in the first annual Recreation Design Contest, cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and The Art School of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York should receive prizes. Choice was not easy on this hot, sticky May 20; it was difficult to pick the winners from the many fine posters, paintings, and one mobile.

After some close voting, in which a tie had to be broken, the first prize of one hundred dollars went to John Fraioli of New Rochelle, New York; second

First Prize: John Fraioli

prize of fifty dollars to Richard G. Bennett, Brooklyn, New York; and the third prize of twenty-five dollars to Stephen Perry, also of Brooklyn.

The contest, open to all students of Pratt's art school, offered these awards for the best visual interpretation of the "June Is National Recreation Month" theme: *Find New Worlds Through Recreation.* The judges were Paul Smith, one-time advertising art director and now vice-chairman of the board, Fletcher Richards, Calkins & Holden, advertising agency; Allene Talmey, feature editor, *Vogue* magazine; Alexey Brodovitch, designer and former art director *Harper's Bazaar;* Fritz Eichenberg, chairman of the department of graphic arts and illustration, The Art School, Pratt Institute; and Joseph Prendergast, executive director, NRA.

Winning entries, plus twenty honorable mentions, are now being shown in the windows of the Rockefeller Center branch of the East River Savings Bank in New York City, June 3 through 30, inclusive. Other East River branches will also have small displays. Leonard Lowy, display designer of New York City, designed all the displays.

Mad Tea Party in Central Park

At a ceremony presided over by commissioner of parks Robert Moses, Central Park in New York City became adorned by another statue, based on the Mad Tea Party from *Alice in Wonderland.* It was given to the city's children by the George and Margarita Delacorte Foundation, in memory of the late Margarita Delacorte. George Delacorte, Jr., whose grandchildren unveiled the statue, said to the youngsters milling around among the several hundred spectators on the beautiful sunny May day, "Climb on it, play around it. It's all yours!"

Handel and the Volunteer

The National Recreation Association has given a citation to Mrs. Rose M. Singer for "her outstanding contribution to music in the field of recreation" because of her work with the Department of Commerce and Public Events, in behalf of New York City's Handel Festival. Mr. Prendergast presented the award to her at Association headquarters, pointing out that she had been nominated for the citation by both the New York City Symphony and the Police Athletic League. This is one more example of increasing public interest and participation in the cultural arts.

Mrs. Singer recruited and supervised a team of volunteers which took care of publicizing the Handel Festival via various organizations, schools, and so on. (*See article on page 214.*)

Have You Heard . . .

• that Walter Blucher resigned from the American Society of Planning Officials, which he served as executive director from 1934 to 1953 and as consultant since, to become executive director of the Southeastern Michigan Metropolitan Community Study Corporation in Detroit?

• that Harlean James, executive secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association, retired after being with them since 1921? With her retirement she became a life member of the board of directors of the National Conference on State Parks.

• that Ruby Payne Cook has retired as director of the Crispus Attucks Center in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, after thirty productive years in the recreation field? Mrs. Cook was particularly known for her success in working with volunteers and her ability to coordinate the work of other agencies in planning a communitywide recreation program. Well done, Ruby Cook!

• that Charles Reitz, superintendent of recreation, Yuma, Arizona, has been reappointed for a full six-year term to the state parks board by the governor? This is his second appointment by two different governors.

• that Joe Curtis has been appointed commissioner of recreation in White Plains, New York, after five years as superintendent of recreation in Oceanside, New York, where he organized and developed a year-round program for all ages?

• that a private organization has hired Everett E. Horn, former executive secretary of the Wildlife Conservation Board of the California State Department of Fish and Game? The company is the Richfield Oil Corporation and the job they just created is that of fish and wildlife administrator, attached to the company's conservation department, operating out of Los Angeles.

In addition to fish and wildlife matters, Mr. Horn will coordinate company efforts to promote widespread enjoyment and wise conservation of these resources in the West.

Richfield underwrote the expenses for the film *America the Beautiful*, shown at the annual *Keep America Beautiful* conference held in New York in February. (*See April "Reporter's Notebook."*)

Golden Anniversary Salutes

• Back in 1909, the California cities of Oakland and Berkeley inaugurated their first municipal recreation departments. These started with a couple of playgrounds and developed, over the years, into two very active and large-scale recreation operations. Both cities are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary with appropriate celebrations, taking place at various intervals throughout the year. Happy birthday!

• Congratulations to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, are in order! They have an enviable record of fifty years of playgrounds to their credit, started back in 1908, at the instigation of the Local Council of Women. The Hamilton Recreation Commission has put out a booklet to commemorate this anniversary and mentions some of the people who have been helpful in one way or another.

Recreation Recruitment

Recreation recruitment kits have been made up for all high-school counselors in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Recreation Association executive board felt that the time had come for professional recreation workers and guidance counselors to work together, discuss mutual problems, and thus arrive at a better understanding of recreation as a profession. In towns not having a recreation director, kits will be mailed directly to the guidance counselors. Additional material can be obtained from the Secretary, 461 North 35th Street, Milwaukee 8.

Sounds from the Southwest

Phoenix Survey. According to this survey of local residents, their greatest community need is recreation parks. Most frequently suggested within this category were zoos, swimming pools, golf courses, supervised playgrounds, and children's day nurseries. This information, plus data on the buying habits and economic status of families, appeared in *Inside Phoenix*, an annual consumer analysis prepared by *The Arizona Republic* and the *Phoenix Gazette*.

Field Report. Harold Van Arsdale, NRA district representative from the Southwest, informs us of the good use to which Austin, Texas, puts its volunteers in all categories of recreation work. The various cooperating groups include the Exchange Club, Rotary, VFW, Jaycees, West Austin Lions Club, Adult Services Council, Austin Trade Council, Austin Public Schools, and the Junior League.

Help for Delinquents

Philadelphia is attempting this spring and summer to help rehabilitate, by healthful outdoor work, fifty boys between sixteen and eighteen who have had skirmishes with the police and the courts. Conceived by the city's Youth Conservation Commission and patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps back in the 1930's, the program will put them to work, keeping Fairmount Park clean for fifty cents an hour. They will work part time during the school year and full time in the summer. Substantial hot lunches will be supplied, in addition to pay.

Welfare commissioner Randolph E. Wise promised this would not take work from regular employees.

Conference Bound

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Prendergast on their way to the Southwest District Conference, where Mr. Prendergast addressed the delegates on today's challenge to the recreation field, particularly in program planning. ***(See page 216.)***

New Historic Site

An eight-acre tract in Lincoln, Massachusetts—the setting of the beginning of the American Revolution, when the Minute Men fired on British troops, on April 19, 1775—has been designated as the Minute Man National Historic Site by secretary of the interior Fred A. Seaton. The land will be preserved and developed as a unit of the National Park System, and contains the original stone walls, boulders, and other natural features. This would be a good place to visit on a summer vacation tour of New England. (*See also page 219.*)

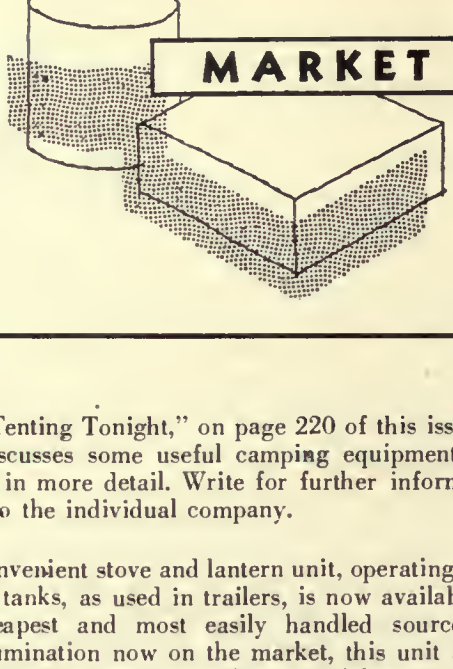
In Memoriam

• Dr. Willard G. Van Name, associate curator emeritus of invertebrates at the Museum of Natural History, in New York City, and strong advocate of national parks and forests, died in April at the age of eighty-seven. Dr. Van Name was still active in defense of national parks as late as 1954, when he wrote letters to the editor, attacking a proposal to do some timbering in Olympic National Park in Washington.

• William F. Cass, veteran park department worker in Waterbury, Connecticut, died of a heart attack in April. Mr. Cass was instrumental in developing Waterbury's parks. He joined the department thirty-six years ago, becoming assistant park superintendent in 1936. He served during the development of Fulton Park, building of the municipal stadium, development of East Mountain, and the redevelopment of Chase Park, as well as many other improvements and additions to the city's recreation areas.

• Arthur James Sullivan, Sr., counsel to and former president of the Passaic County, New Jersey, Park Commission, died of a heart attack in May, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Sullivan had been a member of the commission since June, 1928 (it had been established the previous November). He served as commission president from 1938 to 1956, when he resigned as a commissioner to become commission counsel.

• Donald A. Quarles, U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense, died in May. Mr. Quarles had been a regular contributor to the National Recreation Association since 1929. #



NEWS

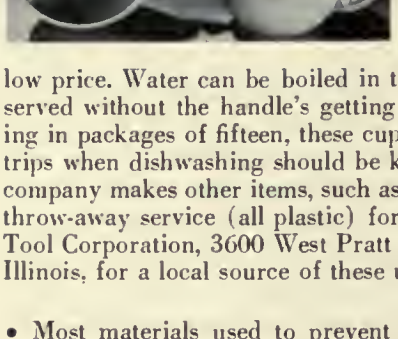
For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

In "Tenting Tonight," on page 220 of this issue, the author discusses some useful camping equipment, here described in more detail. Write for further information and prices to the individual company.

• A convenient stove and lantern unit, operating on bottled LP gas tanks, as used in trailers, is now available. One of the cheapest and most easily handled sources of fuel and illumination now on the market, this unit also comes equipped with a heating attachment. A foldaway stove, made by the same company, weighs six pounds and packs snugly into an 11″ by 5½″ by 5½″ metal case, the lid of which makes an excellent windbreak when the case is open. The wide and stable metal grill holds a large frying pan comfortably. Write the Turner Brass Works, 821 Park Avenue, Sycamore, Illinois.

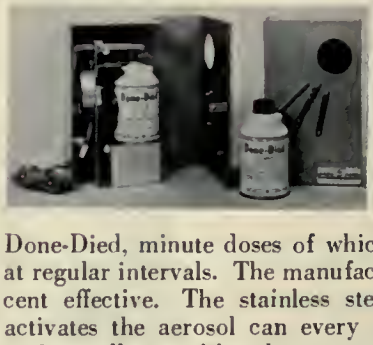
• The Umbroiler is a novel portable barbecue cooker utilizing the sun's rays to broil your food. Shaped like a parabola, it concentrates the sun's rays onto a ten-inch square grill at the focal point. It weighs four pounds and folds into a thirty-inch-long by four-inch-wide carrying case. The manufacturers states that the Umbroiler will cook steaks in fifteen to twenty minutes and barbecue hot dogs and hamburgers in ten minutes on a sunny day. For complete information, write The Umbroiler Company, 510 Farmers Union Building. Denver 2, Colorado.



• An all-plastic hot cup resembling a china teacup, with a handle, is now available for picnics and family camping. They are reusable but can be thrown away, if desired, because of their low price. Water can be boiled in them, and all hot drinks served without the handle's getting too hot to touch. Coming in packages of fifteen, these cups are ideal for weekend trips when dishwashing should be kept at a minimum. The company makes other items, such as packed picnic sets with throw-away service (all plastic) for four. Write to Federal Tool Corporation, 3600 West Pratt Boulevard, Chicago 45, Illinois, for a local source of these useful eating utensils.

• Most materials used to prevent slippery diving boards are pretty hard on the feet—either very abrasive or supplying splinters. The makers of Scotch-Tape, the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, have developed a resilient, nonslip covering, Scotch-Tred, to help overcome some of these problems. The product is applied easily (it has a pressure-sensitive adhesive backing), requires no maintenance and can be used on solid boards as well as the slotted professional type. Write the company at 900 Bush Street, St. Paul 6, Minnesota.

• Preventive maintenance is a continual headache for all recreation departments, and particularly that of surfaces exposed to various kinds of corrosion, water, abrasion, and weathering, and so on. Poly Form, the leading supplier of urethane (plastic) coatings, has developed a highly resistant, nonirritating, nontoxic, flexible, protective film, which has been rigorously tested, both in the laboratory and also in large chemical and industrial plants, under severe exposure conditions. The coating can be formulated, to your order, to produce either a rigid or a flexible film. It can be applied to metal, wood, rubber, plastic, concrete, leather, paper, textiles, fabric, glass, ceramics, cork, hardboard, and practically any other engineering material. From this list its many recreation applications are immediately apparent, some of which are boat hulls, pools, showers, floors, outdoor furniture, athletic equipment, flooring, sporting goods, and many others. Urethane coatings are said to last four to six times longer than conventional coatings; cover up to nine hundred square feet per gallon; and are unusually resistant to heat, rust, marine corrosion, sun, chemicals, oil, moisture, acids, gases, and abrasion. Poly Form can be brushed, sprayed, rolled on, or dipped into and is available clear or in colors. Write for complete technical information and applications, to Poly Form Manufacturing Company, P.O. Box 305, Escondido, California.



• Despite the presence of screens in the good old summertime, the bugs still get in. Huntington Laboratories have developed an automatic spraying device with a nontoxic insecticide called Done-Died, minute doses of which are ejected into the air at regular intervals. The manufacturers claim this is 99 per cent effective. The stainless steel, wall-mounted sprayer activates the aerosol can every fifteen minutes, releasing such small quantities that no odor is discernible. Done Died will not stain metal or fabrics, is nontoxic to humans as attested to by its acceptance by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as being safe to use around food. Write Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Indiana.

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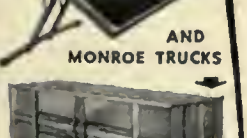

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THE AMERICAN CITY, *April 1959.*
How to Get Municipal Park Sites, *Don R. Preston.*
Pawtucket, R.I., Builds Itself a Zoo, *L. A. McCarthy.*

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *April 1959.*
Metalcraft and Mosaic Issue.

JOHPER, *March 1959.*
Baseball Tryouts Indoors, *Sidney Shulman.*
An Inter-Agency Council, *Ernest V. Blohm.*

NATIONAL 4-H NEWS, *March 1959.*
Leaders Put Life in Wildlife Projects, *J. Ralph Beard.*

NEA JOURNAL, *April 1959.*
Our Do-It-Yourself Museum, *Edward M. Vodicka* and *Martin McLean, Jr.*
Trees for Tomorrow, *G. W. Bannerman.*

PARK MAINTENANCE, *March 1959.*
Swimming Pool Issue.

——— *April 1959.*
New Park Buildings.

PARKS AND RECREATION, *May 1959.*
Parks and Politics, *Goodwin Sauers, Sr.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *March 1959.*
Clatskanie, Oregon: SPA's Silver Medal PR Winner.
Tacoma's New Pool Planned for Instruction, Recreation and Competition.
Ski or Swim: Vermont Resort Provides the Best of Both.

WAY FORUM (World Assembly of Youth), *Winter, 1959.*
Work and Play in the Machine Age, *Georges Friedman.*

YWCA MAGAZINE, *April 1959.*
The Senior Citizen in the Community.

Recordings

ALICE IN WONDERLAND (with Joan Greenwood and Stanley Holloway), TC 1097, 33 1/3 rpm. Caedmon Publishers, 277 5th Ave., New York 16. $5.95.

JIM COPP TALES (Playhouse 101), 33 1/3 rpm. High Fidelity Playhouse Records, 60 Fremont Pl., Los Angeles 5. $5.95.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Boats, Boating, Water Sports

AMERICA'S WATERWAYS. Socony Oil Co., 150 E. 42nd St., New York 17. Pp. 11. Free.

ANGLER'S GUIDE TO THE SALT WATER GAME FISHES, Edward C. Migdalski. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 506. $7.50.

BEYOND THE REEFS (skin diving), William Travis. E. P. Dutton & Co., 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 221. $3.95.

BOATING GUIDE. Socony Oil Co., 150 E. 42nd St., New York 17. Pp. 159. $.50.

COMPLETE AMATEUR BOAT BUILDING, Michael Verney. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 309. $3.95.

DINGHY YEAR BOOK, THE, 1959, John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 208. $2.50.

Modern Boating Guides:

GUIDE TO WATER SKIING, Tommy Bartlett, pp. 118; BUILDING YOUR BOAT FROM PLANS AND KITS, Hal Kelly, pp. 129; USING YOUR BOAT FOR FISHING, E. L. "Buck" Rogers, pp. 112; GUIDE TO EQUIPPING YOUR BOAT, Bob Whittier, pp. 104; GUIDE TO BUYING YOUR OWN BOAT, Hank Bowman, pp. 118. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Each, $1.95, paper; $2.95, cloth.

START 'EM SAILING, Gordon C. Aymar. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 128. $4.00.

SUCCESSFUL SURF FISHING, Jerry Jansen. Dutton & Co., 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 224. $3.75.

WHERE SECONDS COUNT (sailing), John H. Illingworth. John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 144. $3.00.

Conservation, Nature, Camping

ANIMAL CAMOUFLAGE, Adolph Portmann, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 111. $4.50.

CAVES AND CAVE DIVING, Guy de Lavaur, Crown Publishers, 419 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 175. $3.00.

EXPLORING CAVES, Polly Longsworth. Thos. Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 175. $2.75.

FIRST BOOK OF GRASSES (3rd ed.), Agnes Chase. Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 150. $3.00.

HANDBOOK FOR TEACHING OF CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE USE (new edition), Richard Weaver. Interstate Printers & Publishers, 19-27 N. Jackson St., Danville, Ill. Pp. 502. $4.50.

LET'S GO FOR A NATURE WALK, Joan Rosner.

LET'S GO TO A ZOO, Laura Sootin. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Each, pp. 48. $1.95 each.

LIVING FOREST, THE, Jack McCormick. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 127. $3.95.

NEED LAND? THEN TAKE A LOOK AT MARSHLAND (reprint). Ellicott Machine Corp., 1611 Bush St., Baltimore 30. Pp. 8. Free.

NEIGHBORHOOD CONSERVATION: A PILOT STUDY, Maurice Frank Parkins. City Plan Commission, 400 Woodward Ave., Detroit 26. Pp. 42. Free.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF JEWISH CAMPS, 1959. Camp Advisory Bureau, 5424 Douglas St., Norfolk 9, Va. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.00.

OUTDOOR EDUCATION THROUGH PARK-SCHOOL PROGRAMS. Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Pp. 20. $.25.

POTOMAC PLAYLANDS. Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, 203 Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 102. Paper, $1.00.

RESERVOIR SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT IN TENNESSEE. Tennessee State Planning Commission, C1-118 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville 3. Pp. 77. Paper, $1.00.

TRAVEL AND VACATION TRAILER MANUAL, Robert H. Nulsen. Trail-R-Club of Amer-

ica, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, Calif. Pp. 224. Paper, $2.98.

TREE MAINTENANCE (3rd ed.), P. P. Pirone. Oxford University Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 483. $10.

TREES AND GAME—TWIN CROPS, Arthur H. Carhart. American Forest Products Industries, 1816 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 32. $.06.

TURNING SWAMPS INTO DOLLARS. Ellicott Machine Corp., 1611 Bush St., Baltimore 30. Pp. 11. Free.

TVA: THE FIRST TWENTY YEARS, Roscoe C. Martin, Editor. Kingsport Press, Kingsport, Tenn. Pp. 282. $4.50.

WILDLIFE OF THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST, Vinson Brown, Charles Yocum, and Aldene Starbuck. Naturegraph Co., San Martin, California. Pp. 141. Paper, $2.50.

Your Fair Land:*

BECKONING LANDFALL (Acadia National Park), Erik Barry, Pp. 192; HOLD BACK THE HUNTER (Yellowstone National Park), Dale White, Pp. 189. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. $3.50 each.

Drama, Dance, Music

COMPLETE GUIDE TO AMATEUR DRAMATICS, Harald Melvill. Citadel Press, 222 4th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 310. $7.50.

EVERYMAN'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC (rev. ed.), Eric Blom, Editor. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 687. $5.00.

FOLK PLAYS FOR PUPPETS YOU CAN MAKE, Tom Tichenor. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave., S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 96. $2.25.

FOLK DANCE GUIDE (9th ann. ed.), Paul Schwartz. Editor. P.O. Box 342, Cooper Station, New York 3. Pp. 32. $1.00.

FOLK SONGS AND FIDDLE TUNES OF THE U.S.A., arranged by Hazel Gertrude Kinscella. Carl Fischer, 62 Cooper Sq., New York 3. Pp. 48. $1.50.

HI-FI (1959), Norman Eisenberg. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 128. $2.95.

INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC, Hugh M. Miller. Barnes and Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 260. Paper, $1.50.

LIGHTING THE STAGE (2nd ed.), P. Corry. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 157. $6.00.

MIRACLE PLAYS, adapted by Anne Malcomson. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. Pp. 142. $3.00.

OUR SINGING NATION. Schmitt, Hall & McCreary, Park Ave. & 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 164. $.75.

PLAYETTE QUARTET, A. Friendship Press, 257 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 48. $.50.

PUPPETS (press-out pattern cards), Gordon Murray and Tony Hart. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11, Md. Pp. 31. $.85.

SONG IS BORN, A (music for beginners), Beatrice and Ferrin Fraser. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 32. $2.50.

SUGGESTED KEYBOARD EXPERIENCE LESSON PLAN, A. Marion S. Egbert. American Music Conference, 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Pp. 26. Free.

TEACHERS' DANCE HANDBOOK (kindergarten to sixth year), Olga Kulbitsky and Frank L. Kaltman. Folkraft, 1159 Broad St., Newark 2, N. J. Pp. 342. $6.50.

TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS PLAYS, A, Sylvia E. Kamerman, Editor. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 509. $5.00.

Sports, Physical Education

CORONATION EVEREST, James Morris. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 146. $3.75.

FINNEY ON FOOTBALL, Tom Finney. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 156. $3.75.

Girls' and Women's Sports Guides:

TENNIS-BADMINTON (June 1958-June 1960), Grace Robertson and Claire Noyes, editors; TENNIS-BANMINTON (June-1958-June 1960), Marya Welch and Jeanne Pons, editors; SOFTBALL-TRACK AND FIELD (Jan. 1958-Jan. 1960), Lois Youngen and Eleanor Mayer, editors; AQUATICS (July 1957-July 1959), Alice Shoman, editor; BOWLING-FENCING-GOLF (June 1958-June 1960), Mildred Wohlford, Leanora Katzman, and Nancy Porter, editors. Each $.75 (paper). AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

GOLFING AMERICA, Edward A. Hamilton and Charles Preston, Editors. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 128. $5.95.

GUIDE TO VISUAL AIDS 1959 (for physical education, sports, and recreation). Athletic Institute, 209 S. State St., Chicago 4. Pp. 52. Free.

HOW TO STAR IN BASKETBALL, Herman L. Masin. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 64. $.35.

ICE HOCKEY (2ND ED.), Eddie Jeremiah. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 152. $3.50.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, Godfrey Francis. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 192. $2.50.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION HANDBOOK (3rd ed.), Don Cash Seaton, Irene A. Clayton, Howard C. Leibee, and Lloyd Messersmith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 343. Paper, $4.75.

RACING DRIVER, THE, Denis Jenkinson. Robbert Bentley, Inc., 993 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass. Pp. 207. $5.00.

SOCIAL CHANGES AND SPORTS. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 122. Paper, $2.00.

SPORTING GOODS MARKET IN 1959. Richard E. Snyder, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3. Pp. 21. Paper, $15.00.

SPORTS FILM GUIDE (4th ed.). The Athletic Institute, 209 S. State St., Chicago 4. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.00.

SPORTS SHORTS, Mac Davis. Bantam Books, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 184. $.35.

STORY OF BASEBALL, THE (new ed.), John Durant. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 298. $4.95.

SUMO (Japanese wrestling), J. A. Sargeant. Charles E. Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Vt. Pp. 96. $2.50.

THIS SKATING AGE, Howard Bass. Charles T. Branford Co., 69 Union St., Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 212. $3.95.

TRENDS IN THE SPORTING GOODS MARKET. Richard E. Snyder, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3. Pp. 42. Paper, $25.

U.S. GOLFER'S ANNUAL HANDBOOK, THE (1958 edition), John Barrington. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 248. $3.95.

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Perspectives on Conservation: Essays on America's Natural Resources. Henry Jorrett, Editor. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Maryland. Pp. 260. $5.00.

These essays were first presented as papers at the 1958 Forum of Resources for the Future, when some of the country's foremost experts tackled the resource problems of the next fifty years. The chief contributors were John Kenneth Galhraith (*see* RECREATION, *April, 1959, page 158*), Ernest S. Griffith, Luther Gulick, Edward S. Mason, Thomas B. Nolan, and Gilbert F. White. A number of them touch on the subject of recreation resources, but, generally, they make for rather dull reading. Too much is said about what happened at the Governors' Conference in 1908, but not enough about the great strides taken since the mid-Thirties. By looking too far behind and too far ahead, the reality of the present and the immediate future ahead are left too vague.

Luther Gulick, however, is good—as usual. He directs his ammunition at a real target of specific interest to recreation people, of general interest to all Americans. He propounds the thesis, that "urbanization" in and of itself, as a pattern of life, increases the dependence of our culture on the natural resources, calling for a revised scale of conservation practices." This increased pressure on the land makes possible conservation in its fullest sense. A vigorous program of land conservation and use must be attained.

The awareness of man to the whole world of nature and his conviction of the "moral necessity of sustaining human life more and more from renewable resources," rather than nonrenewable resources, is imminent.

Action by government must be taken. This does not mean "initiative on one level with water, another with land, or another with open space." Each of these functions should, and can, be divided into "its national, its regional and its local aspects." The job cannot be left solely up to the "technicians, planners, independent authorities, or bureaucrats." The experts could probably move faster; professionals will be needed at the proper time; but little will be done, and made to stick, unless it follows national, state, and local democratic channels.

Planning in a vacuum by those with no concern for action is a poor base of operation. It is equally inadequate to permit action agencies to operate without professional planning assistance. "Planning as a functionalized activity need not be at one level, as planning too can be split into its overall aspects, its regional aspects, and its local aspects—provided we learn to interrelate the broader and the narrower processes so as to keep the broad plans realistic and the local plans consistent." Sigurd F. Olson, president of the National Parks Association, makes an eloquent plea not only for national parks and forests, but for "places close at hand, breathing spaces in cities and towns . . . green belts, oases among the piles of steel and stone." He holds that in divorcing himself from the earth, man is "losing contact with elemental and spiritual things, his sense of oneness with his environment . . . for which he has been conditioned for a million years."—*William M. Hay, Southern District Representative, National Recreation Association.*

Kites: How to Make and Fly Them, Morion Downer. Lothrop, Lee and Shepord, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York. Pp. 64. $3.00.

The clear diagrams and directions in this book, illustrated with photographs and drawings by the author, tell exactly how to make various types of kites at minimum expense, how to launch and fly them, alone or in competition. Kite flying involves some mishaps and some losses, but is still lots of fun. An open field is ideal for the purpose, as is a wide beach, but city children have to resort to reserved places in parks and playgrounds supplied by a thoughtful recreation department, which may also sponsor kite clubs and competition. Kite making and flying, an excellent father-and-son activity, neatly combine arts and crafts with sports out-of-doors.

Sink or Swim? Ten Ways to Save Your Life by Jack Harrison Pollack and *How to Drownproof Your Family* by Richard Christner. These two low-cost pamphlets on water safety lend themselves for distribution as a public service by local banks, industries, and service clubs. The first can be obtained from Birk and Company, 22 East 60th Street, New York 22, for eight cents a copy. The second is available from the Economics Press, P.O. Box 425, Montclair, New Jersey, for fifteen cents (minimum ten copies). Both firms offer discounts for quantity orders.

The Complete Shellcrafter and *Modern Trends in Shellcraft.* Two booklets on shellcraft have been written by Frank and Marjorie Pelosi. The latter teaches shellcraft for the recreation department of St. Lucie County, Florida. The first booklet costs twenty-five cents; the second seventy-five cents. Order from the Sand Box Shell Shop, Box 112, Jensen Beach, Florida.

1959 VBS Introductory Kit, for training leaders for vacation Bible schools, with teachers' manuals, pupils' workbooks, a songbook, arts and crafts, and other materials. Available from Standard Publishing, 8100 Hamilton Avenue, Cincinnati 31, Ohio, for $3.75.

Let's Go. The Richmond, California, branch of the American Association of University Women has prepared this delightful booklet, in which are listed camping areas, parks, libraries, excursions, plays for children, and so on, all within a two-hour drive of San Francisco. Proceeds from sales go into scholarships and fellowships. Available for seventy-five cents from Mrs. Fred Fogg, 2241 Carquinez Street, El Cerrito, California.

Coach Calls the Signals is a free leaflet about good grooming for teenage boys from the Education Service Department, JHB, Bristol-Myers Products Division, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

How and Where to Buy Government Equipment is a new handbook that shows surplus bargain hunters how to bid and buy from the U.S. Government such items as camping and hiking equipment, tents, baseball, football and basketball gear, first-aid and snake-bite kits, typewriters, jeeps, and heavy equipment. Available for a dollar from Aviation Surplus Center, Box 789, York, Pennsylvania.

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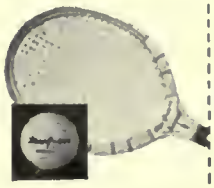

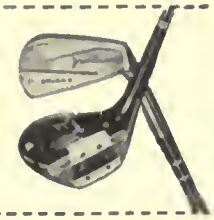

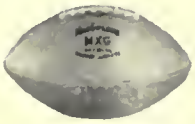

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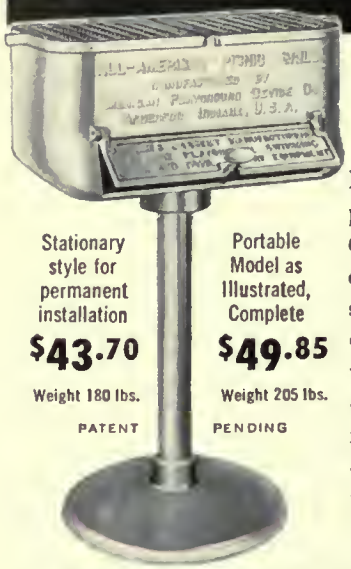

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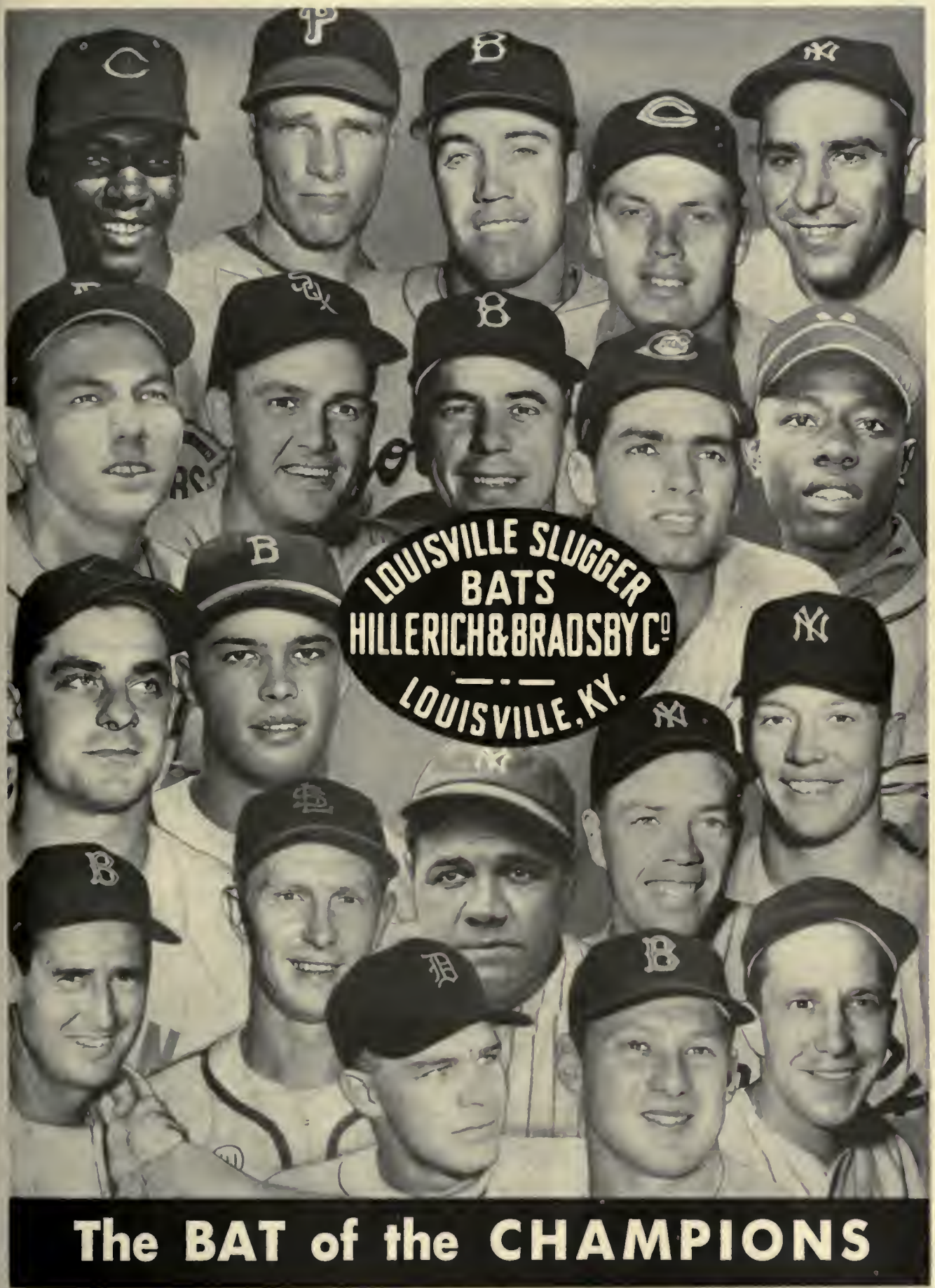
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The BAT of the CHAMPIONS

Things You Should Know . .

▶ THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR has again endorsed the principle of statutory recognition of a wilderness preservation system. This view was expressed in the department's report in June to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on this legislation, embodied in Senate bill S. 1123. Make your views known to your Congressman, NOW, before it's too late.

▶ THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1959 broke the travel record in national parks, according to the National Park Service. Visitors totaled 7,119,000, an increase of 24.5 percent over the same period last year.

▶ A SPECIAL STUDY is currently being conducted by the federal government on services to the field of special education (handicapped) and rehabilitation. Study objectives are to discover the unmet needs in all these areas; screen findings with the purpose of suggesting practical methods of solving the most pressing of them; review adequacy of services now available; ascertain duplication of services, if any, including waste of federal funds, if any; prepare legislation, if necessary, to achieve the foregoing. Among the national and private agencies involved in this study is the NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. The federal study staff will get from each agency its suggested programs to meet needs in each area and will utilize their professional staff as consultants when necessary.

▶ APPOINTMENT: Joseph Prendergast has been appointed to the subcommittee on Organization of Subject Matter, Procedure and Theme, for the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging. Conference theme will be Aging with a Future—Every Citizen's Concern.

▶ IN CELEBRATION of its fifty years of recreation, Oakland, California, has put out a beautiful and informative brochure on the history of its department, what it has done through the years, what it is doing now, and hopes to in the future. The brochure is profusely illustrated with photographs, a map of recreation facilities, including camps, and spot drawings. We herewith extend hearty congratulations and warm wishes for another prosperous fifty years.

▶ "BOY-GIRL TOUR OF THE UNITED NATIONS," an article in the March, 1959, issue of *Seventeen*, contained fascinating details and beautiful photos. Consult it when planning your UN Day celebration this year. It has all sorts of information about the United Nations to interest your teenagers. (The article was written by a 19-year-old girl and an 18-year-old boy.) In another article in that issue, Dag Hammerskjold answers questions and tells teenagers what they can do to help make the UN work.

▶ RECENTLY OFF PRESS, the fifth in a series of NRA bulletins on completed research, *Research in Recreation Completed in 1958*, contains reports of 227 studies. To facilitate use of this publication, listings are grouped under fifteen headings. Costing one dollar, it should be useful to colleges and universities offering recreation courses, also to leaders and agencies concerned with recent research.

▶ AS OF MAY 1, 1959, fourteen states have passed legislation to implement the Federal Boating Act of 1958 (the Bonner Act).

▶ NOTHING IS AS FRUSTRATING as receiving provocative or beautiful photographs without any identification or explanatory information, *written clearly and gently on the back* (if you write too hard on a photo, it comes through on the other side). We are not clairvoyant, honest! When you send pictures, please identify them; give the names, if any, of the people thereon, and clear with them; state whether you wish them returned; and supply us with any other pertinent facts needed. Do not deface photographs by using paper clips or staples.

At this point, our Thanksgiving picture folder is sadly depleted. We would be most grateful for any good, clear, glossy, 8″-by-10″s you may have of particularly good Thanksgiving activities, festivals, celebrations, or what-have-you. Thank you!

▶ NO DOUBT RECREATION readers have noticed that new department inaugurated several months ago, called "State and Local Developments." This section consists, for the most part, of news about bond issues, new recreation facilities, land acquisition, and innovations on the recreation horizon. Have a look at some past issues; then send us *your* contributions. What are you building? Planning? Developing?

▶ TO STIMULATE AND PROMOTE aquatic research, the Women's National Aquatic Forum has established the Hazel Wilbraham Research Grant, to be awarded annually to one or more qualified women in the profession, either graduate students or workers. Applicants, or those desiring to apply, should do so immediately to: Miss Gertrude Goss, 20 Chestnut Street, Melrose, Massachusetts.

▶ A quarterly bulletin, *The AYH Newsletter*, is now being published by American Youth Hostels, in place of its former newsletter. Justin Cline, AYH executive director, has asked for suggestions. Send them to him at AYH, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.

▶ REAPPOINTMENT: Joseph Prendergast has been appointed for the third time to the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth. This committee met with the President's Council on Youth Fitness, which includes cabinet members, on August 9.

Congress News

• THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF RECREATION Magazine will contain about eight pages devoted exclusively to various facets of the National Recreation Congress: floor plans of the Hotel Morrison, a Chicago street map, things to do and see in Chicago, location of churches and synagogues, list of exhibitors and booth numbers, tips for recorders, and lots of other very useful information. The issue will be out in mid-September. Don't miss it!

• SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, before the Congress is officially under way, you are especially invited to attend a special meeting at the Hotel Morrison, at 8:30 P.M. At that meeting, Mr. Prendergast would like to discuss the plans of the National Cultural Center and the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Between now and then think of what you would like to see these new agencies achieve. Be prepared to talk over your ideas and opinions.

SEPTEMBER 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
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Assistant to the Editor, JEAN WACHTEL
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VOL. LII. Price 50 Cents No. 7

On the Cover

For the recreation director tomorrow is already here. For him, Labor Day does not mean a hiatus from summer programs but sounds the warning knell that he had better have his Halloween and Christmas programs set and preparations well under way. One lingering look at his department's fall and winter schedule and it's time to take off for the National Recreation Congress in Chicago, September 28—October 2. Cover photograph courtesy Massie—Missouri Resources Division.

Next Month

The October issue will be off press before Congress time and contain all the information you need to make your sojourn at the Congress a memorable one. The issue will also salute our two new states: Hawaii and Alaska; examine recreation in England and Japan; discuss the importance of accident and liability insurance for the recreation department; give construction details of two new ice rinks in Essex County, New Jersey; tell the story of a demonstration project to set up a community program in recreation for the ill and handicapped; and explain the role of social agencies in recreation planning.

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EDUCATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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THE BIG OF HEART

Grant D. Brandon

UPON ENTERING the field of recreation as a profession you should be prepared for many rich experiences in human relations as well as countless heartaches. Young people choose this profession because they have an urge to serve humanity and express their lives according to their highest ideals.

This desire to serve, while undoubtedly sincere, may lead them to overlook the more important fact, that "doing" is a part "being," that example is stronger than precept. A really successful life must first be lived. The spirit that moves the individual to be of service to others must come clean and true from the highest ideals the individual is capable of experiencing. While skills are essential in recreation, the inspiration the leader naturally arouses in young people goes deeper and imposes further responsibilities. The recreation director comes in contact with thousands of boys and girls at a period in their lives when permanent character traits are being developed.

The director must have a big heart. It must be big enough to include all kinds of humanity—the good, the bad, the lovable, the unlovable, the crude, the cultured, the talented, and the unskilled—and be able, at all times, to forgive, overlook, and understand human frailties. The big heart must also have the strength to make its dreams come true, to struggle against great odds, to persist. . . .

He must also be equipped with knowledge of the past of this great movement in which he is going to invest his life. It is a startling experience for an older worker to talk with a younger recreation worker and casually mention Joseph Lee, Dr. John Findley, or Dr. Lawrence Pearsall Jacks, only to receive a blank look indicating unexplored territory. No really progressive profession would think of graduating a student who had not been thoroughly indoctrinated in the literature and history of its field.

When you think of your own life as influencing others,

Every individual has a place to fill in the world and is important in some respect, whether he chooses to be so or not. — NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

MR. BRANDON *was director of recreation in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for over thirty years and has contributed to* RECREATION *Magazine.*

life takes on more meaning. It is like living several lives in one. Phillips Brooks used to say that no one would be willing to live a half-life after he had gotten a glimpse of the larger possible self. One of the most valuable ways in which you, as a young leader, can enrich your life is by delving deeply into some of the rich biographies of our founders.

A director must be a natural leader possessed of initiative. The leader must have that spark that inspires others to do and dare. "Leadership," as Dr. Hughes Mearns states in his book, *The Creative Adult*, "is an internal possession, it cannot be assumed, the eyes and the voice tones instantly expose the imposter. Children are keen in sensing weakness disguised as strength." The leader who dares to invade the sacred precinct of the growing life of childhood with an air of carelessness and insincerity had better beware. He is committing an unpardonable crime against our future. *Only a child*, did you say? The child is very close to the heart and plan of creation. All the elements of our future success or failure are wrapped up in that child. In a world where there are many negative influences, it is imperative that the good life be dramatized by way of example with all the skill and sincerity possible.

The real leader must be imbued with a strong sense of dedication. His personal life must be worthy of emulation. It is startling to recognize that you, as an individual, have no counterpart. Your difference from every other person in the world gives you a very definite responsibility to fulfill your individual destiny. It is quite possible that your failure to fulfill your potential may mean some plan for human betterment will never be completed.

A DIRECTOR OR LEADER must be prepared to go it alone at times. To be misunderstood is common and hard to take, but to have your intentions twisted into selfish motives and to come up smiling is a real test of character and fortitude. The recreation director should not only be a creator of opportunities for many, but should have a personal, working philosophy. What we do depends upon what we are. What we are is a result of what we habitually think.

We touch life around us very casually, little realizing that in every contact we make, we not only give but acquire. We don't have to take everything every contact exposes us to. We can discriminate but, in the majority of cases, we take, good or bad, from lives that inspire us or personalities that stimulate us. This makes leadership a grave responsibility indeed.

Editorial

Everyone is pushed ahead or back by some unseen force. We, in turn, push or retard someone else. This pushing may be direct, or it may come through some detour or some individual. We ourselves are not just an isolated unit. Life, therefore, becomes a great quest for our proper place in the sun.

Dr. Albert Schweitzer said, in a recipe for living, "We must wrestle with men so that . . . by the external things so prominent in our times, they may find the road to inwardness and remain on it. We must wrestle with ourselves in order to remain loyal to the great human ideas of the past." A successful life is not an easy life. It is built upon strong qualities, sacrifice, endeavor, loyalty, and integrity. In leadership there continually appears the old question as to whether practice or precept is the more important. Undoubtedly, we need models more than preachers.

THE FINER QUALITIES of one's mind and heart are contagious. Some people live as if this influence simply radiated, like light and heat, and disclaim any responsibility for its effect on others. Not until we begin to give ourselves do we realize how wonderful it is to have the power of influence.

We must recognize that attainment is never complete; it is a series of continually opening doors. Gains are made by realizing dreams, but advancement of our civilization comes when hearts are set upon the impossible. We all desire some degree of success; the only difference is the strength of our desires. The failure of any one of us, in whatever measure, is a world failure. The faith that is within us is something that has developed by growth; it is not a gift from the gods.

An old Chinese motto says: "If you have two pennies, with one buy bread and, with the other, a flower. The one will give you life, the other will give you a reason for living." #

Look to this day!
For it is life, the very life of life—
In its brief course lie all the varieties and
realities of your existence:
The bliss of growth;
The glory of action;
The splendor of beauty;
For Yesterday is already a dream, and Tomorrow
is only a vision;
But Today, well lived, makes every Yesterday
A dream of happiness, and every Tomorrow a
vision of hope.
Look well, therefore, to this day!
Such is the salutation of the dawn!

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Saf-Pla photographs taken at Agassiz Circle, Delaware Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*
—The Editors.

Little Things That Count

Sirs:

Our department would like to have at least twenty-five copies of your article, "A Portrait of Mr. Recreation," if and when reprints become available. We will distribute these to members of city councils, as well as to people in our community who should be more informed regarding their recreation department and the job of its director. There is little doubt in my mind but what information such as that contained in the article can be a great aid to those of us in the field, working toward better public relations and education of the public for recreation.

After reading that only 615 of our 1,400 recreation executives completed and returned your questionnaire, it became more apparent to me that responsible personnel in the field frequently fail to avail themselves of opportunities to be of service and, in turn, to be served. Granted, our first obligation is to those whom we serve, but we must also help ourselves and our respective departments so that we in turn can and will be better prepared to serve our communities.

I cannot help but feel that the less than fifty percent return on your questionnaire represents a far from ideal interest on the part of many executives. If there is any truth in the old adage, "It's the little things which count," then I am afraid that the failure to complete and return the questionnaire was one of the little things quite a few executives missed out on. More of us should realize that any information, no matter how insignificant it may seem, which is requested by others and which we can provide, should be given as promptly as possible. Although it may not be important to everybody, it is needed by some and will probably be appreciated and read by many. Completing questionnaires and supplying various forms of information take time, of course, but we should stop and consider more often the end results of the surveys and studies which may likely become valuable information and/or tools of the present and future for those of us in the field.

I'm glad I can say that I was one of the 615 who completed and returned your questionnaire, which provided information regarding a typical Mr. Recreation.

ROBERT G. DUKE, *Director of Recreation, Aiken, South Carolina.*

• A further readership survey may be made in the near future among a carefully selected, representative list of RECREATION readers, to keep up with your current needs and interests. This will be for your benefit, to make the magazine more useful to you. We hope, therefore, that you will feel as Mr. Duke does and cooperate by returning the survey questionnaire sheets promptly.—Ed.

Recreation Terminology

Sirs:

Let me, please, impose my unsolicited opinion as to your article in the February issue. "Let's Say What We Mean." The suggestions it makes are practical and natural. They are comparable in nature and form to those followed in other fields. are convenient to use, add dignity and definitiveness to this field of professional endeavor (thus helping avoid much of the present confusion). This is a step we need to take and, if understood and supported by recreators, will, undoubtedly, be accepted.

I have a strong feeling, however, at variance to one aspect of that portion enclosed in the box at the end of the article. It is the item *V* Recreator-(n) an agent or *teacher* of recreation. Does

(Continued on page 260)

GRADUATE ASSISTANCE AWARDS

The National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped recently awarded its first grants for graduate education in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped. The five grants totaled ten thousand dollars. Four grants, for graduate study in the field of recreation for the ill and handicapped, on the master's level, went to:

FLANDERS M. O'NEAL

Mr. O'Neal, hailing from Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, received his bachelor's degree in recreation at Richmond Professional Institute, College of William and Mary. He is twenty-five; served two years in the army, stationed part of the time in Japan; and has been employed by the municipal recreation department and the William Byrd Community Center in Richmond, Virginia. While in the army he had a tour of duty in the Special Services Division Recreation Program. He will attend the University of North Carolina.

RICHARD H. VERZONE

Mr. Verzone received his bachelor's degree at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts. Although only twenty-one, he has had considerable experience working with handicapped children and was laboratory assistant to the well-known research physiologist Dr. Peter Karpovich; in addition he has conducted a summer day camp for children. He will attend graduate school at Springfield College.

DONALD L. DOUGLAS

Mr. Douglas received his bachelor's degree in recreation at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is twenty-seven; has been employed by the East Baton Rouge Recreation and Park Commission and the Baton Rouge YMCA. He will attend the University of Minnesota.

JAMES R. POPE

Mr. Pope is employed by the State of Indiana at the Fort Wayne State School as a recreation leader. He is twenty-eight and received his bachelor's degree last year at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. He matriculates this fall at the University of North Carolina.

RICHARD LYON RAMSAY

For the advanced program, Mr. Ramsay was awarded $3,000. He is thirty-five, received his bachelor's degree at George Williams College, Chicago. He has worked for the YMCA in Toronto and Fort Williams, Ontario, and Edmonton, Alberta, leaving the YMCA to become director of recreation therapy at Essondal, a 4,000-bed psychiatric hospital in British Columbia. He completed requirements for his master's degree in recreation for the ill and handicapped at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he will work for an advanced degree of Specialist in Recreation in Rehabilitation.

For grants for the academic year 1960-61, write the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N.Y. (Ask for an application for graduate assistance.) Applications will be accepted until March 15, 1960, for the 1960-61 academic year. #

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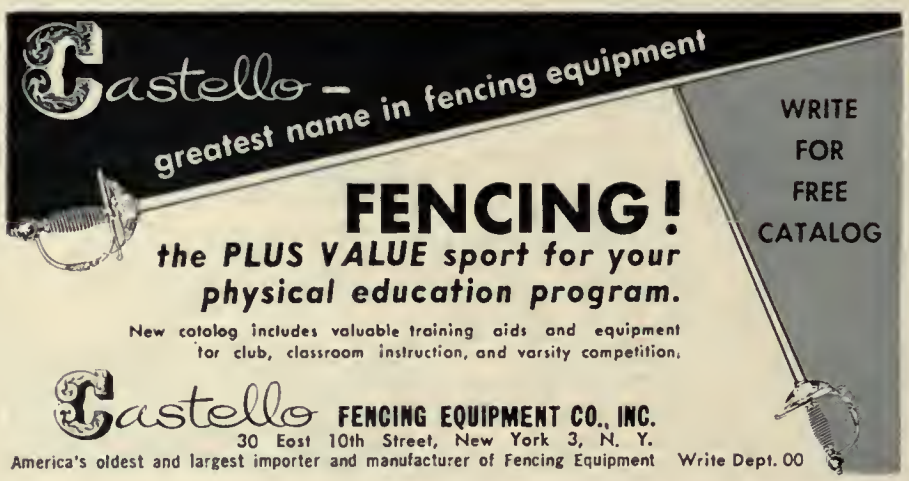
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(Continued from page 258)

not the *teacher* reference break the fine thread of logical relationships which typify the rest of the article? Is a *teacher* of history, necessarily, a historian? If a young lady becomes an instructor of junior-high general science, is she, therefore, a scientist?

How about this, "*V* Recreator-(n) an agent whose professional endeavors are in the field of recreation services?"

Why single out teacher to add to agent? If we say "an *agent* engaged in the field of recreation" that alone, may be enough but if we add *teacher* we should also include *administrator, activity director, crafts instructor, recreation maintenance, personnel,* and so on.

Thinking from the same personalized kind of premise as did the teacher-author, I should, then, suggest that we include *director of a state recreation service.* The teacher who developed or reproduced the "agent or teacher" concept is momentarily, I feel sure, back in the mind *and* body era. . . .

RALPH J. ANDREWS, *Director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh.*

* * * *

Sirs:

Charles K. Brightbill's article "Let's Say What We Mean" is impressive. However, I disagree with his definition that recreation is activity which has a beneficial effect physically, mentally and emotionally . . . recreation use of leisure can be undesirable as well as desirable to the individual and society. Undesirable leisure-time pursuits can be seen in juvenile delinquency, vice, alcoholism, drug addiction, hoboism, sexual deviation, gangs.

In another article, Warren Kershow's impressive "Why Recreation?" Kershow states: "The weakest link in the recreation profession today is the inability of its professional workers to answer clearly the blunt but natural questions, "Why have recreation anyway? What real purpose does it serve?"

Do we really know that this is the weakest link in the recreation profession? I would like to know of a technique suitable for a nationwide survey to support this contention! It is my guess that there are many professional workers capable of adequately answering this question. There may not be consistent answers among the pros. Is this surprising? Recreation is such a broad subject, with so many ramifications, meaning different things to different people. I do not think there is always a simple meaningful answer to questions of "Why Recreation?"

THOMAS BELTON, *Superintendent of Recreation, Drayton Plains, Michigan.*

SPORTS YIELD YOUTH FITNESS

THE PROGRAM of the President's Council on Youth Fitness is concerned with all American youth. Youth is basically action-oriented. Thus, physical activity is basic in human growth and the maintenance of well-being, since youth is the period of growth and physical development. Though the council uses the physical as the springboard to its programing, it recognizes the impossibility of unraveling the strands of mental, spiritual, emotional, and physical components that make up the individual. All persons, handicaps and age brackets notwithstanding, can and should become part of the youth fitness mission.

Just as the council is concerned with every youth—boy and girl—so does it include in the top priority bracket, among the available tools in its fitness concept, every wholesome sport. The council recognizes no major favorites; nor is it cognizant of any minor sports. It hails sports as the core of the physical education program in what may be called the American system. It salutes sports as the most inclusive and far-reaching area of recreation activities.

The council's lively interest in furthering sports participation runs the entire alphabet from angling to yachting. It includes everything from bowling and basketball to rope skipping and rowing; from calisthenics and canoeing to track and touch football and tobogganning; from gymnastics and jujitsu to lacrosse and weightlifting. The list encompasses cycling, swimming, skiing—on the snow and on the water—and scaling mountains; hiking, hunting, hockey, and handball; fishing and fencing; roller skating and wrestling; and on and on through an almost endless list of bodybuilding, health-safeguarding, and spirit-nourishing physical activities.

The council sees competition as an inevitable and generally desirable concomitant of most sports. This reflects the highly competitive society in which we live, and grows out of the wholesome urge of individuals, who begin to acquire individual skills or become part of coordinated teams. It measures ability and quality against what others can do or against par or what they did yesterday or even against natural obstacles and adversaries. The council finds merit in happily conceived and properly conducted body-contact sports, suited to the physiological and sociological ages of the participants. The council particularly stresses sports with carry-over value and that can become a rich part of the recreation and fitness program of an individual throughout his life.

It is realized that professional athletics, conducted on a high plane, has a legitimate place in the American sports scene and can make a great contribution to youth fitness when the performers exemplify the best in execution of skills (individual and team), observance of rules, and fine sportsmanship in the stress of hungry competition. The number of spectators throughout the nation, young and old, will continue to increase, as more and more youths participate in activities and carry their fundamental skills and interests into adulthood. They thus become appreciators and sports lovers who find clinical values as well as sheer entertainment and excitement in the professional sports laboratories. But unless American youth, in general, is participating in sports, the professional athletes are but paid performers, workers at a game. In an even more realistic sense, intercollegiate and interscholastic sports teams should be honest outgrowths of all-inclusive intramural programs, which are part of an enlightened program beginning in the elementary grades. #

The above is text of pamphlet, PCFY 5, published by the President's Council on Youth Fitness, 441 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Free.

National policies will be no more than words if our people are not healthy of body as well as mind, putting dynamism and leadership into the carrying out of major decisions. — Dwight D. Eisenhower

NEW YORK'S BILLION-DOLLAR BACKYARD

Central Park's model-boat basin, gathering place of old and young, is also a mecca for the amateur and professional photographer. Here, start of a sailing regatta.

Never mind the weather—park's chess and checker area is in use whether the temperature calls for overcoat or shirt sleeves, attracts usual quota of kibitzers.

Generations of New Yorkers have flocked t tree-lined mall for band concerts, m shows, barbershop quartet contests, and events jammed into busy summer sche

Elizabeth Fagg Olds

EIGHT-HUNDRED-FORTY ACRES of rolling hills, spreading meadows, and leafy forests. Four lakes—one a mile long—a boulder-strewn stream and waterfall. Twenty-five miles of footpaths; six miles of scenic bridle trails. Boating, fishing, tennis in summer; sledding, skiing, ice skating in winter. If you read this tempting description in a travel folder, where would you imagine the paradise to be?

Implausibly enough, this pastoral tract lies in the very heart of New York City, rimmed by soaring skyscrapers and within sight at night of the flashing neons of Broadway. It is Central Park. Nowhere will you find a more dramatic escape from an overabundance of civilization than in the few steps leading you from bustling Fifth Avenue into this haven of sylvan peace.

It is a miracle that it has survived intact for the hundred years since it was opened, for certainly no park on earth usurps real estate of such value. A two-and-a-half-mile-long, half-a-mile-wide parallelogram, stretching fifty-one blocks north and south, it occupies roughly one-twelfth of Manhattan Island. On the city's tax books the park is assessed at more than a half billion dollars, probably only half its actual sale value. But there is small chance that New Yorkers will relinquish so much as one inch of their billion-dollar backyard. The annals of park history bristle with controversies over using it for something else. Here are a few of the multitude of proposals that would have nibbled away or defiled the land. The park just missed becoming the site for: the World's Fair of 1893 and various exposition buildings, a stadium, a cemetery for famous dead, a military parade ground, a landing field for airplanes and numerous other schemes.

Although a mere drop in the bucket of Greater New York's vast thirty-two-thousand-acre park system, Central Park is the only one of any size on Manhattan Island. It is thus the playground for a population of nearly two million. Generations of youngsters have known no other; rich and poor alike play together in this public backyard. Rockefellers, Roosevelts, Harrimans, and Vanderbilts have all been wheeled in Central Park's fresh air, and an estimated million youngsters each year romp in its twenty-nine elaborately equipped play areas. Seventy-five schools in the environs use its hockey fields, ball courts, drill grounds, and thirty tennis courts. Boy Scouts use the model-boat basin as a rescue laboratory during lifesaving tests. On a galaxy of twenty-five ball diamonds, Little League batters strive

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for home runs. Their fathers play on these sandlots, too, as members of the gigantic "twilight league" of Manhattan office workers who compete in softball after five—nearly one thousand strong on any week night.

In August, finals for a multitude of sports events among New York's five boroughs are played off in Central Park. When snow falls and temperatures drop, Central Park becomes a Currier and Ives print. Hundreds of youngsters skate on frozen lakes or sled down the white slope of Cedar Hill. Ice patrols make tests four times daily, and when the ice is safe a wordless sign goes up at each park entrance—a flag with a large red disc on a white ground. Since 1862 "The red ball is up!" has been the cry proclaiming the lakes in Central Park open for skating. Today, however, skating is no longer dependent on winter: the Wollman Memorial Rink, built in 1953, guarantees skating from October until late April.

You gravitate to Central Park not only for the big city's grand sweep of sky, grass, and trees but for some of its best cultural offerings.

Summer evenings in the park are filled with music and dance and entertainment. For only the cost of a subway or bus ride, a boy can take his girl there every night for a different program. Goldman Band concerts on the stately, tree-lined Mall, beloved by generations of New Yorkers, alternate with barber-shop quartets, magic shows, and classical musicians. A Shakespeare theater performs outdoors, against a backdrop of the castlelike Belvedere Tower high on a rocky knoll. There's square dancing, with famous callers, or social dancing with excellent bands, out under the stars. It is nothing for one hundred thousand persons to be present in the park at once, at different events, each audience unaware of the presence of another, so ample and well dispersed are the facilities. All this Arabian Nights entertainment costs the city nothing—it is underwritten by business, industry, or private endowment.

When Bernard M. Baruch, presidential advisor and financier, was shown a site in 1951 where a chess-and-checkers pavilion was needed, he quickly consented to finance the building. "The park commissioner was surprised at how quickly I decided," Baruch wrote in his memoirs. "I did not tell him the site he had picked was where Annie and I used to sit." Baruch's love affair with the park itself has been so long, deep, and enduring that the city last fall conceded him informal proprietorship to his favorite bench by installing a plaque at its base: "Elder Statesman's Bench Reserved for Bernard M. Baruch."

Central Park was the first area acquired by a municipality, specifically for public recreation use. Above, row boating on the lake with Loeb Boathouse in background.

You are likely to meet *anyone* in Central Park. So many famous people take daily constitutionals on the one-and-one-quarter-mile cinder path around the reservoir that it is nicknamed the "city's reducing center." In the park's excellent menagerie, which draws three million visitors yearly, you can hear every language, see every costume—bonneted Amish from Pennsylvania, turbaned Sikhs from India, slit-skirted Chinese.

Mention Belvedere Tower among any group of climatologists the world over and they'll know you mean the U.S. Meteorological Station in Central Park. Oldest consistent records of New York weather come from Tower Hill, beginning three years before the U.S. Weather Bureau came into existence in 1871. Belvedere, not hemmed in by buildings as are other Manhattan weather stations, gets pure readings invaluable to many.

To many New Yorkers Central Park is above all a wildlife preserve. A familiar figure is the "Squirrel Woman" who hands out five hundred pounds of peanuts a year, and there's the "Duck Lady" who tips her doorman to feed her charges when she's away. Oddly enough as more and more people use the park, so do more and more birds—the list of identified species has grown from 186 in 1923 to 240, including the northern phalarope. Bird-watchers—easily recognizable by their binoculars and notebooks—include—in addition to professional naturalists—lawyers, doctors, a baker, a window dresser, a subway worker.

THE CRUSHING pressure of twelve million users yearly takes its toll. A three-shift crew works around the clock—twenty tons of rubbish are carried off after a big Sunday. Battered greenswards, cut off from public use only when being resodded, consume five thousand pounds of grass seed yearly, fifty thousand pounds of sod, fifty tons of fertilizer. A constant menace, peculiar to New York, is the apartment gardener furtively filling a flower pot with

soil. Since millions of purloined pots of earth could quickly denude the park, keepers make the sheepish culprits dump their harvest back.

More serious crimes have, in recent years, become a threat, and the park now constitutes the entire Twenty-Second Precinct of the city police department, on twenty-four-hour alert, to prevent the bosky dells from becoming a happy hunting ground for footpads, muggers, and derelicts. Jeep patrols climb rocky precipices. Mounted sergeants patrol bridle paths and heavily wooded areas. Motorboat patrol, with lifesaving equipment, stands ready on Rowboat Lake.

At the stroke of midnight, a police officer politely invites you out; the park is closed until a half hour before sunrise. Actually, the park's felony rate has kept pace with the city's rise in crime. "Crime in Central Park is usually exaggerated," says Captain Hughes of the Twenty-Second. "It shocks people, like crime in heaven."

New Yorkers can thank William Cullen Bryant, the poet, for this bit of heaven. By the middle of the last century, New York's half million inhabitants, concentrated at the lower end of Manhattan in endless blocks of closely packed houses, had begun to long for a breath of fresh air—a fact Bryant, as editor-in-chief of the New York *Post* was first to point out. In strong editorials he urged the city to set land aside immediately for a great public park.

This was an unprecedented idea in a day when growing recreational needs were met in many cities by large, well-kept cemeteries such as Mount Auburn near Boston, Laurel Hill in Philadelphia, and New York's Greenwood. To Bryant's voice was added that of Andrew J. Downing, prominent horticulturist of the period, who demurred at the incongruity of graveyards as places of recreation and urged New York to design a splendid municipal pleasure ground which would establish a model for other cities.

"A park for New York" thus crystallized into a popular issue and in 1851 the mayor recommended that land be found. The city selected the present site, which it called "The Central Park"—a forlorn wilderness of crags, swamps, and sparse trees well outside the city proper. Its acquisition from legal owners of over seventy-five hundred plots took three years and around seven million dollars, but less than three decades later this sum had not only been returned through tax increases on adjacent land, but an additional seventeen million. By 1857 a two-thousand-dollar-award contest was announced for park designs. The plan selected was the work of two young landscape architects, Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvery Vaux.

Olmsted, who later sparked the policy of public ownership of such natural beauties as Niagara Falls, was an unknown at this time. So imbued was he with the significance of creating America's first great park that he applied for and was given the job of park superintendent. Busy during the day organizing the new office, he and Vaux met by moonlight to study the land's contours and to dream of its future.

Today their foresight seems almost preternatural. At a time when a man could stand on Tower Hill and gaze uninterruptedly almost to the Battery several miles down the island, they talked of a day when "the whole island . . . would, but for such a reservation . . . be occupied by buildings and paved streets."

The new superintendent soon had three thousand men and four hundred horses busily grading, landscaping, and shaping the grounds. More than half a million trees, shrubs, and vines were planted; the lakes and a pond created; and, in 1859, the public was invited to come enjoy a walk in the first finished portion—seven miles of mazelike paths through an eighty-five-acre glade called "The Ramble." (This section is still so intricate rookie cops sometimes get lost here and have to telephone for help to get out.) A decade after its opening, an illustrated guidebook pictured a handsomely developed Central Park, much as it appears today, and already an institution in the city's life.

PARK ADMINISTRATION, however, gradually became a political football, and for a time Central Park fell into neglect. Favored people got commercial concessions, the most famous being the Old Casino—swank mecca for cafe society during the Roaring Twenties. Fiorello LaGuardia made demolition of this night club an issue in his 1933 mayoralty campaign; upon election he immediately replaced the Casino with a playground for youngsters. An immense statue of Mother Goose now stands where some of the most strident jazz once um-pahed through the night.

For the last two-and-a-half decades Central Park has been in the charge of one of the world's best park-keepers, Robert Moses. Appointed commissioner of New York City's Park Department by LaGuardia in 1934, Moses has revitalized the department, rehabilitated aging buildings and lawns, and instigated addition of many new playgrounds and facilities.

For all who pass—rich or poor, native or foreign born—Central Park's broad, calm expanses speak reassurance: a fabulous brooch of emerald and azurite set in the middle of a "concrete icecap."

"When one is inclined to despair," an editorialist once wrote, "let him spend a few hours in Central Park looking at the people. When the sun begins to sink, he will arise and go homeward with a happy swelling heart." The same can be said today. #

Time is running out and the focus of the immediate future has to be not on where open space should be but on what legal and financial framework will help us get it in a hurry. — STANLEY B. TANKEL.

"It has a powerful role to play in the promotion of health."

RECREATION . . . A POSITIVE FORCE IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Alexander Reid Martin, M.D.

LEISURE TIME is available to millions of our people who regrettably do not know what to do with it. In other words, more leisure time has not brought more leisure; instead, the tempo of all life has increased. Medicine now places more and more emphasis upon a psychosomatic basis for illness and includes stress, strain, and pressures as causative factors. On the purely psychological side, widespread compulsive living (particularly compulsive conformity and compulsive nonconformity), compulsive eating, drinking, and smoking have displaced leisurely living and the true enjoyment of the "pipe and the bowl and the fiddlers three." Man's innate capacity for recreation, his innate capacity to make creative use of leisure as part of his biological endowment, and necessary as a phase of growth, has been interfered with, obstructed, and perverted by psychological, sociological, and theological misconceptions, pressures, and demands.

Work and play are complementary phases of the growth cycle. Our culture has glorified work and discredited the recreative phase as idleness, laziness, and sloth. Therefore, it is to the leisure and recreative phase of the growth cycle that we must turn our attention in order to re-establish the natural biological rhythm if we are to exert a positive force in the promotion of health. We are concerned with what will make our growing years riper, more productive, and more creative. The word *riper* reminds us of five great disciplines, essential in preparing us for the forthcoming "great adventure in free time."

R—*Religion:* The "gospel of work," which accepts leisure only as a reward, must be denounced by our theologians.

I—*Industry:* Capital and organized labor and life-insurance leaders have great responsibility in preparing and educating personnel for life.

P—*Psychiatry:* Has gained special insights into the psychological and cultural factors that influence man's innate ability to use leisure creatively.

E—*Education:* Must be more and more for life off the job, recognizing that while we may enjoy work and play, they can never overlap. Labor and leisure biologically complement each other in *all* of man's creative processes.

R—*Recreation:* Has a powerful integrating, coordinating, and catalytic role to play; but, first of all, we must have a clear definition of its scope and function in order fully to realize its effectiveness.

Recreation is the only discipline today concentrating its entire effort upon how, when, where, and with whom man occupies his leisure time. Recreation is alone in having as its field of study the whole man, and the whole of man in relation to one area of his environment, *i.e.*, his leisure time. Of the five disciplines mentioned, recreation has clearly defined and confined its field of study and function to man's leisure and leisure time. It is best equipped to coordinate all those other disciplines, which have only a partial function in relation to man's leisure. Recreation is a fitting partner of ecologic medicine. Only by basic and thorough training in fundamentals can recreation hope to take its place with the other disciplines and serve its indispensable role as integrator and coordinator and fulfill its function as "specializing in leisure." A trained recreator conceives the following as his primary function:

- To promote the positive and wholesome concept of leisure as the biological complement of work and essential to all growth and creativity.
- To promote facilities, opportunities and conducive climate, to facilitate the free expression of man's natural creative tendencies.
- To learn to differentiate between the wise and unwise use of leisure-time programs and recreation opportunities.

Unless recreators have a positive health promotion conception of leisure and recreation they will operate solely as a kind of LPA—Leisure Projects Administration—and will merely provide diverting occupations for what Professor Arthur Schlesinger of Harvard calls the "spiritually unemployed."

Are you training your students primarily to be functionaries in LPA projects, or is their primary orientation and goal the promotion of health, the wise use of leisure and spiritual employment and, thus, the elimination of the LPA? Your answer will decide whether the discipline of recreation truly and fully exercises a positive force on health. #

DR. MARTIN *is chairman, Committee on Cooperation with Leisure-Time Agencies, American Psychiatric Association, New York. Above talk was given at National Recreation Congress, 1958.*

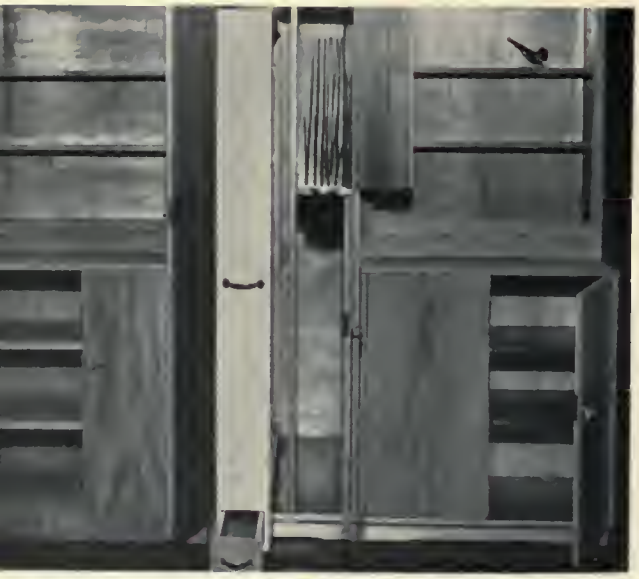
The Army Special Services Crafts Program in Europe has designed compact, portable crafts furniture and installed it in some three hundred shops. Here are many suggestions applicable to the average art room.

ART ROOM

A movable crafts bar, designed for limited quarters, has storage space for supplies and hand tools and a small work area.

Right, the self-contained crafts bar, closed up. Mounted on rollers, this can become the center of room's activity.

Below, front view of a combination base and display unit, open. Top sections are used for books, display, or small items.



Back view of base and display unit combination, closed. Note drawers in lower right section. In these, all materials can be tucked away neatly in small space.

End view, showing the vertical rack for storing leather. Section left shows cork cover for pin-up displays.

PLANNING

John R. Middents

MANY OF THE self-assured senior-high-school boys of last year's art classes are now standing at sentry posts all over the world. These young men and their predecessors have been encouraged in continuing their art interest by the Army's Special Services Crafts Program. Civilian professional art educators direct this activity. In Europe they use workshop techniques to increase the teaching and technical abilities of the native instructors, who in turn teach the soldiers. Some of the building problems facing the rapid expansion of such an extensive program are peculiar to the armed services. However, many challenges closely parallel those that must be met by the individual art teacher, supervisor, or leader. In Europe the crafts section has designed equipment that has enabled it to open over three hundred shops in those areas where there was an immediate need or where the hard-pressed construction program could not build shop furniture at the site.

The versatile art-room furniture was designed to offer facilities for six basic crafts: leather, metal, wood, ceramics, models, and graphic arts. The equipment was so constructed that it could be utilized in rooms never intended for such activities. When a more permanent type of facility became available, the equipment could be disassembled and reassembled in new combinations as the basic furniture in the new shops. Many systems or recreation departments might also be planning for immediate temporary use as well as a permanent art room in some other building at a later date. The crafts section in Europe found a basic 30"- by-30" modular unit an easily transported size.

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The height of these base units allows them to double, when necessary, as work tables. Placed one on top of another, they separate different activity groups. If the art room must be used for other activities, these locked storage units permit multiuse of the room space.

In some localities, family groups utilize crafts shops and photo labs as centers for many other projects. In photo lab darkrooms, full-time instructors explain techniques of exposure, developing, and enlarging, and assist both amateur and professional. To establish photo labs quickly in a variety of buildings, a type of modular furniture similar to that equipping crafts shops has been constructed. This features a plastic sink with storage space underneath for large developing trays. Photo labs utilizing this sink unit usually plan for an installation, combining these sinks, so that both long sides can be used. Such a plan is useful as it allows a large number of participants to use developing trays at one time. It also has proved very practical in teaching demonstrations, since it allows the instructor to stand in front of his students.

Crafts Bar (see photos left). In those areas where available space is extremely limited or where an isolated duty post is manned by only a small number of soldiers, a movable crafts bar is furnished. This self-contained unit has storage space for supplies and small hand tools, also provides a small work area. Mounted on rollers, it can become the center of a room's activity, while at other times it can be stored in an unobtrusive spot. Such a unit frequently stimulates a demand for a larger crafts facility.

Combination Base and Display Units (see top left, the back view). One side of the top unit, lower left, can be used as storage space for books. When firmly attached to a base unit the piano-hinged door and interior of the top unit on the right offer a space for silhouette tool storage. The base units store a variety of small tools and supplies .The larger shelf areas are frequently used for keeping the bigger, half-completed projects within the shop. These units were made with doors on both sides, or one side only, to permit either island-type planning or utilization of wall space. Some top units as in lower right photograph, are cork-covered for pin-up information and displays. Shelved interiors store small, frequently used items. The top, right unit affords a shallow glass display case. Leather is kept in the large vertical unit. It allows air circulation around the hides and, when the rack is pulled out, the different leathers can be easily seen and removed. The lower area furnishes a place for odd-sized drawing boards and paper.

Good recreation barred, what doth ensue but moody and dull melancholy?
— William Shakespeare.

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

ALABAMA. Establishment of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, dedicated in April, was made possible by the transfer of 2,040 acres to the federal government. The state, Tallapoosa County, and patriotic private citizens, acting through the Alabama Historical Society and the Horseshoe Bend Battle Park Association, worked jointly to acquire the land for the park. Horseshoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa River near Dadeville, was the scene, on March 27, 1814, of a bitterly fought battle in which General Andrew Jackson's forces decisively defeated a strong body of Creek Indians and opened the old Southwest to white settlement.

ARIZONA. The state established three new state parks when it took title to historic sites in *Tubac, Yuma, and Tucson.* The Tubac site includes the presidio which was the first European settlement in Arizona. In *Phoenix,* a new ten-acre park has been named after James T. O'Neil, chairman of the Maricopa Board of Supervisors at the time of his death last May. The county will spend $42,000 on development of the park in the next three years. *Mesa* will build two new swimming pools in cooperation with the Mesa School District. The schools will operate the pools during the school year and the city will operate them during the summer.

In water-scarce Arizona, a lake of any size is of great value for recreation. Cooperative efforts by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Forest Service, and local Boy Scout units have resulted in a small fishing lake in northern Arizona, called Fence Lake. Construction of an earthen dam eleven feet high and nearly seven hundred feet long cost the game and fish department approximately $2,700. With an area of five-and-three-tenths surface acres, this indicates a cost of less than $510 per acre. Maximum depth is under fourteen feet. A fence enclosing thirty-two acres has been built around the lake. A turnstile was installed to keep vehicles from the lakeshore picnic areas.

CALIFORNIA. The new $441,800 visitor center to be constructed at Death Valley National Monument is the joint project of the federal and state governments and private enterprise. California provided $350,000 for design and construction of the center's museum-auditorium building; the Death Valley Hotel Company donated ninety acres of land; and the federal government provides the administration building, parking areas, roads and walks, landscaping, and utilities. The state contribution was made possible through efforts initiated by the Death Valley '49ers, a private organization dedicated to honoring pioneer explorers of the valley.

The *Long Beach* City Council has approved the general development plan for Los Cerritos Park. Featured in the development are a small children's play area, a large play meadow, and a picnic area. The city's new eighteen-hole municipal golf course, adjacent to the municipal airport, opened in the spring.

The California State Division of Beaches and Parks is completing its acquisition of approximately twelve hundred acres adjacent to Puddingstone Reservoir near *San Dimas.* This will augment the existing 625 acres already owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. Upon completion of the state's purchase the Puddingstone Reservoir Recreation Area should contain more than eighteen hundred acres. *Los Angeles County* opened its sixth public golf course in July, the championship length, eighteen-hole Whittier Narrows Golf Course in San Gabriel Valley.

Pomona has dedicated a new $152,000 community center building at Palomares Park. In *Santa Ana,* the city and the city schools have opened a new 75-by-100-foot swimming pool located on the campus of Santa Ana College. The city financed construction of the $105,000 pool, with the schools providing the site and dressing rooms. The California Wildlife Commission has allocated $24,700 to the city of *Stockton* for construction of ramps, a parking area, access roads, and a fishing pier for Louis Park. The Stockton Elks Club made arrangements for the Southern Pacific Railroad to donate a steam engine for Louis Park's Pixie Woods. University of California students are enjoying a new recreation and social center in the *Berkeley* Strawberry Canyon Recreational Area. Included in the facilities are a clubhouse and swimming pool.

Anaheim is developing a new eighteen-hole municipal course located on city flood-control property. *Ontario* has signed a twenty-five-year lease with Ontario Golf, Inc. to build, maintain, and operate an eighteen-hole public golf course, using affluent water from Ontario's sewage disposal plant. *Oakland* is constructing an eighteen-hole golf course on fill property near the Oakland International Airport. Also scheduled is a new nine-hole par-three course at Lake Chabot.

CONNECTICUT. *Bethel* has received $50,000 from a retired local resident to purchase and equip a thirty-eight-acre tract for a public park. The town has agreed to pay for operation and maintenance, and local service clubs are raising funds for recreation facilities. *Waterbury* has constructed a second eighteen-hole course.

DELAWARE. The state took title to Lum's Mill Pond, consisting of 680 acres of land and impoundment at a ceremony during the Governor's Conference on Recreation last Spring. The area had been used for mud disposal by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, which leased it to the state in 1950 for use as a wildlife management and public hunting and fishing area. However, without title to the land, the state could not spend any money at all in capital improvements.

FLORIDA. Citizens of *Jacksonville* approved a $150,000 recreation bond issue, which calls for three neighborhood community centers, a center to house the recreation department offices and serve as a meeting place, and a sum to start the construction of the city's first public marina.

GEORGIA. Development of the new *Cobb County* Recreation Area at Marietta will include an eighteen-hole regulation golf course scheduled to open May, 1960. A survey of county residents brought five thousand requests for a golf facility as part of the plan.

INDIANA. *South Bend* has a new $320,000 artificial ice-skating rink and a new senior citizens center in Howard Park. *Fort Wayne* is developing a new eighteen-hole, 2,880-yard, par-3 golf course in Shoaff Park to meet the increasing demands of municipal golfers. In *Michigan City* the very high ratio of out-of-town visitors to the city's lake-front park led to the development of a new six-acre section of the park for county residents only. The city found it had as many as ten thousand out-of-town visitors in this one park on a Sunday.

MASSACHUSETTS. Construction of a metropolitan arts center in *Boston* is being financed from a $5,000,000 recreation facility bond issue of the Metropolitan District Commission, a state park agency. The commission has constructed a theater, has plans for an opera house and art gallery.

MICHIGAN. *Highland Park* has passed a referendum to increase its recreation tax from .025 to .050 mills. In *Saginaw,* the Jaycees raised $15,000 to purchase an eighty-five-acre park site and persuaded the county board of supervisors to to hire a landscape architect to plan the park. The Jaycees also took active part in clearing underbrush and doing other work on the site. The new multimillion-dollar civic center in *Dearborn* will cover fifty acres and have a $1,500,000 youth center, as well as an auditorium and sports stadium.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Newest development in the state park system is Ellacoya State Beach in *Gilford.* The twelve-acre project on Lake Winnipesaukee was developed under a $100,000 capital appropriation authorized by the last legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA. *Shelby* has approved a $150,000 bond issue to improve local recreation areas, which include a new community center for Holly Oak Park and improvement projects for City Park, including enlarging its pool.

TEXAS. King Ranch has donated four hundred acres to the city of *Kingsville* to be developed into a park. Plans include a swimming pool of Olympic size and a community center.

The sprawling park system in *Dallas* has grown rapidly in the past six years. Since 1953, the city has added thirty-one new parks with 2,244 acres and now has 115 parks with 7,908 acres. Since May 1, 1953, $3,725,899 has been spent from bond funds for park purposes plus another $300,000 from an endowment fund. The number of major neighborhood swimming pools has doubled, seven of the thirteen pools having been built since 1953. The Dallas zoo has grown out of the menagerie class into an outdoor museum and the zoo's primates are to have new quarters. The number of lighted softball diamonds exactly doubled—from twenty-three to forty-six. At Fair Park, the city built a garden center and a twelve-acre parking lot. Park attendance soared 17,351,000 to 26,363,000 in 1958. The park department recently drafted a new long-range program of park development. Its first master plan dated back to 1910.

New Sidney Hillman Recreation Center in Philadelphia will be exclusively for use of retired members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A hothouse for cultivating flowers is one of the noteworthy features of the $200,000 building. Architect's drawing shows the garden view of the one-story air-conditioned building.

UTAH. The State Park and Recreation Commission recently accepted a deed from Dixie College for 295 acres in Snow Canyon, *Washington County,* which will become Dixie State Park, the first park to be acquired by the commission.

WISCONSIN. *Superior* is developing a small-craft harbor for launching and mooring of boats. A small island has been connected to the shore by a roadway. The island project will also include a bathing beach. *Kenosha* has voted a bond issue for the city's first outdoor swimming pool. The T-shaped pool will be located in Washington Park and will be constructed of aluminum. It will be 165 by 47½ feet, with a diving area 43 by 35 feet. The pool is result of two years' work on the part of the Kenosha Swimming Pools Association, a nonprofit, civic improvement association, which included representatives from the various service clubs, the mayor, and the director of public recreation.

WEST VIRGINIA. *Wheeling* has just completed one ten-year master plan for developing Oglebay and Wheeling Parks and is now hard at work on another. Wheeling's new ten-year plan provides for such facilities as an artificial ice skating rink, tennis clubhouse, new tennis courts, miniature golf putting course, a golf driving range shelter and refreshment stand, addition to the golf clubhouse, an auditorium at Wilson Lodge, new sunbathing areas for swimmers, a recreation building at one of Oglebay's larger camps, two new lakes, new bridle trails, additional parking for the million annual visitors, a golf-course watering system, archery range, a nature center, outdoor theater, new cabins, a pony ring, overlooks and bridges along nature trails, and new picnic sites. #

September 28 to October 2, 1959.

WE'RE HEADED FOR THE CONGRESS

Pack your bags and put on your hat—we're on our way.

Set Your Sights

NEW DIRECTIONS for recreation—and new horizons—are needed today and, in large part, must come from this meeting of the 41st National Recreation Congress. This will not be "just another Congress," for we now stand on the threshold of a new era—the era of greater leisure, urban sprawl and diminishing land areas, of the atom and the space ship, and a possible community on the moon by 1970. There is much to be decided. Consideration must be given the role of recreation in relation to these things, and there may be a need for drastic changes in our thinking. The question is not only what shall be done, but *how shall we do it?*

Will *you* be there? Will you, your department, your town play a part in determining the shape of things to come in the recreation field, today and tomorrow? Consider carefully. It will be better to attend the Congress than to stay at home and be sorry.

Prepare in Advance

If you wish to get full benefit of Congress meetings, it will pay to plan in advance. Congress sessions will be keyed to its theme "Recreation in an Expanding Leisure" and to the above facts. Anyone expecting to attend should be thinking in these terms. Read the rest of this article, then carefully check the Congress Program Digest on page 291. Be sure to mark all general sessions first, for these are always important to all delegates. Also of concern to everyone will be topics discussed in the master sessions mentioned below.

Congress Who's Who

ARTHUR SHERWOOD FLEMMING, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will deliver the keynote address at the opening session Monday morning.

HOMER WADSWORTH,* chairman of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, will speak at the Wednesday morning session on "The Role of Recreation in an Affluent Society." (Both his and Mr. Flemming's dossiers appear in the June issue of RECREATION Magazine, page 226.)

DR. DAVID DODDS HENRY, president of the University of Illinois, will address the Monday evening general session on "Purposes and Priorities." Dr. Henry's background eminently fits him to speak on this subject. He was president of the National Commission on Accrediting from 1956 to 1958; vice chairman of the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, 1956-57; and has also headed numerous other committees on education and related subjects. Dr. Henry was also vice-chancellor at New York University, in New York City, from 1952-55, president of Wayne University, Detroit, 1945-52. He holds an even dozen honorary degrees, is a member of ten honorary societies, and author of a book, *William Vaughn Moody*, on the American poet and dramatist.

Mr. Flemming

Mr. Wadsworth

Dr. Henry

Dr. Goodman

DR. PAUL GOODMAN promises provocative and stimulating fare for the Thursday evening banquet. He will speak on the need for leisure-time pursuits that challenge the powers of vigorous adults, including activities in the public interest. Having his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, Dr. Goodman is also author, teacher, and playwright. He currently has three things before the public: a thought-provoking article called "Mass Leisure," in the July issue of *Esquire;* a recently published book, *The Empire City* (Bobbs-Merrill), which has been receiving impassioned reviews, both pro and con; and a verse play based on a Biblical theme.

He has written many books on psychological and social problems, among them the well-known *The Facts of Life.* He has taught at the University of Chicago, New York University, and Black Mountain College, North Carolina.

Master Sessions

Capsule descriptions of these eight sessions and their chairmen follow below, for your planning convenience.

YOU QUESTION THE EXPERTS. This will be chaired by William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles.

THE PLACE OF SPORTS AND ATHLETICS IN THE COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM. The speaker will be Creyton Hale, on "The Value of Competitive Sports."

THE ROLE OF RECREATION AGENCIES IN PROVIDING FOR THE HANDICAPPED IN THE COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM. This important topical discussion will be chaired by Professor Charles Brightbill, head of the department of recreation, University of Illinois. Four speakers will discuss various aspects of this problem.

PROFESSIONAL GROWTH THROUGH ON-THE-JOB TRAINING. This will be chaired by Al Cukierski, superintendent of recreation, Garden City, New York.

COMPETITION FOR LAND—HOW IT AFFECTS RECREATION. An important session, which will be chaired by George Butler, director of research for the National Recreation Association. The speaker will be Paul Opperman, executive director of the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission.

Two sessions of vital import in these days of increased teen-age problems are: PROBLEMS FACING LEADERS OF MODERN TEEN-AGE GROUPS, to be chaired by Mrs. Janet MacLean, an assistant professor in the recreation department, Indiana University. Discussion leaders are well acquainted with the problems and needs of youth, from several different standpoints. The other session is CAN ORGANIZED RECREATION HELP PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?, to be chaired by Sidney Lutzin, regional director of the New York State Youth Commission.

Important Workshops

Three of these, ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES, PROBLEMS OF SUPERVISORS, and MAKING PUBLICATIONS EFFECTIVE, will run all Monday afternoon, from 2:00 to 5:30. The first will be chaired by Robert Crawford, recreation commissioner of Philadelphia; the second, dealing largely with techniques of communication between management and employees, numbers among its program participants H. V. Bostock, Harry Henderson, and Edward Ryan.* Mr. Bostock is manager of the Employees Suggestion System, Illinois Central Railroad System; Mr. Henderson is a representative of Burson-Marsteller Associates, a Chicago public relations firm; and Mr. Ryan is editor of Employee Relations Service, the Dartnell Corporation, Chicago.

Mr. Ryan

Mr. Bostock

Mr. Henderson

*CORRECTION: In the June RECREATION, the captions below Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Ryan were switched. They are correctly identified above. And, further, Mr. Escher works for the American Institute of Baking *not* Banking. RECREATION regrets these errors.

Chicago's Oak Street Beach and famous Lake Shore Drive.

The third workshop, on METHODS OF MAKING PUBLICATIONS MORE EFFECTIVE, is for everyone who puts out printed materials—bulletins, programs, annual reports, public relations and publicity releases, or what-have-you. It will be chaired by Temple Jarrell, director of parks and recreation, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—LOOK AND LEARN is the theme of the arts and crafts workshop. This workshop and demonstration will be open and operating all day. It will be taught by craft experts representing the Congress craft exhibitors.

MUSIC. Plans for this, which will include demonstrations of types of community music, have been taking shape under the able leadership of William F. Bergmann, supervisor of music, Chicago Park District.

DRAMA. This year the workshop will have a change of focus. For the past several years, it has concentrated on creative drama for young children; this year its jumping-off point will be teen-age drama, its theme, "A Creative Approach to Self-Expression."

PLANNING SITES FOR SCHOOL-COMMUNITY USE. New aspects of the increasing joint use of community facilities and attendent problems will be explored.

HOW BOARD MEMBERS CAN DO A BETTER JOB. Board members are the liaison between the recreation department and the community. Without a complete understanding of his role a board member can short circuit the program.

Hotel Reservations and Registration

Special rates at the Morrison Hotel, for Congress delegates, are as follows:

Single: $8.00; Double: $12.00; Twin: $14.50

Write the hotel at Madison and Clark Streets, Chicago 2, Illinois. Include dates of departure and arrival.

Registration for the Congress begins at one P.M., September 27, and will cost ten dollars for the week, three-fifty daily. Wives go free. Special student rate is two dollars for complete registration, or one dollar a day. #

Willard C. Sutherland

DO YOU KNOW AN INTERN?

Do you know anyone who might be interested in an internship? Or in having an intern on staff?

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a National Internship Program, as a contribution to the training of professional recreation personnel, was recommended in 1955, at the annual meeting of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement. In characteristic fashion, the committee went into action immediately, with the result that the first intern was enrolled by July, 1956. Considerable preparation was necessary to reach this point, involving strategy and the setting up of criteria to guide the program. It was obvious from the start that the participating parties would include the following:

- The universities who would nominate the candidates.
- The students submitting themselves for the training.
- The cities providing the training ground, the stipend, and the day-to-day supervision.
- The National Recreation Association, which would coordinate the program, conduct the recruiting, and do the preliminary screening of candidates.

It was decided that college graduation, with a major in recreation, would be the minimum academic requirement. Also, it was felt that the internships should preferably be given to young men and women, without much experience, who had recently completed their academic training.

The purpose of the program may be stated as follows:

- To strengthen the recreation movement by increasing the number of competent leaders.
- To aid operating agencies in finding young professional leaders with promise for long-time growth.
- To bridge the gap between practice and professional formal education.
- To assist recent graduates possessing unusual growth potential to secure the best possible professional preparation.
- To strengthen the relationships between the colleges and universities, with professional recreation curricula, and the operating agencies.

The following obligations and responsibilities were determined for the participating parties in this program.

The interns will:

- Work a full schedule equivalent to that of regular employees.
- Plan and prepare thoroughly for all work assignments.
- Assume responsibility willingly and perform duties honestly and conscientiously.
- Evaluate activities and services for the mutual benefit of the department and their personal development.
- Strive for excellence in personal and professional performance and behavior.
- Be well-groomed, appropriately dressed, tactful, friendly, courteous, and respectful to all.
- Consider themselves as members of the team without expecting special privileges.
- Submit written reports to the National Recreation Association, regularly, as requested.
- Be responsible to the agency executive or to the supervisor assigned.
- Continue to read and study.

The recreation agency will:

- Work cooperatively with the National Recreation Association in developing a worthwhile internship experience of value both to the intern and the department.
- Provide, in advance, an outline of the duties and responsibilities the intern is expected to assume.
- Plan rotated work assignments so the trainee may have well-balanced experience.
- Provide day-to-day assignments and supervision.
- Schedule regular meetings with the intern for guidance and evaluation of his experience.
- Reimburse the intern in an amount not less than that paid for beginning, full-time, year-round positions.
- Provide the National Recreation Association with required progress reports, not less than four times during the year of internship.
- Submit, in advance, information about facilities, leadership, and program to the National Recreation Association.

The National Recreation Association will:

- Grant free registration to all interns at district confer-

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of Recreation Personnel Service, National Recreation Association.*

Charles Hartsoe (left) was the first intern to complete training under the National Recreation Association program. Here, he receives his certificate from Mrs. William L. Van Alen, NRA vice-president, after finishing his year with the Philadelphia Recreation Department. Robert Crawford, Philadelphia's recreation commissioner, looks on. The program provides for intensive postgraduate education.

ences, National Recreation Congresses, institutes and special meetings, or programs sponsored and conducted by the Association.

- Maintain accurate records of decisions, policies, and actions.
- Collect testimonials, evidence, and evaluations from all cooperating parties for use in improving and expanding the program.
- Seek and obtain requests for interns from communities with outstanding recreation programs.
- Work out cooperatively with the local departments special arrangements to help them gain local acceptance of the plan.
- Recruit and screen applicants for internships.
- Refer and assign interns after careful evaluation of agency requests and student applications.
- Establish and maintain a selected reading program.
- Assist the operating agencies and interns through correspondence and field consultation throughout the training.
- Receive and evaluate reports from the interns.
- Receive and evaluate reports from the agencies.
- Issue certificates of achievement to the interns on successful completion of the program.
- Render special aid in the advancement and permanent placement of interns who have successfully completed the training program and received National Recreation Association certificates.

If you find a potential intern or employ one, these statements are important to pass on to him as he enters the program:

- Opportunities are made—they don't just happen.
- Remember that many people have contributed, directly and indirectly, to make this internship possible. They include members of the staff of the agency where you are to train; staff members of the National Recreation Association; your college professors; members of your family and citizens whom you may never know but who have helped through the years by their support, financial or otherwise, to build up and advance the entire recreation movement.
- The process of study and growth is a never-ending one. This is a unique opportunity to continue your professional preparation.
- The opportunities inherent in your internship will be realized in direct proportion to your willingness and capacity to evoke them for your professional development.

If you are taking an intern on your staff, here is a final check on your preparation:

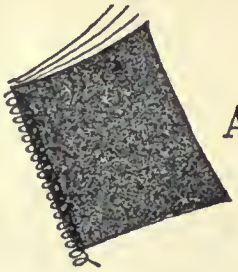
- Have final plans been made for the intern's arrival?
- Has your staff been prepared for his coming?
- Are plans clear for the intern's induction and orientation?
- Will he understand his beginning assignment?
- Is the long-range program understood by everyone involved in the intern's training?
- If your own son or daughter were going into a strange city to work with strangers, to face new experiences, is there anything else that you would want the supervisor to do?

* * * *

Since the internship program started in the summer of 1956, twenty-two interns have been enrolled. They are recreation majors with either undergraduate or graduate degrees, or both, from Indiana University, Illinois University, San Francisco College, University of California, Pennsylvania State University, Temple University, or Springfield College. Ten of the interns had masters degrees before applying. Six are still in training, while sixteen have completed the program. The results, to date, indicate the definite need for this type of professional preparation.

In addition to the internships, the Association has a graduate assistance program, just getting under way. A special foundation grant has been received, through the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, to aid students who wish to prepare for work with these specialized groups. *(See page 259.)*

Candidates for both the internships and the graduate assistance program for work with the ill and handicapped should *submit their applications to the Association at their early convenience!* #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

American Playground in Russia

Recreation was not left behind in the recent Russian-American exchange of exhibitions. Up-to-date playground equipment from America was displayed in the American National Exhibit last July at Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Russian adults had the opportunity to watch Russian children enjoying modern equipment (produced and supplied by Creative Playthings' Play Sculptures division) such as is available to youngsters in the U.S.A.

The three-thousand-foot playground layout resembled that in use in such cities as Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles. It demonstrated equipment made of fiberglass,

Frank Caplan points to model of playground set up on grounds of American National Exhibit, in Sokolniki Park.

cast aluminum, steel, and concrete, donated by the company to the exhibit at cost. Two pieces on display in Moscow are relatively new items, now being tested in Philadelphia parks and in the Evansville, Indiana, Rehabilitation Center.

Creative Playthings president Frank Caplan said, "Nothing impresses Europeans and Asians more than what America does for its children." Adjacent to the model playground was a camping exhibit showing current American equipment and techniques.

IMPORTANT!

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics will be held in New Haven, Connecticut, from October 14 through 16. As a member of the conference, the National Recreation Association is entitled to send fifteen delegates. Any associate or affiliate of the NRA, interested in attending this meeting, should write to the Association, c/o George Butler, immediately, for a preliminary registration form and more information.

Names in the News

John S. Nagy. Cleveland, Ohio, and, indirectly, its recreation department, under Mr. Nagy's guidance as commissioner for the past fifteen years, has received the Silver Anvil Award from the American Public Relations Association. Given for an outstanding public relations program in the field of entertainment and recreation, it amounts to first prize in this division.

Mr. Nagy, however, is in the news every year, just about when the weather starts warming up. Why? Women's bathing suits, that's why. In his official capacity as commissioner, he must survey the new fashions in suits and decide which ones he will allow at city pools and beaches. Mr. Nagy took an anti-Bikini stand this year.

Charles A. DeTurk was recently appointed by the governor of California to succeed Newton B. Drury as chief of the California Division of Beaches and Parks. Governor Brown said of DeTurk that "he is eminently qualified" for the job, being one of the nation's foremost park authorities. He has been a state-park planner for Washington since 1950 and, before that, worked in Detroit and Indiana. Among other things, Mr. DeTurk is a past president of the National Conference on State Parks and a former president of the Washington Society of Landscape Architects. He is also a member of NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research.

Daniel R. Furman is the new recreation superintendent of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, which he joined in 1956. His previous experience includes service as superintendent of the Downey Recreation District, California, and as a public school teacher. He holds his BS in education from the University of Illinois.

John C. Considine, general superintendent of recreation, Detroit Parks and Recreation Department, and a past member of the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, is retiring this coming October. *(See April, 1959, issue of* RECREATION *for article he wrote on fitness.)*

No Ideas Barred

A free-wheeling brainstorming session, held at the National Recreation Association last spring, generated a flow of stimulating ideas. Sparked by a new Group Brainstorming Kit, a specially planned demonstration session, attended by recreation directors, interns, and NRA staff, proved that brainstorming aimed at a single target is a powerful force. *(See "Brainstorming in Recreation," RECREATION, June, 1957.)*

The brainstorming technique, a creative group process used to help solve problems and build fresh ideas, has been adopted by community funds, family welfare associations, YM's and YW's as a training tool, and has become routine practice in many industries, such as General Electric and Westinghouse. The goal is to pile up a quantity of ideas unhampered by any critical or judicial inhibition. Later a committee evaluates the stockpile of ideas.

The new kit, designed as functional aid to undam a flow of creative ideas, consists of a 60-frame, 35mm film strip in full color, a 12-inch recording, with automatic and manual signal, and an instruction guide. The kit sells for $25. For further information, write Marketing Communications, Inc., 45

West 45th St., Dept. R., New York 36.

NRA Notes

As recreation takes a tremendous upsurge all over the country, so does the work of the National Recreation Association's district representatives, called DR's for short. They are the men in the field, with their hands on the recreation pulse of America, working steadily and quietly day after day, week after week, spending more time traveling than at home. Here is news on some of their activities.

A luncheon was given to honor NRA Southwest district representative Harold Van Arsdale, on Friday, June 19, in San Antonio, Texas, by that city's park and recreation department. He was presented with a beautiful plaque, inscribed: "In appreciation of his sincere efforts to promote the recreation movement in the Southwest and for his devoted friendship." He was also given an honorary life membership in the Texas Recreation Society at the spring district conference in El Paso. Mr. Van, as they call him in Texas, will retire December 31, this year, after sixteen years with the Association.

Two honors were awarded Richard S. Westgate, DR for the Middle Atlantic States. The New York Recreation Society presented him an award for "Meritorious Service Over a Number of Years" at its conference in Elmira, New York, last April. In May, Dick received the Pennsylvania Honor Award for outstanding leadership in recreation, awarded him by the Pennsylvania Recreation Society.

Our own Helen Dauncey, NRA social

recreation specialist, seems puzzled at the antics of Mrs. Charlotte Nick, Bitburg Air Base, and Lt. George Conn, Hahn Air Base, as they try to unsnarl themselves from the "String Trick." Miss Dauncey was invited by the recreation division of the United States Air Force in Europe, to conduct workshops for youth leaders at the Wiesbaden (Germany) AYA.

We did not have room in the June issue to run pictures of second and third prize winners in the Recreation Design Contest, jointly sponsored by The Art School of Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn, and the National Recreation Association *(see page 246 of that issue)*.

Second Prize

The prizes were awarded at a brunch given at NRA headquarters on May 27 for the prize winners; Pratt Art School staff members, Fritz Eichenberg, chairman of the department of graphic arts, and Albert Christ-Janer, dean of The Art School; the judges; artists; representatives of various magazines and organizations; Theodore Kegelman of the East River Savings Bank, which displayed the winners in its windows. Grant Titsworth, then chairman of the NRA Board, and

Third Prize

Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, acted as hosts.

Second prize of fifty dollars went to Richard G. Bennett, Brooklyn, New York; third prize of twenty-five dollars to Stephen Perry, also of Brooklyn.

In Memoriam

• The many friends of Arthur Todd will be grieved to learn of the death of his daughter Mary Katherine in a Denver hospital this last May 23, of the relatively unknown disease, myasthenia gravis. She was twenty-one.

Before Art Todd left on a leave of absence, to become chief of the recreation management branch for the United States Air Force in Europe, he had been Midwest district representative for the National Recreation Association.

• Headquarters staff was deeply shocked to learn of the death of Mary Holmes, in Springfield, Massachusetts, at the age of thirty-three. Mary had resigned her job as assistant in the NRA Special Publications department and as editor of AGBOR, because of ill health the middle of May, after being with NRA almost five years.

• Recreation in the South lost a good friend when Herman F. A. Lange, director of parks and recreation for Greenville, South Carolina, since 1942, died on April 25. He was sixty-three. He had been in poor health for several years.

Mr. Lange, an NRA member, was also past president of the South Carolina Recreation Society, former secretary-treasurer of the Southeastern Parks and Recreation Planning Maintenance and Operation Workshop, and, for several years, state chairman of membership for the American Institute of Park Executives.

• Charles B. Scully, former director of first aid, water safety, and accident prevention of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, died June 13, at his home in Islip, Long Island, New York. He was sixty-three.

He joined the Red Cross in 1919, and was credited with saving over four hundred lives during his thirteen years as a lifeguard at several Brooklyn beaches. In 1926, Mr. Scully received a Congressional medal for saving ten lives during a very tricky rescue.

Mr. Scully was a member of the NRA and had participated in Congress programs the past two years. He was also chairman of the recreation commission for the Township of Islip and was on the national board of the Campfire Girls.

• The Connecticut Recreation Society has established a scholarship, to be awarded this year in the name and memory of George Anger, who died last October.

STRICTLY FROM CORN

Mamie Ro

MANY YEARS AGO my brother and I spent long happy hours on rainy days in the corner of a big frame granary, playing with stacks of clean cobs and husks my father left as he carefully selected his seed corn. Mother occasionally came to see our play but didn't have much time to help since we were just two of a large, busy farm family.

(Continued on page 278)

A creature of the wilde
frontier, Mr. Corn Stubble, him
complete with cob
husk nose, dried tassel
tattered shuck suit, ja
slouch of the early plains

Theme inspires a wide range of fanciful figures, animals, birds.

Scarecrow, below, does
faze a regal, disda
pheasant. Corncobs and c
stalks give city chil
a new tactile experience as
construct decorati

Students rise to need for "Injun Summer" decorations and table favors, ingeniously transform staple Midwest product.

Distinctive autumn arrangement captures spirit of the bountiful harvest-home and Halloween season.

Right, lively, loose-jointed fellow is all set to do-si-do and away we go!

Anything is possible. Corn constructions range from party favors to stiff-necked giraffes and myriad-legged insects, from dolls and decorations to Indian chieftains and tepees.

STRICTLY FROM CORN

Perhaps my interest in using the waste products of corn goes back those many years. At any rate, when the Illinois Art Education Conference was held in Danville, we had the right season and an appropriate theme—Injun Summer—to see what town children would do with a farm product.

Using such a Midwest staple and having all the children participate in the making of table decorations and favors were excellent means of getting widespread local attention. Early in the fall, the country teachers were invited to share with us the responsibility for the decorations. They were shown a few examples of cornhusk construction and were invited to attend one of the two workshops set up to prepare the school district's 118 teachers for introducing the project in their classrooms.

To the children, the feel of the cobs and cornstalks was a new experience. It took about thirty minutes for the students to get into an exploratory mood—then the fun began. They were shown how a pliable wire could be run through the pithy cornstalk center in order to make the construction sturdy or ready for joining and fastening. Soaked husks or raffia were recommended for tying. If a creature wouldn't stand alone, he was mounted on a base by driving finishing nails through a piece of rough board or a gnarled hunk of wood and pressing the core of the coh or stalk over the point of the nail.

Another suggestion was made to cut the cobs into sections, splitting some, issuing different lengths and, above all, using irregularities—knobs or husks left on after corn was picked. Stalk and cob sections were combined or used separately. Thinner cross-sections of cobs made excellent feet, and these same sections, divided into half-circles, could he used for mouths or ears.

At the end of two hours, the corn creations ranged from a small, coy donkey to a dramatic scarecrow whose feet were made from tiny, undeveloped ears of corn. Other innovations were a funny, long-jointed creature that could dangle from a support or, perhaps, a hangman's noose at Halloween; hird forms of all sizes; and an Indian chief, complete with loincloth, and Indian maidens.

Prior to the workshops, a skeleton lesson plan, listing materials available, had been sent to each teacher. They were cautioned that the children's pieces should be kept simple in design, not overadorned, in keeping with the rustic material as well as the theme. However, they were not limited to using the materials listed in the lesson plan. Many other appropriate materials were suggested and used by the teachers in the workshops, then introduced into the classroom. Thus the project represented a great variety of ingenious ideas.

The illustrations here show only a few of the very unusual creations developed. As we made the rounds of the buildings, we found something new and different in almost every classroom. #

MAMIE ROGERS *is director of art, Danville, Illinois, Public Schools. Reprinted, with permission, from* Arts and Activities.

Credo For Aquatics

The Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics believes that:

- Aquatics is one of the best recreation activities for the entire family.
- Under competent leadership, swimming and aquatic activities can contribute to physical, mental, and social fitness.
- Everyone should have the opportunity to improve his knowledge of water safety and should be encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity.
- Cooperative community aquatic programs help reduce water accidents.
- The primary objective of water safety instruction is to make the individual safe while in, on, or about the water.
- Every community has a responsibility to develop adequate aquatic facilities.
- Existing aquatic facilities should be utilized to the fullest.
- Education in aquatics should be included in the program of every school system.
- Swimming is a healthful activity in which almost everyone can participate, including those with physical limitations.
- All interested groups and individuals should work together to promote aquatics.

This credo, approved by twenty-two organizations, of which the National Recreation Association is one, is available in poster form for ten cents from the Conference, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES inspired a special event used at Camp Douglas Smith—a community camp of seventy-four campers and staff of approximately thirty-five on Upper Hamlin Lake, near Ludington, Michigan.

Each camper was given the honor of running a distance of approximately one sixth of a mile, with the Olympic torch. Staff members were sent out earlier, to map a course and locate relay points at which the runners would be waiting. After these were established we had a total of thirteen stations with five to nine runners each. There were as many stations and runners as transportation and supervision allowed. A total of seventy-two campers took part.

Our camp is divided into four Indian tribes, for the usual competitions. This division was retained, but the tribes were temporarily renamed, to represent four nations in our Olympics.

The entire program, including getting people to their posts and coming from Ludington to Camp Douglas Smith, took approximately three hours. After lunch and a rest period, the four newly formed nations marched in single file, displaying their banners, onto the athletic field and took up their positions.

The first station was in Ludington, with six runners; and, after a brief ceremony explaining what we were about to undertake, the Olympic torch was lighted.

The cars worked in relays, a car delivering six runners to six designated points along the route. As the first in his group handed the torch to the second, the car would pick up the first runner, then follow slowly behind the second until he had passed the torch to the third, pick up the second runner, repeating this procedure until all six runners had been picked up. Then the car would return to camp to pick up a new group of campers and deliver them to their designated relay points ahead of the torch bearer.

The cooperation of the city police during the run through Ludington, and of the sheriff's patrol after leaving the city limits, was greatly appreciated and certainly added a feeling of security to the whole event. The distance from the start to the dock opposite camp, where the torch was transferred to a canoe, was approximately eleven miles, and the distance was covered in about one and three quarters hours, without mishap. At the dock across from camp, the torch was given to a carrier in a canoe paddled by two other campers. Halfway across the lake, the torch was transferred to still another canoe. A crash boat patrolled the area during this aquatic phase of the Olympics. At the camp dock, the torch was given to the last runner, who ran between two lines formed by the campers, up to the cauldron to light the stadium.

Events included the javelin, shot-put, discus and ball throw, high jump, broad jump, low hurdles, 50-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 110-yard relay and 220-yard relay. The Olympics ended with recognition of each place winner, by having him take his place on the winner's stand.

It was another new experience for the campers, a challenge to organization, and made a lasting impression on their minds. In a free society, where each person is an individual and where everyone must compete as well as cooperate, to stay strong, this program has definite value for boys of this age. #

[See also "Too Much Complacency" by John J. Considine, April 1959 RECREATION.—Ed.]

MR. OSTRANDER *is camp and recreation director, Winnetka Community House, Winnetka, Illinois.*

TRY THE OLYMPIC PATTERN

Robert N. Ostrander

A program of this sort can stimulate an interest in and understanding of the Olympic Games and their underlying ideals. It can be used on day outings, hikes, or as part of playfield events.

Olympic run of torch carriers started in town with short ceremony based upon topics of sportsmanship and fair play.

Lighted torch was transferred from runner to canoe for the last lap of the eleven-mile run. Course took three hours.

Is your program "all nylon, neon and chrome?"

Joseph E. Curtis

LET'S DE-SOPHISTICATE

THIS IS A PLEA for recreation departments all over the country to take a hard, objective look at their activities and operating policies with an eye to reducing their rich program fare. Perhaps it can be blamed in part on television, part on our accelerating world life, part on space awareness, and part on a lot of other things, but the net result is a mild stampede to soup up or apply "slickem" to many of our programs and activities. Many recreation executives have sprinkled their schedules liberally with sports car "gymkhanas," social-dance classes for mere tykes, holiday parades of flashy convertibles loaded with girls, beauty contests, fashion shows for youngsters, and some herculean efforts to bring as much of the equipment, techniques, lingo, AND expense of adult professional sports into the world of children's games. Your author is no exception.

What do we hope to achieve? We may transform the community recreation program from a dusty, tousle-haired, "patched-in-the-seat" kind of thing into something of nylon, neon, and chrome.

Let's de-sophisticate! Let's keep our enthusiasm high, stimulating people to participate, rather than merely to watch, but let's stress more of the wholesome, and less of the gaudy and flashy program ideas.

Making men and women out of our youngsters too soon, with heavy emphasis on social and ballroom dancing at the ages of nine through twelve years, is one specific demonstration of this salute to "glamour." The natural tendency of boys to prefer rough, he-man activities, rather than dancing and parlor games, is often thwarted by well-intentioned social directors, professional and lay, who cajole the sheepish ten-year-old with "but you *must* learn to dance!" Then when Junior's resistance cracks to the extent that he has learned a few stiff steps, he is literally shoved into social-dance situations and encouraged to place this type of recreation high on his "must-do" list. Needless to say, he either braves the next few years, uncomfortably tolerating these dance situations, or he becomes genuinely interested in them to an extent that his interest in some of the more boyish, robust outdoor activities may wane.

"You must learn to dance!" Should our children be strong-armed into adult social-dance situations?

If this type of social pressure were left to individuals, damage might remain small, but of late many recreation departments have aided and abetted this movement to make our youngsters old before their time. Dance classes are meticulously organized and operated for pint-sized participants. The old-fashioned waltz and foxtrot take a back seat to the mambo, the cha-cha-cha, and the Meringue. Recently, some departments have teamed up with large retail stores and have staged children's fashion shows in conjunction with these dances. Do the children model conventional children's clothes? No! They caper in scaled-down versions of what glamorous adults wear, from strapless evening gowns and high heels for tiny girls to tuxedos and Homburgs for diminutive "men."

Why can't this age group be encouraged to add new sports and skills to its repertoire and utilize square and folk dancing, roller skating, musical games, and vigorous boy-girl party games.

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of recreation, White Plains, New York, and has written several articles for* RECREATION.

Putting parades together used to mean ranks of marchers, decorated floats, colorful signs, live bands, and forests of flags and banners. I'm certain most readers, however, have come across recent parades, some put on with recreation-department assistance, consisting of a half-dozen late-model convertibles borrowed from local car deal-

The automobile is here to stay but are motorcades recreation?

ers (and labeled with advertising signs); a truck or two, scantily decorated with a few strands of crepe paper, and mounted with a raucous, public-address system, playing canned music.

The automobile has become a big factor in the life of the modern American teenager. This is a fact of life and undeniable. However, must we, as professionals, encourage this almost fanatic interest in cars and riding by sponsoring hot-rod auto shows, driving gymkhanas, sports-car shows, motorcades to and from places? Isn't it a part of our responsibility, as fitness-minded people, to counter some of the lazy, car-riding habits of today by rekindling interest in hiking, bicycling? Let's chip away some of the golden aura that surrounds the car in the teenager's mind, and replace it with an affection for fast, strong legs and trim buttocks. Needless to say there is little to justify the recent establishment of midget-racing car clubs using, tiny, powered racers, piloted by drivers as young as five and six. After hours behind the wheel of a powerful little racing car, what charm could remain for a child in a slow bicycle or a pair of roller skates?

When it comes to the sports waterways, a similar intoxication exists where the outboard motor is concerned. Sheltered waterways are crammed these summer days with youths of all ages driving every conceivable type and size of inboard powerboat, the faster the better. Sailboats, rowboats, and canoes are few and far between. Recreation departments can do so much to bring back their popularity! Here I have a beef with water skiing, for the time, expense and equipment involved, it serves very few people. It is pure fun, of course, but offers little in the way of body development or carry-over skills for other sports. Relatively few people ever do more than try it once or twice for kicks. The water-ski event's chance of being included in the Olympics is dim, to say the least. Meanwhile, this activity needs fast, powerful boats, and large portions of water area become too dangerous for other activities while skiing is going on.

Little League has done a fantastic job in reviving interest in baseball and providing rigorous sport for millions of boys. However, there is little need for much of the lingo and paraphernalia many individuals bring into their youth sports programs. Miniature ball parks include public-address systems, for instance, that announce the name of each player coming to bat as though he were a star: expensive equipment, such as heavy football helmets, have ponderous plastic chin guards for eight-year-olds who are exposed to little or no risk of serious chin injury such as might occur to older players. Unnecessarily gaudy uniforms, warm-up jackets, and sweat shirts might well be replaced by less expensive but serviceable baseball suits or uniform T-shirts. These should replace the glamour embellishments that tend to jazz up our children's sports.

You can lop off much of this artificiality, this Madison Avenue chrome, from your programs, without doing serious harm. Trim the glamour-fat from your activities. The positive results from your program will, in time, show a marked increase in interest and attendance.

Stress, instead, the simpler, less expensive, and more basic types of activities. Hiking, running events, bicycling, throwing, community singing, acting, square dancing, constructing, simple camping, swimming, rowing — these are the things that should be stressed. Santa Claus' arrival on an old fashioned sled may not make as hot news copy as would his advent by sports car, jeep, army tank, helicopter, or jet, but it makes better traditional community recreation for the kids, the kind they can understand and cherish for years to come! Ease up on the garish, the artificial, the "quick, easy, and big." Feature the human, the handcraft way, the live band, the warm, full voices (off-key included), the foot-travel way, the intimate, the small-town way. For my own department, I've set three desired goals which guide our choice of activities: (a) Fitness through Fun; (b) Family Recreation; (c) Community Spirit.

"Fitness through Fun" means getting the point across to youth and young adults that it's fun to box, to lift weights, to run, to hike, to swim—and also that a fitter, trimmer body will be a byproduct. Family Recreation, a

Do eight-year-old boys need gaudy big-league paraphernalia?

"must" for any sound-thinking recreation department, means skating parties, picnics, outings, shows, trips, and countless other events, all with a family flavor. Community spirit implies events such as parades, municipal birthdays, celebrations to kindle and nourish a genuine feeling of liking your town.

The jet-atomic-rocket age is here and we stand on the threshhold of outer space. However, mark my words, even on the moon there'll be room for a square dance, a minstrel show, a volleyball game and other "old-fashioned" leisure-time diversions. #

THE GAME OF KWAT P'AI

Elliott M. Cohen

EIGHT HUNDRED and fifty years ago, in the time of Kao-Tsung (a Chinese emperor who lived between 1127 and 1163 A.D.) there was a great argument concerning the game of Kwat P'ai or bone tablets. The dispute centered around the fact that it was played with one set of rules in Burma and another in Siam. The Koreans regarded Kwat P'ai as a vulgar game and called it Hohpai, or Foreign Tablets. Persons of higher social rank did not wish it known that they played this game. Finally an imperial edict was issued, standardizing Kwat P'ai into the game we know today as dominoes.

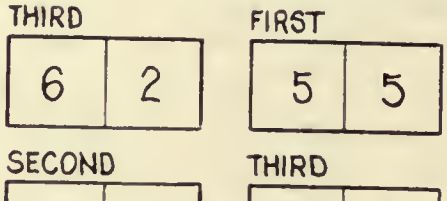
Although the origin of the game is obscure, it can be traced to ancient Oriental religious rituals having to do with cosmic forces. The name domino has a European origin, being named after a fanciful half mask called a domino, used in masquerades. Dominoes are believed to have a common origin with dice, and some say they are as old as man himself.

Although dominoes are rectangular pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, and each piece, called a bone, is divided in the center into two "ends" and marked by dots, there are numerous variations in the number of pieces used, and in the markings themselves. Dominoes vary in size also. Standard American dominoes are two inches long by one inch wide by a quarter of an inch deep. Today you can get a set of dominoes four and a half inches long by two and a quarter inches wide and one inch deep, with recessed markings, so that persons who are partially sighted, or have physical problems handling small objects, may play with relative ease. Even Braille dominoes are available.

Here are a few of the many games that can be played. Since most people are familiar with the game for two players, here are some for more:

MR. COHEN *is assistant to the director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Matadore[1] is a game for four players. Each one draws a domino, and the highest double goes first (or the highest number). Each player takes seven dominoes. First puts down his highest

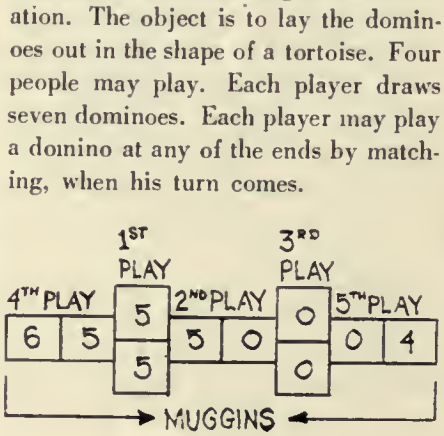


domino and, going clockwise, the next player must try to put down a domino so that it will equal seven. For instance, if the first one down is a double five, the next person must put down a two. Now, if the other end of the two is a three, the next person has a choice of putting down a four or a two.

Four dominoes are the Matadores. These are the double blank and the three dominoes that equal seven: six-one; five-two; four-three. Any of the Matadores may be played at any time when you are blocked, and the following player has the alternative of playing another Matadore or putting down a domino that will follow the seven pattern.

If a player cannot play, he says "Go," and the next person plays. The first one who uses up his dominoes wins.

Tortoise[2] is an interesting Korean variation. The object is to lay the dominoes out in the shape of a tortoise. Four people may play. Each player draws seven dominoes. Each player may play a domino at any of the ends by matching, when his turn comes.



Suppose the first player puts down a six-two. The second player must match either the six or the two. If the second player puts down a two-four, the third has the option of playing a four or a six, as long as he keeps the formation. The game is continued in the same way. The first one to use up his tiles wins.

Ten Sho[4] is a Japanese game of dominoes played by two to four players. The pieces are divided and placed face down in a stack in front of the players. Each player draws a domino from his pile and puts it on the table, face up. If a player lays down a duplicate of a previous one, he takes both pieces and gets ten points. If his piece, added to the previous one, adds to ten, he gets ten more points. As the game progresses, each player continues to go until he can take no more from the table. The game is over when a player has no dominoes left.

In *Gimme*[4] each of four players is given six dominoes. The remaining four are placed face up in the center. The first player tries to match one of the ends with one he has in his hand. If he does, he takes both dominoes and places them face up in front of him. If he cannot, he places one of his own in the center. The next player has the option of matching one in the center or matching one or more of the ones the opponents have in front of them. The game is over when someone is out of dominoes. The one with the most pieces wins.

Dominoes, in its simplest to its most complicated form, is for everyone in every kind of recreation program.

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*Available from the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

TIPS ON VISITING EXHIBITS

THE CONVENTION exhibit hall is usually the finest concentration of information, product samples, ideas, and better business aids that a business man can see assembled in one place. Yet only a small percentage of conventioneers take anywhere near the full advantage of this opportunity, usually so colorfully and interestingly set up.

Reasons for attending conventions are numerous. Business, usually, is the chief reason, as the entire program is naturally built around better products, methods, and ideas. Other reasons include the relaxation of taking a trip, renewal of old friendships, and respite from business pressures.

From the business end of conventioneering, there are chances to learn answers to problems at the various sessions; to make contact with manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors; and to pick up merchandising aids and ideas. Obviously you do not want to spend every minute between scheduled business and entertainment sessions on the exhibit-hall floor. The question is how to get the most out of the exhibits. Before leaving for the convention, make a list of problems that have bothered you during the past year. Make notes on the particular companies or individuals you wish to see for assistance.

Too often, the conventioneer makes one quick spin around the booths, picking up samples of almost everything that comes within his reach. Seldom does he ask questions, and often he waits until representatives are absent, to slip by and pick up items in which he may be interested. This is a good method of short-changing himself. Generally, field men agree a two-trip tour does the job best.

Trip One should include a general swing around the exhibit hall, gathering materials on a once-over-lightly basis, noting individuals and firms with whom you may wish to discuss matters later, or whose displays or products arouse your interest. *Trip Two* is more specific. Now you get down to details, going back to selected booths, asking questions, discussing problems, enlarging your library of literature on special interest items.

The exhibitor's representative is there to provide service, as well as make sales. But he is also there to answer questions and help with problems that may have developed in regard to his product or service. He can suggest ways and means for merchandising and, perhaps, new uses. At a convention you have your man trapped. Pin him down on service and delivery, on promises not kept, on product malfunction. Suggest either more or less frequent calls. Invite a sales pitch: make him show you why his product is better. Ask him how to merchandise the product better, and for any available sales aids.

Be charitable to the exhibitors. They have gone to considerable effort and expense to come to the convention, set up and assign men to help you. Let them make their pitch . . . you *might* be interested. It pays to attend a convention with an open mind.

What about exhibitor literature? Load up! On your quick tour around the booths, gather any material offered, if it has the least bit of application to your problems. On the specific tour, you will have a chance to concentrate on those firms that provided materials the most interesting and potentially profitable to you. Judge each piece of material before discarding it. Reconsider the familiar, and give every consideration to new material.

Once you're home, the convention can continue to benefit you, but not if everything garnered there—materially and mentally—is forgotten. Examine each idea, product datum, merchandising suggestion, sales aid, and success story; determine how any or all might be made to work for you. #

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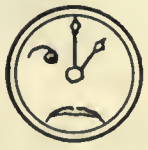
BOWL 'EM OVER!



The following list of hints has been compiled for your bowling information and guidance. 1. Be sure to arrive late — about the third frame. It attracts attention to you and encourages your team. 2. Hunt through all the racks for your ball. If you can't find it, raise heck with the proprietor, your captain, or anybody. Be sure to do it so loudly that everyone will know how badly you are treated and will sympathize with your low score. 3. Be sure to approach so that you deliver the ball at the same time as the guy on the next alley; this keeps you in rhythm with him and will be appreciated by everyone. 4. After delivering your ball, dance around, wave your arm, back over into the other alley. This gives the other guy a chance to see how your ball is doing. 5. If you have something important to tell your buddy, wait until he is making his approach; then yell at him loudly. This will give him something to concentrate on during his delivery. 6. If you get thirsty, wait until you're about ready to bowl, then go to get a drink. This will give your teammates time for a much needed rest. 7. When you walk over to get your ball, don't walk in behind the other fellow. This might make him nervous. Walk in front of him so he will know who it is. 8. When your opponent is shooting for a difficult spare in a tight game, he is naturally tense and nervous. Be a good fellow and help him relax by letting out a mighty yell just as he bowls. This will relieve him of all tension and he will undoubtedly make his spare. #

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PART 2

A discussion of their prospects in relation to new program demands, continued from our June issue.

A LOOK AHEAD . . . AT LANDS AND FACILITIES

George Butler

WHAT ABOUT the buildings for which recreation administrators will have a primary responsibility? It goes without saying that as time goes on, we will be building a great variety of structures designed to serve people using major recreation facilities, such as bathhouses, golf clubhouses, camp structures, picnic shelters, and the like. As John B. Cabot of the National Park Service said, in discussing park architecture at the recent Pokagon Park Workshop, people who love and enjoy the structures built during the 1930's are living "in the equivalent of an economic dream world." Whether we like it or not, we must turn to the machine and the mass produced rather than handcrafted material, but this does not mean that we cannot have buildings that are both suitable for their setting and functionally effective. Some municipalities already have them.

One important question relates to the types of multiple-use buildings that will serve for the day-by-day, week-by-week, and year-round programs in the individual neighborhoods and communities. Most of these will either be located on separate playgrounds and playfields or they will be a part of the school plant. Many communities will need both, but greater cooperation between school and city authorities will be needed. We can expect a growing public demand for

, of hollowed-out concrete or fiberglass,
as a playground climbing
itus, tent, and slide for small fry.

many additional facilities as recreation programs are expanded to serve more people in a wider range of activities. How are these demands to be met? Certainly in a variety of ways; here are one or two.

School Facilities. Recreation departments will look increasingly to school authorities to provide the majority of gymnasiums, with their related locker, shower and dressing facilities, and auditoriums, with their equipment for major drama and music productions. These features have a high construction and maintenance cost, defensible only as full-time use can be assured. Their regular use by recreation departments, outside of school hours, will justify the construction of more ample facilities than would be provided for school groups only, and the appropriation of municipal funds to help pay for them. It will doubtless make the taxpayer more willing to support their inclusion in new school buildings. Recreation departments will also continue to use suitable school facilities, such as cafeterias, music rooms, darkrooms, domestic science, manual training, and other units. Use of these facilities will be satisfactory to the extent that these conditions are met: (1) that recreation authorities share with school officials in developing building plans and (2) that written agreements be adopted by school and recreation authorities, governing the use of school facilities for community recreation, so as to assure noninterference with the recreation program.

Neighborhood Centers. Recreation buildings of the clubhouse type will be erected by recreation departments in many neighborhoods, to provide programs for nonschool groups during school hours and to supplement the use of school facilities during the peak evening periods. These buildings will have no gymnasium or auditorium but a large multipurpose recreation room and several smaller rooms, suitable for a variety of hobbies, group activities, and informal relaxation. They will afford a meeting place for preschool, teen-age, and golden-age groups; in some instances one or more rooms may be set aside for their exclusive use. However, recreation authorities should resist the mounting pressures to grant organizations or groups special privileges in these buildings. They will serve as

This shallow pool in Los Angeles was originally constructed in 1919. Bathhouse buildings were torn down and rebuilt in 1929, and the pool remade into a shallow pool, two-and-a-half feet at the ends, five feet in center. Pool is 40'-by-50', has two filter tanks, and has a capacity of 180,000 gallons.

This playground for tots in Oakland, California, shows the trend in new playground apparatus, using construction forms, such as sewer pipes, combined with ships, planes, locomotives, and firetrucks. However, the swing and slide never lose appeal, show no signs of disappearing or of becoming obsolete.

genuine neighborhood centers from which the influence of the recreation staff will radiate and to which the people will turn in their leisure hours.

Specialized Facilities. As recreation programs are enriched in scope, variety, and quality, the need for specialized buildings will arise. They are likely to succeed to the extent that they serve an activity that has been widely promoted at the neighborhood level, with a resulting demand for more specialized facilities, such as a community playhouse or nature museum. For example, in Oakland, California, which long sponsored a rich arts-and-crafts program, and which conducted classes involving a variety of special skills in an old remodeled structure, a beautiful, fully equipped arts-and-crafts building has been erected and is now in successful operation. If recreation programs expand in the years ahead, we may expect a rising demand resulting in the construction of buildings designed for advanced instruction and participation in one or more related activities, such as arts, crafts, drama, and music.

Variations. Owing to widely different conditions, traditions, and resources, there will be many variations in local building patterns. Large multiple-unit buildings will be erected in neighborhoods or communities where school buildings have unsatisfactory facilities or where, because of a large parochial school population or high-density, substandard housing, school facilities are inadequate to meet indoor recreation needs. A few cities, believing it is their job to provide meeting rooms and indoor recreation facilities for community organizations, such as church, labor, and civic groups, will erect large buildings designed primarily for such use. Most recreation departments, however, will continue to consider it their primary responsibility to provide buildings in which to conduct programs they themselves have organized or to care for needs of affiliated groups. In any case, recreation authorities will find it increasingly difficult to secure funds for buildings unless they can demonstrate the full utilization of existing indoor facilities and that these are inadequate to serve the demonstrated needs of their program.

Outdoor Facilities. A forward look at outdoor facilities cannot be reported adequately in a few words, but here are a few comments on what appear to be significant developments.

CERTAINLY we have not seen the last new idea in equipment for playgrounds. Those of you who are new in the field cannot realize what a transformation has taken place in the concept of playground equipment during the past few years. Supplementing or replacing the few stereotyped, drab pieces of apparatus, we have seen installed on our playgrounds a veritable menagerie of sculptural forms, combinations of sewer pipe and cinder blocks, ships, planes, and fire trucks, and complex structures like those on the Dennis the Menace Playground in Monterey, California (RECREATION, *April, 1957*), many of them decorated in gay colors. Perhaps most significant are the clusters of equipment with a marine, Wild West, or storybook motif. In one city this is being installed so it can be moved from one playground to another (RECREATION, *April, 1959*). Many new experiments are sure to be made in the next few years, but I predict that the swing and slide will retain their popularity and that sand and water play will continue to be children's favorites. It is perhaps wishful thinking to believe that a competent team of experts in related fields will have an opportunity to appraise the merits of these various equipment types.

GROWING INTEREST in environment is sure to create additional demand for facilities to enable people to study, understand, and enjoy nature. We can therefore expect a marked increase in the number of camps of various types, nature trails, outdoor museums, and gardens. The importance of making all our recreation areas beautiful, as well as useful, will be recognized so widely that bleak unattractive areas such as we find in some communities will no longer be tolerated.

We can look for major developments in both the neighborhood playground and the large outlying park. The recent tendency to make the playground a center of neighborhood activity, by providing a greater variety of courts and equipment serving all age groups, will continue, thus creating the demand for larger areas. Increasingly, especially in the congested sections of the larger cities, small, comparatively shallow, swimming pools will assure an opportunity for everyone to learn to swim and enjoy water activities. They will provide a growing clientele for the Olympic-style pools, built to serve larger segments of the population. Marked changes in pool construction methods and materials seem probable.

In outlying areas, rising attendance will result in unprecedented demands for additional facilities for swimming, picnicking, camping, boating, winter sports, nature activities, to name only a few. At some of these areas, voluntary and youth-serving agencies, among others, will increasingly request exclusive use of the facilities, especially camps, for their groups during specified periods. Recreation authorities must therefore adopt policies to assure a maximum and equitable use of all facilities provided from tax funds.

A demand that recreation facilities be made self-supporting, or at least produce more revenue than they do today, is almost certain to be intensified. This will call for the adoption of sound policies relating to charges. Provision of community swimming pools, playgrounds, and other facilities, by individuals and families on a cooperative basis, already affects the need for public facilities in some localities and the possibility of securing public funds to provide them. The tendency is likely to continue in some sections of the country. Another trend that bears watching, in order that the public interest be protected, is that of permitting private groups to construct facilities on public recreation areas, although we must be ready to accept, and in some cases, to solicit private funds, in order to secure needed facilities.

Admittedly, this paper leaves much to the imagination, but I hope that it may stimulate your thinking. #

From an address given at the Southern District Recreation Conference, Oglebay Park, 1959. MR. BUTLER *is director of research, National Recreation Association.*

RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

Physical Education

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare has issued a booklet, *Ten Questions on Physical Education in Elementary Schools.* Several topics relate to recreation facilities and programs. Some are:

- Fifty-four percent of the approximately 12,210 school buildings provide excellent or adequate gymnasiums or playrooms; twenty-eight percent provide excellent or adequate dressing-room and shower facilities. Less than one percent of these buildings provide swimming pools.
- Approximately seven-eighths of the systems indicate that physical education facilities are used by the community in out-of-school hours during the school year.
- Approximately two-thirds of the systems indicate that physical education facilities are used by the community during school vacation periods.

Cooperative Project

The Dallas Park and Recreation Board has begun a cooperative survey and planning project with the senior design class at Texas Technical College. The class has been assigned to make a study of White Rock Park, to which they will devote the entire school year. The board is paying for students' travel and subsistence and is furnishing material for modeling and mapping the area.

Financing Research Projects

The research committee of the Wisconsin Recreation Association has recommended that its functions be centered at the state university level and that the committee chairman be a full-time college recreation instructor. It has further recommended that the state recreation association make an effort to conduct one research project yearly, either through a department especially equipped to do such a project, or through the university or a college within the state. It was felt that the research committee might best serve the interests of the state and the profession by spending its time securing funds for at least one such project a year.

Urban Renewal and Open-Space Costs

In a policy background paper prepared for the 1959 Newark Conference on the ACTION Program for *The American City*, Edward C. Banfield of the University of Chicago, proposed "Financial and Governmental Requirements for Housing and Urban Renewal in Metropolitan Areas." In considering the impact of total renewal on the American economy, an analysis was made of its cost in a metropolitan area of from 100,000-250,000 population, by 1970. In estimating costs, the city's needs were based upon standards currently recommended by experts. It was estimated that an area could eliminate slums and blight, house its new population adequately, and refurbish its downtown central-city district, by 1970, for a combined public-private expenditure of $196,000,000 a year. Land-use distribution would provide for slightly more than one-ninth of the total area to be open space.

Of the estimated renewal costs, $41,232,000 were estimated to be needed for open spaces, including land costs, plus $21,768,000 for twelve-year maintenance, or a total of $63,000,000 for that period. In addition, a total of $5,329,000 were estimated to be needed for community centers and $3,975,000 for libraries.

1957 Recreation Expenditures

According to the Bureau of the Census, local park and recreation expenditures from tax funds in 1957 amounted to $3.43 per capita, or 2.1 percent of total tax expenditures.

Study on Liability Insurance

Dr. Betty van der Smissen, of the State University of Iowa, has finished a study of liability insurance. Preliminary findings indicate that even where state supreme courts have been holding parks and recreation to be a government function (not subject to liability), many cities are not willing to rely upon these opinions and are carrying insurance. A majority of the claims paid are in small amounts covering little more than medical expenses.

Of the eighty percent of the total claims classified by types of situations, twenty-seven percent involved pools, beaches and ponds; twenty-four percent, athletics and sports (a large proportion, golf); sixteen percent, parks; seven-and-a-half percent, playground apparatus; twenty-two percent, miscellaneous, including children's zoos, horseback riding, and skating; and three-and-a-half percent, gyms and indoor facilities.

The fact that insurance companies seem quite willing to pay small claims, but try to fall back on the old sovereignty laws as size of claims increases, raises the question whether, by taking out insurance, park and recreation departments may be jeopardizing their position. The final report should be a valuable document.

MAKING MONEY—AUTOMATICALLY

How would you like a "profit without investment"?

Benjamin Sherman

AUTOMATIC vending techniques are being increasingly utilized in the vast and growing field of public recreation and parks, with interesting and profitable results for all concerned. They already have proved their value in many other areas: in airports, bus, and railroad stations; sports arenas and bowling alleys; theaters and outdoor drive-ins; luxurious clubs; schools; vast industrial plants for employees' lunches or round-the-clock meals. New opportunities for service, and for increased efficiency in operating recreation centers, are being opened with the introduction of automatic vending.

Techniques of mass feeding, like nearly every other in our active and growing society, are being radically changed and improved by modern technological advances. Further, today's explosive population growth has created an unprecedented demand for products and services. One of the most dramatic changes is automatic vending. Little more than candy-bar, peanut, or chewing-gum dispensers not so long ago, vending machines today not only carry these staples, but have moved into entirely new fields of distribution, not only of food, but of other necessities and luxuries as well.

Watching the trend toward vending in the recreation and park set-up, the National Recreation Association recently conducted its own survey—a controlled spot check—to investigate the scope and success of automatic vending in this important market. Twenty communities, in sixteen states, ranging in size from small towns to large cities, received carefully worked out questionnaires, designed to determine the extent to which automatic vending was being utilized, profits realized, consumer reaction, and problems encountered. The first fifteen replies, received from recreation superintendents in twelve states, gave a picture of this growing trend in refreshment service, of interest to everyone concerned with recreation and park area management, and equally valuable to the automatic vending industry.

Difficulties were listed in two instances. As might be expected, these involved problems by no means confined to *automatic* vending of refreshments: they were loss and breakage of bottles and damage to the machines. Bottle loss is as familiar to the snack-stand operator as to the automatic vending industry. It can be reduced to a minimum in both cases by providing prominently placed, convenient receptacles for empty bottles, and reminding the customers, with well-placed signs, that the receptacles have been provided for their convenience. Placing vending machines adjacent to a manned counter, or near the superintendent's, or other official's office or desk, discourages carelessness leading to breakage.

DAMAGE TO MACHINES is constantly being reduced by the introduction of new and improved equipment ruggedly and simply built. Careful placement, within buildings locked at night or, if outdoors, near lights left on overnight, also help curb machine damage. Reminders to care for all kinds of equipment, in talks, leaflets, and on signs, should be extended to apply to vending machines as well as the sports equipment provided in recreation areas and parks. These practices will help reduce machine damage to a minimum.

So much for the negative aspects of vending machines. Now, how about the advantages? In the case of recreation centers and parks, they are definite, and, in many cases, unique, from the standpoint of both administration and user.

"A nice profit, with no investment." This attractive phrase appeared in the survey summary. It condenses the most interesting and constructive aspects of automatic vending in recreation centers. Recreation presents a "special situation," as our Wall Street friends would say, in which profits are available for the most constructive purpose imaginable: helping pay expenses and frequently making possible expansion of recreation programs.

Children can secure refreshments without leaving the play area to go to nearby stores, often across the street. The center, working with the vending operators, can control the quality and cleanliness of refreshments sold. No extra help is needed, and the vendors' trained servicemen take care of machine maintenance. The machines require a minimum amount of space and attention. Costs of operation, even at such play facilities as playfields and public beaches, have been reduced by automatic vending.

Profits from the machines are an im-

This article was specially prepared for RECREATION *Magazine by* MR. SHERMAN, *chairman of the board, ABC Vending Corporation.*

portant factor. Recreation budgets are frequently limited; obviously more funds make possible more and better recreation facilities. In many centers, profits from the machines, which usually cost the center nothing to operate, pay for such things as trophies, records, banquets, replacement of worn equipment, and enhance the treasuries of teenage, senior-citizen, and mothers' clubs.

THE RANGE of merchandise served automatically is large, and increasing, as recreation management becomes more aware of the advantages of modern vending techniques. Soft drinks, candy, peanuts, popcorn, ice cream, cigarettes are the stand-bys. Hot chocolate and fresh-brewed coffee, hot soups and sandwiches are gaining increasing acceptance, and machines that dispense such items as Ping-pong and tennis balls, golf balls and tees, and so forth are now available or will be on the market soon.

In addition to the survey on automatic vending discussed above, RECREATION Magazine made an even more extensive investigation to determine what and how much recreation executives are buying, what facilities are being planned, the kind of equipment most in demand, and the amounts of money now being spent and to be spent during the next two years on recreation facilities and equipment. Questionnaires were sent to fourteen hundred subscribers—all recreation and park executives. A forty-four-percent return with the requested detailed facts and figures gives a dramatic and encouraging picture of this market, and of the alert interest of its management. (*See* RECREATION, *January and February, 1959.*)

Nearly five hundred recreation executives reported that they spent $51,917,607 for construction, lighting, maintenance, motor equipment, swimming pools, playgrounds, and special equipment. Over three hundred stated that their budgets are being increased yearly, and 499 listed their plans to buy or build equipment and facilities, ranging from athletic fields, boat docks, and bowling alleys to landscaping, television sets, and lighting equipment.

This is big business, and to those of us—the suppliers, the publishers, the executives in direct charge of this ground swell of public interest in organized recreation—there is deep satisfaction in recognizing our part in contributing to the increased well-being of our country and its people. #

James Edward Rogers

Long-time National Recreation Association staff member Jimmy Rogers died on May 28 in his native San Francisco at the age of seventy-five after a short illness. He is survived by a sister Mrs. William R. Kelly (504 Twenty-Ninth Avenue, San Francisco 21, California). He had retired from the Association in 1949, having started as a part-time field representative in 1911, doing pioneer work with Lebert Weir to help communities set up year-round recreation programs. The implications and challenge inherent in a nationwide recreation movement became apparent to him during this early service. In 1915 he came on staff as a full-time field representative serving the Midwestern states, and from then until his retirement, covered almost the entire country in one capacity or another for the Association.

His early recreation work started in 1905, when he became director of the first playground in San Francisco. From 1906-08 he helped organize the municipal playground systems in Los Angeles and Oakland and, in 1911, he founded and then directed, until 1915, the famous San Francisco Recreation League, consisting of one hundred community organizations. The league was responsible for many community-wide recreation developments in central California.

Mr. Roger's training and teaching abilities were fully utilized during both world wars, when he was designated to show communities how to mobilize their recreation resources to fulfill the off-duty needs of servicemen and, in World War II, those of the war workers as well.

Since he was such a vigorous, vital person, it was only natural that he be concerned with physical education. He served as director of the NRA's National Physical Education Service from 1926 to 1939, helping states secure legislation, budgets, and trained personnel for the direction of statewide physical education programs in the public schools. He was also instrumental in organizing the Society of State Directors of Health and Physical Education.

Mr. Rogers was not only a recreation and physical education specialist but social worker, teacher, and writer as well, having taught high school for six years in California and having worked in various settlement houses and boys clubs. Jimmy conducted many training courses for the NRA, in addition to those for colleges and universities. His many writings include two books, numerous recreation surveys and related studies, and several hundred magazine articles.

He was connected with many organizations, among them the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; the Commission on the Enrichment of Adult Life of the National Education Association—for ten years as secretary—and for twelve years as president and secretary of NEA's Department of Health and Physical Education; member of the editorial board of the *Scholastic Coach;* and a member-at-large of the U.S. Volleyball Association.

No one person can be said to characterize a movement, but James Edward Rogers certainly typified the early, zealous recreation barnstormer. Recreation was a cause in which he believed wholeheartedly, unflaggingly, constantly.

His spirit and enthusiasm were so contagious that, as Charles Reed, director of the Association's field department, has said of him, "He never met a stranger." And he never will. #

NOTES for the ADMINISTRATOR

George Butler

Legislative Decisions

The Exeise Tax Teehnieal Changes Aet of 1958 (H.R. 7125) signed by the President on September 2, 1958, ineludes a seetion that will exempt from the ten-pereent admissions tax amounts paid for admission to privately operated swimming pools, bathing beaches, skating rinks, and other plaees providing facilities for physieal exereise (other than daneing).

Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey reeently signed Assembly Bill No. 448, authorizing the board of ehosen freeholders of any county in whieh a park eommission shall not have been established to aequire land for use as a publie golf eourse and other reereation faeilities, and to improve, maintain, and operate the same.

Policy Statement

The eity commission of Dania, Florida, has approved a set of policies (effeetive February, 1958) for the use of reereation facilities adopted by the loeal recreation department. This defines the organized groups who may use the department's limited reereation faeilities and the purpose for whieh they may be used. The policy statement eovers sueh items as permits, registrations, suspensions, eligibility for use, hearings, and reports. Speeifie policies eover sueh faeilities as ball diamonds, reereation buildings, shuffleboard eourts, and tennis eourts.

Among the general policies adopted are:

"All permission for the use of the municipal facilities will be restricted to responsible and recognized organizations within the City of Dania under the provisions outlined in this policy.

"Applicants must satisfy the issuing officer of the recreation department that, either they are personally responsible, or that they represent responsible local organizations; and that they will guarantee orderly behavior and will underwrite any damage due to their use of the facility. When permission is granted, the recipient of same will automatically assume liability, in regard to any personal or property damage arising out of the activities of the recipient and/or organization.

"Cancellations may be initiated by either party twenty-four hours prior to scheduled use, without liability. The department will give notice as far in advance as possible, but reserves the right to make later cancellations in cases of emergency.

"Any activity in which the department's facilities are utilized will be conducted according to law, and will conform to the oral standards of the department. No meetings or entertainment will be held for the purpose of advancing any doctrine or theory subversive to the United States. Alcoholic beverages will not be served in or on any municipal facilities operated by the recreation department."

MR. BUTLER *is director of research, National Recreation Association.*

Commandments for Municipal Managers

A set of tips for municipal managers, delivered at a conference of the Minnesota Municipal League by Bernard Casserly, suburban reporter for the *Minneapolis Star,* is so pertinent to recreation executives it deserves to be reprinted here:

Thou shalt obtain managerial help. Get a good assistant, a trainee to do surveys, additional chores, and publicity.

Thou shalt not have any side jobs. (This implies good beginning salaries.) Work in real estate and insurance and planning consultancy can lead to embarrassing conflicts of interest for the manager.

Thou shalt always be available. Have your calls come to the police department or village hall after hours, so you can get a full night's sleep; but never get out of touch with the people, and always be available to the press.

Thou shalt always put it on the record.

Thou shouldst let a committee field the hot ones. This lets tempers cool. But don't use committees as a dilatory tactic.

Thou shalt keep thy nose out of politics. No candidate picking by the manager. This is not to say your judgment should not be asked and given. I would have respect for the politician.

Thou shalt keep the public posted.

Thou shalt not only be good—thou must also look good. In business, it is accepted to go down to the purchasing agent to buy something for personal use; this is not a good practice in government. And as to Christmas gifts and parties, you must use good judgment. Gifts of substantial value should be returned.

Thou shalt know when to quit. Some of my best friends are managers who didn't look for another job early enough.—*Reprinted, with permission, from* Minnesota Municipalities, *March, 1959.*

Trends in Size of Recreation Buildings

In order to secure information on trends in recreation buildings, the National Recreation Association sent a brief questionnaire to its thirteen district representatives in the spring of 1959. Here is a brief summary of replies.

The first question concerned a reported trend on the part of cities to erect major recreation buildings, each intended to serve a number of communities within the city. Four district representatives reported such a trend in their

districts; four reported no such trend; one found relatively few such buildings had been erected; and another that the tendency to erect large buildings was noted primarily in small towns.

Has increased planning and use of school buildings for community recreation influenced the erection of recreation buildings? Eight reported such influence: the only two exceptions were from southern districts. One thought the fact that school buildings are used for recreation in neighborhoods might account for the erection of major recreation buildings serving larger areas. Another felt that school buildings could never replace recreation buildings. Other replies were: "Where school buildings are built for community use there is less emphasis on separate recreation buildings." "Planning and use of school buildings have resulted in building fewer major recreation centers." "School-centered programs reduce pressure for separate new recreation structures, which, when built, are usually in connection with other recreation facilities."

To the question: "Have the major recreation buildings, built in your cities in recent years, been designed primarily to house programs and serve groups organized and sponsored by the recreation department?" all answered yes.

The final question was: "To what extent are other organized groups, such as churches, civic, and service clubs, within the radius of service of these large recreation buildings, encouraged to meet in the buildings and utilize their facilities?" All representatives reported that limited use is made of large recreation buildings by other groups. It is apparent that such use, in most cases, is secondary to department-sponsored programs. Two indicated that increasing use of buildings by such groups was presenting a major problem.

1959 CONGRESS PROGRAM DIGEST

MONDAY

9:00 A.M.

Official opening of exhibits

9:00-10:30 A.M.

ARS Section Businness Meetings

11:00 A.M.-12:15 P.M.

General Session: Keynote Speech

2:00-5:30 P.M.

Workshops:
- Administrative Problems of Executives
- Making Publications Effective
- Problems of Supervisors
- Rhythms for Elementary-Age Boys & Girls

2:00-3:30 P.M.

- Effective Church Recreation
- Recreation for Older People
- National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act—Implementation
- Industrial Rec. & Professional Societies
- Private Volunteer Agencies
- Leadership for Ill & Handicapped

4:00-5:30 P.M.

- Sports in Church Recreation
- Expanding Rec. Using Volunteers
- Careers in Rec. for Ill & Handicapped

8:30 P.M.

General Session

10:00-1:00 A.M.

Get-Acquainted Party Given by Exhibitors

TUESDAY

9:30 A.M.-5:30 P.M.

- Workshop & Demonstration of Arts & Crafts
- Preview of Available Films

9:30-11:15 A.M.

- You Question the Experts
- Human Relations: You & Your Job
- Sports & Athletics in Rec. Program
- Rec. Agencies & the Handicapped

2:00-5:30 P.M.

Workshop: Well-Rounded Music Program

2:00-3:30 P.M.

- Accreditation of Rec. Curriculum
- Planning & Operation of Public Marinas
- International Recreation
- Administering Small Rec. Departments
- New Developments in County & District Programs
- Using Special Events
- Industrial Rec. in the Community
- Student Meeting: Careers in Rec.
- Use of Self With Ill & Handicapped

4:00-5:30 P.M.

ARS Business Meeting

7:30 P.M.

ARS Banquet

8:30 P.M.

Special Theater-in-the-Round Performance: The Solid Gold Cadillac

WEDNESDAY

9:00-10:30 A.M.

- Better Programs for Girls
- Military Rec.
- Professional Code of Ethics
- Factors in Planning Swimming Pools
- Report on Rec. Research
- Role of Volunteers in PR
- Nonconformists' Challenge to Rural Leaders
- How Far Should Communities Go in Developing Rec. Areas?
- Rec. Counseling for Ill & Handicapped

11:00 A.M.-12:15 P.M.

General Session: "The Role of Recreation in an Affluent Society"

2:00-3:30 P.M.

- Planning & Support of Military Rec.
- Making Summer Playground Programs More Meaningful
- Community Rec. Survey
- Artificial Ice Rinks
- Economies in Maintenance Operations
- Swap Shop on Program Ideas
- How to Use AAU Youth Program
- Rec. in Rural Community
- Program Ideas for Disturbed & Retarded Youth

4:00 P.M.

Open

THURSDAY

9:30-11:30 A.M.

- Professional Growth Through On-the-Job Training
- Land Competition & Recreation
- How Organized Rec. Can Help Prevent Delinquency
- Problems Facing Teen-age Leaders

2:00-5:30 P.M.

Workshops:
- Drama—The Creative Approach
- Planning Sites for School-Community Use
- How Board Members Can Do a Better Job

2:00-3:30 P.M.

- Techniques for Hosting Tournaments
- Is College Curriculum Preparing for Job Realities?
- Trends in Voluntary Professional Registration
- Planning Your PR Program
- How to Evaluate Rec. Program
- Management Techniques for Rec. for Ill & Handicapped

4:00-5:30 P.M.

- How to Use Sampling Methods and Questionnaires
- Operating Public Golf Courses
- Rec. and Total Fitness
- Wilderness Rec. Areas and Use
- Basic Principles of Supervision
- Principles & Policies for School Recreation
- Report of Recent Graduates Working with Ill & Handicapped

7:30 P.M.

Congress Banquet and Dance

FRIDAY

9:00-10:30 A.M.

- Recruiting for Rec.
- Promoting Use of Community Rec. Resources
- Standards for Park and Rec. Authorities
- Principles and Applications of Performance Budget
- Program Ideas for Institutionalized Aged

11:00 A.M.-12:15 P.M.

General Session: "Is Recreation Doing Its Job?" a symposium

1:45 P.M.

- Tour of Chicago Facilities
- Tour of Wilson Sporting Goods Company at River Grove

(Opportunities will be given during the week for spot tours of recreation facilities of special interest.)

2:00-3:30 P.M.

Financing Programs for Aged in Institutions

4:00-5:30 P.M.

Med. Aspects of Rec. for the Aged

Minor changes in this schedule may appear in the program you will receive at the Congress.

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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ The demonstration project on recreation in nursing homes in New York City has swamped the National Recreation Association with requests from individual, government, and voluntary agencies; state and local nursing homes; and welfare departments, for consultation. This is really proof that one demonstration project, highly publicized, can stimulate the planning and thinking of a group previously adverse to recreation, such as nursing-home owners.

Mary Jane Cassidy, nursing home consultant of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, has been asked to develop a coordinated project for twenty-two Philadelphia nursing homes, housing over one thousand patients. This will probably require a staff of three full-time, and one part-time, workers and many volunteers and students interested in acquiring field experience. In Albany, New York, the Consulting Service set up a demonstration project in a welfare home, to be used by the state as a model for all welfare homes. The New Jersey Nursing Home Association has engaged NRA to set up a demonstration project, with one worker and volunteers, to carry out the activities in three of its better homes. The N.J. association plans to use this demonstration as an example of what the other 122 homes can do with recreation.

The State of Connecticut leads the way in incorporating recreation into its nursing homes on the strength of NRA's pilot project in Hartford. Dorothy Giulliano, project director, is constantly setting up new programs in nursing homes throughout the state.

✣ Dr. Carol Lucas, recreation consultant of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, toured six states for the NRA Consulting Service, sponsored by the Lutheran Council for Hospitals and Homes. She conducted demonstrations and workshops in six different western mountain areas, over a one-month period. (This was a novel way of spending her vacation.)

✣ Frances Arje, associate editor of *RN*, nursing publication, has joined the Consulting Service as a full-time editorial specialist. Alice Burkhardt, formerly recreation director of the Nurses Residence, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, will join the field department of the Consulting Service on November 1.

✣ In May, in Chicago, the joint committee to study paramedical areas in relation to medicine, of the American Medical Association, invited representatives of eleven paramedical disciplines to discuss medical concerns. As representative of the National Recreation Association, I invited Dr. Martin Meyer, coordinator of activity therapy of the Indiana Division of Mental Health, to join me at this meeting. Major discussion centered on licensing and registration for paramedical personnel. Dr. Meyer and I stated that the National Recreation Association believes in the principle as it applies to the recreation profession as a whole and also agrees with the voluntary registration principle as set forth by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation. We did not feel this was the time to discuss steps for government licensing. Dr. Meyer pointed out that the recreation profession has been very interested in establishing a formal liaison with the AMA. We also pointed out that recreation specialists in hospitals wish medical guidance, which, unfortunately, is not always available. The AMA will hold future conferences on this subject and wishes to encourage voluntary registration and liaison with our people.

✣ The recreation staff at the San Fernando Veterans Administration Hospital in California was honored recently when Dr. David Salkin, director of professional services, presented a superior performance award to the hospital recreation team. Members of that team are Nick Catamas, chief; Charles Grimes, radio and television director; David McMillan, recreation leader; and Virgie Gocke, recreation leader. The superior performance award is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed upon a federal employee.

✣ The Consulting Service is working closely with the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to set up a demonstration project on recreation for the homebound chronically ill.

✣ Recommended: a study report, *Psychiatric Occupational Therapy*, prepared by the American Occupational Therapy Association, a must for all.

✣ See you at the National Recreation Congress!

MRS. HILL *is director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

LISTENING AND VIEWING

The American Film Festival of 16mm nontheatrical films, held in New York City last spring, attracted 250 entries and nationwide attendance, as well as registrants from Canada and India. While the festival offered a recreation category, this was devoted to sports films plus one film on the dance. Other films of interest to recreation leaders were scattered throughout the other categories.

The following festival winners should be of particular interest to recreation people. (The categories in which they were entered are given in parenthesis.) The Educational Film Library Association, festival sponsor, suggests that these may be available free or at nominal cost from your state university's film archives, local library film center, state departments of conservation, commerce, health, and other often overlooked local agencies. If enough are available in this fashion you might put on your own festival at little or no cost.

Watershed Wildfire (agriculture, conservation, and natural resources), produced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, not only tells the story of forest fire but the drastic measures needed thereafter.

Charting a Course (citizenship and government), entered by the Citizen Charter Committee of St. Louis, shows the blight of a city desperately needing charter reform and the ways of going about getting a new charter.

Valley of Light (geography and travel), produced by the Ford Motor Company, is devoted to Yosemite National Park. This film is also representing the U.S. in film festivals abroad.

The Art of Gift Wrapping (homemaking), produced by the Hallmark Card Company, gives tips on this popular subject, often a part of holiday programs or special craft classes in recreation departments.

Bitter Welcome (mental health and human relations), New York Mental Health Board entry, should stimulate thought and prove a springboard for discussion on mental illness.

A Way of Life (nature and wildlife), produced by the Missouri Conservation Commission, could have won in a number of categories, as could some of the other winners, proving the difficulty of pigeon-holing subject matter. Excellent for your nature and camping groups.

The *Melbourne Olympic Games* (recreation, sports, and physical education), entered by the Coca-Cola Company, covers the famed athletic spectacle.

A Dancer's World (dramatic arts), entrant of the Rembrandt Film Library, will interest participator and spectator alike.

The Legend of the Raven and *Toccata for Toy Trains* (stories, legends and films for children) show how imaginative storytelling can be.

The Perkins Story (institutional public relations for nonprofit organizations) relates the story of the Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts.

Noteworthy

• A delightful, novel record for children, *Jim Copp Tales*, is the first production of two California bachelors, Jim Copp and Ed Brown. Copp was writer, narrator, and sound originator, utilizing a multiple recording technique, enabling him to be a seventeen-voice children's singing class, and produce the noises in a barnyard parade. Brown did everything else.

The nine song vignettes appeal to children on their level but never talk down to them. My seven-year-old has listened to this record at least twenty-five times and never tires of it. This would be a wonderful record for a recreation department to use as a jumping-off point for creative dramatics and simple improvisations. (Available from Playhouse Records, 60 Fremont Pl., Los Angeles 5. $5.95.)—J.W.

• Pan-American World Airways has a new listing of 16mm sound films in its *Wings Over the World* series. These films, all made since the war, may be booked by any civic, church, educational, or social group through official distributors, for small service fees plus transportation cost.

The series includes such titles as *Wings to Mexico* and *Guatemala*, *Alaska*, *Bermuda*, *Haiti*, *Hawaii*, *Germany*, *Finland*, and many others. Young scientists will enjoy *Sentinel in the Sky*, a 13½-minute film on air-borne radar. Youngsters will also enjoy *From Little Wings*, a 13-minute film of a national model airplane contest, and a day in the life of a boy entered in it. For a listing of films and distributors, write for a free copy of the pamphlet *Wings Over the World*, available from Pan-American World Airways, 28-19 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City 1, New York.

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This warranty shall take effect January 1, 1959. Therefore, any units for which warranty cards have been returned to us since that date will be honored on the above basis. The new warranty is valid provided the warranty card is dated after January 1, 1959.

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NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

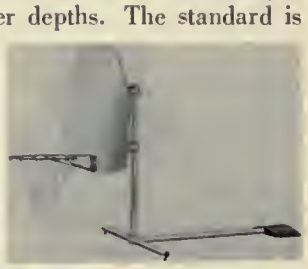
Jean Waehtel

• Congratulations to Hillerich & Bradsby on their 75th anniversary! Three-quarters of a century ago, the fourteen-year-old son of German-born Frederich Hillerich had stopped to watch a baseball game. In that game, Pete "The Old Gladiator" Browning broke his bat, and the young man offered to fix it for him. And thus the company, now famous for turning out the Louisville Slugger bats, was launched.

• The Black Light Eastern Corporation has developed its Blak-Ray Readmission Control system to eliminate gate-crashing and readmission problems at recreation-sponsored dances and special functions; county and state fairs; swimming pools; and sports events—among the many to which this system could be applied. The control kit contains invisible fluorescent ink, which, when stamped on the patron's hand, will glow only under the Blak-Ray lamp. The ink is nontoxic, cannot be transferred, and can be washed off. Write for details to the company at 201-04 Northern Boulevard, Bayside 61, New York.

• The Mars-Omnichrom is a universal marking pencil that will write, with a sharp point, on glass, photographs, metals, plastics, ceramics, rubber, china, cardboard, leather, or any other material. It has the properties of a grease pencil without its bulkiness, necessity of being peeled, and smudginess. The Mars-Omnichrom, which comes in seven colors, can be sharpened to a fine point in a standard pencil sharpener, and markings may be removed with either a damp cloth or regular pencil eraser. Wood encased, these leads will not melt, thus are ideal for use on warm materials, are totally unaffected by climatic conditions and can be stored anywhere. For complete information, write D. C. Urmston, J. S. Staedtler, Inc., 769 Di Carolis Court, Hackensack, N. J.

• Jayfro's new portable aluminum basketball standard can be used in indoor or outdoor pools or waterfront areas, is adjustable to variations in water depths. The standard is completely waterproof, rubber-mounted, comes with an official basketball goal and heavy-duty nylon net. To assure maximum safety and eliminate permanent installation features, the unit is balanced with a counteracting rear extension weight. For complete information, write Jayfro Athletic Supply Company, P.O. Box 1065, New London, Connecticut.



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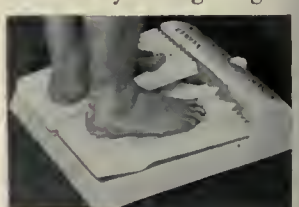

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Registered hospital recreation leaders or aides for 125-bed psychiatric hospital. Salary open. Write: Mercywood Sanitarium, Box 65, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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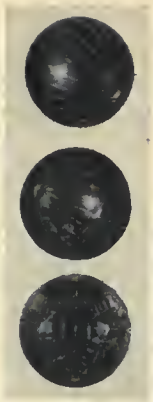

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RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

Noteworthy pamphlets for the recreation library:

Your Child's Play by Grace Langdon and *Toys . . . The Tools of Children* by June Frantzen are two pamphlets of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, which are excellent for staff training. The first costs twenty-five cents and covers children's interests, materials, facilities, and friends, in a clear, informal style, stressing the typical, and indicating ways of modification for the handicapped. The second, which costs a dollar, is the result of a four-year study carried on at the Meeting Street School, Children's Rehabilitation Center, Providence, Rhode Island. The center studied arm movements of normal and handicapped children, to discover the types of toys that contribute to their development. Order from the society, 11 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago 3.

Pre-Adolescents—What Makes Them Tick? by Fritz Redl and *Television: How to Use It Wisely with Children* by Josette Frank. If you want to stir up discussion among staff members, parent groups, or teen-age study clubs, get these from The Child Study Association of America, 132 East 74th Street, New York 21. The first throws considerable light on that baffling period of childhood from around nine to thirteen years (between the fifth and eighth grades). It costs twenty-cents (plus four cents postage). The latter is a new, revised, and expanded edition of a popular pamphlet and discusses what TV is doing—and not doing—for our children. It costs a quarter.

Live for Tomorrow is an attractive, thirty-nine page booklet which covers safety on the street and highway, at home, on the farm and ranch, and also water, fire, and gun safety. It lists resources in agencies, films, and other audio-visual aids. The many suggestions for safety projects youngsters will enjoy are the best and most useful part. Most of these are recreational in nature and perfectly possible with any group of youngsters. Available at thirty cents from Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Art and Craft Activities with Permoplast and Amaco is an enlarged and revised edition of a thirty-five page booklet which will be helpful in planning craft programs for playgrounds, camp, and indoor centers. Clear, interesting, it is beautifully illustrated, and modern in the projects explained or suggested. Order from American Art Clay Com-

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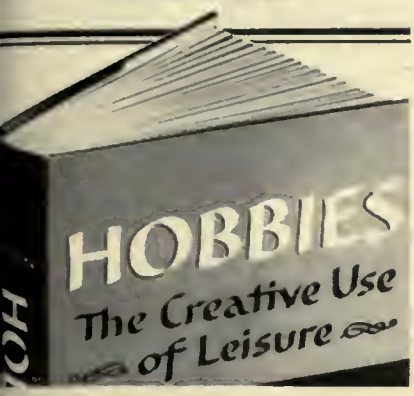

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pany, 4717 West 16th Street, Indianapolis 24. It cost fifty cents.

Community Check List of Assets, Needs and Possibilities is designed to be used as part of the preliminary planning for the General Federation of Womens Clubs community achievement contest. As an informal analysis form, it will be of interest to recreation departments and can be used as a basis for stimulating staff and board meetings. Order from the Federation at 1734 N Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The Number One community need, according to results of the 1956-58 contest is youth recreation. The 1958-60 contest, open to any woman's club affiliated with the federation or a member of the Council of International Clubs, runs through June, 1960. Since so many of the projects chosen by the local clubs have a direct hearing on recreation facilities, leadership, and program, local departments should encourage and cooperate with their local women's clubs.

How to Tell a Story by Josephine Gardner is another of the Porpoise Bookshop's delightful little twenty-five-cent booklets. (Remember *Jump Rope Rhymes, Hopscotch* and *Who's It?*) This new one is illustrated, like the others, with clever drawings by Patricia Evans. Every leader should have his own copy. All four can he ordered in a gift envelope for a dollar, from the shop at 308 Clement, San Francisco 18.

Pocket Reference on the United Nations is a handy little guide that is a ready source of reliable information on the UN, not only for United Nations Day hut all year round. It is available, at a dollar for twenty-five copies, from the League of Women Voters of the United States, 1026 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Intramural Handbook. This booklet, planned as an aid in laying out backyard recreation areas, contains field and court diagrams for nearly all team and individual sports. It also includes sources of rules for all sports and other useful information. It is available free from the Advertising Department, Rawlings Sporting Goods Company, 2300 Delmar, St. Lonis 3, Missouri.

The Senior Foibles. The Rev. Elsie Thomas Culver, of the Oakland Council of Churches, has written a revue to he given by and about senior citizens. Without any extra specialty numbers, it runs a little over an hour. This is not a perfect script, but has a spirit about it that will be enjoyed by any golden-age club. Order from Ger-O-Vox Press, 3822 Harrison Street, Oakland 11, California, for one dollar.

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Periodicals

AMERICAN FORESTS. American Forestry Association, 919 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Monthly, $.50 per copy, $6.00 annually.

PHUN PHAX. Pacific Recreation Service, P.O. Box 185, San Jose, Calif. Ten units per year for $3.50.

VITAL ISSUES (Discussion Guide). Center for Information on America, Washington, Conn. Ten issues annually, $3.00.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CHILD, *May 1959.*
Youth Work Camps: Pros and Cons.

ADULT LEADERSHIP, *March 1959.*
Challenge of Automation, *J. Roby Kidd.*
The Role of the Administrator, *George A. Peck.*
Improving Instruction Through the Workshop Method, *Walter A. Stone.*

JOHPER, *May-June 1959.*
A New Twist in Camping, *Eric Hughes* and *Everett W. Woodward.*
The PTA Believes in Recreation for American Youth, *Leon G. Green.*
Family Camping Boom, *Reynold E. Carlson.*

NEA JOURNAL, *May 1959.*
Creative Dramatics, *Margaret S. Woods.*

PARENTS', *June 1959.*
Children Need to Create, *Frances H. Jamieson, M.D.*
Chinese Rice Bag Game, *Ming-Hsien Wu.*

PARK MAINTENANCE, *July 1959.*
Turf Research Annual.

PARKS AND RECREATION, *July 1959.*
For the Love of Sports.
Peoria Enters Boating Field, *Rhodell E. Owens.*
Effective Litter Prevention.
Survey of Zoo Fees and Charges.

Recordings

GREEK MYTHS FOR CHILDREN (12" 33⅓ LP). Meglon Records, P.O. Box 366, 660 Colorado Street, Claremont, Calif. $4.00 ppd.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Administration, Facilities

ARCHITECTURE, U.S.A., Ian McCallum. Reinhold Publishing Corp., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 216. $13.50.

BETTER CAMPING—A Procedure for Administration of National Standards and Desirable Practices for YMCA Camps (2nd. rev. 1959), National Council of the YMCA. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 36. $1.50.

CONSERVATION YEARBOOK 1958, Erle Kauffman, Editor. Conservation Yearbook, 2918 29th St., N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Pp. 272. Paper, $7.50; hard-cover, $8.30.

COUNCILS IN MODERN PERSPECTIVE. Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3, Ontario. Pp. 64. $1.00.

MODERN SWIMMING POOLS OF THE WORLD, Dietrich Fahian. National Pool Equipment Co., Florence, Ala. Pp. 148. $10.00.

MORE THAN BREAD (public assistance programs), Helen C. Manning. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 24. $.15.

NEIGHBORHOOD GOALS IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD. National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 226 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 115. Paper, $1.00.

OMNIBUS BOATING CODE. Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. File kit. Free.

PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH (11th ed.), C. E. Turner. C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Pp. 446. $5.50.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND THEIR HERITAGE. Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 37. Unpaged. Free.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH FOR SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES. Council of Chief State School Officers, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 52. $.35.

SERVING THE SMALL COMMUNITY (United Community Defense Services), Reginald Robinson. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 127. $2.50.

STATE SCHOOL LEGISLATION, 1959, Arch K. Steiner. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 189. $.70.

American Scene, Americana

ALASKA: THE BIG LAND, Ben Adams. Hill & Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 213. Paper, $2.25; cloth, $3.95.

COVERED BRIDGES TO YESTERDAYS, Hazel and Chalmers Pancoast. Box 706, Newark, Ohio. Pp. 95. $5.00.

EMERGING RURAL COMMUNITIES, John H. Kolb. University of Wisconsin Press, 811 State St., Madison. Pp. 212. $4.50.

FAMILY SAGA, THE (and Other Phases of American Folklore), Mody C. Boatright, Robert B. Downs, and John T. Flanagan. University of Illinois Press, Urbana. Pp. 65. $2.50.

FROM WILDERNESS TO EMPIRE (rev. ed.), Robert Glass Cleland. Alfred Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 445. $6.95.

HAVASU CANYON: Gem of the Grand Canyon, Joseph Wampler. Eric Swenson, 2119½ Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Pp. 121. Paper, $2.00 (plus $.08 for California addresses).

INDIANS, Edwin Tunis. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. Pp. 157. $4.95.

MINNESOTA'S FOREST RESOURCES, R. N. Cunningham, A. G. Horn, and D. N. Quinney. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 52. $.55.

NATIONAL FORESTS, THE, Arthur Carhart. Alfred Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 289. $4.75.

OCRACOKE, Carl Goerch. John F. Blair, 404 First National Bank Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Pp. 223. $3.50.

OUTDOOR ADVERTISING ALONG HIGHWAYS (A Legal Analysis). Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 101. Paper, $4.00.

PENN'S WOOD WEST, Edwin L. Peterson. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Pp. 250. $15.00.

SOCIOLOGY TODAY: Problems and Prospects, Robert K. Merton, Leonard Broom, and Leonard S. Cottell, Jr., Editors. Basic Books, 59 4th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 623. $7.50.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, Clara Ingram Judson. Follet Publishing, 1010 W. Washington, Chicago 7. Pp. 160. $3.95.

SUBURBAN DOWNTOWN IN TRANSITION, Samuel and Lois Pratt. Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J. Pp. 116. $3.00.

(Continued on page 300)

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

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Developing Executive Skills, Horwood F. Merrill and Elizabeth Morting, Editors. American Monogement Associotion, 1515 Broodwoy, New York 36. Pp. 431. $9.00.

This publication includes some of the latest information on management development, its background, requirements, specific tools and techniques. Case studies in executive development and a number of articles are used to illustrate its essentials and methods.

Various sections, including appraisal forms and related material, interviews and counseling, emphasize the importance companies attach to the techniques of staff development. Among the many points emphasized are:

- In our free society each person has an obligation and is expected to develop his fullest potential in character, capacity, and achievement.
- Management works through people; in short, management is the development of people.
- Men and women cannot be developed by external pressures and influences. They can only be led to develop themselves. Motivated by the managing authority, workers turn naturally to the various aids and programs available.
- Managers can learn to manage only through direct application of managerial knowledge and skills to the responsibilities of their jobs.
- Workers do not develop in poorly managed organizations.
- Executive appraisal has a twofold objective: to select those who show greatest promise of development and point up what individuals require in terms of development.
- Individuals who do not know their performance is satisfactory are operating under a psychological handicap. Each individual presents a separate and distinct developmental problem. All personnel development is personal development.
- An organization has a responsibility to create the necessary growth climate for workers and must work out a plan for his personal improvement with each individual.
- The future will see increasing emphasis on developing the whole individual in all his relationships—with the organization, his profession, the community, and the world—rather than merely upon the development of technical skills.

This is a very valuable book and recommended reading for managing executives.—*W. C. Sutherland, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Partner Songs*, arranged by Frederick Beckman. Ginn and Company, Statler Building, Boston 17. Pp. 91. $1.20.

Can you begin to count the number of times when you and your friends began singing *There's a Long, Long Trail* along with *Keep the Home Fires Burning?* Some songs seem to be natural partners, and, when sung simultaneously, the result is more pleasing than when either is sung alone.

Here's a fresh, new collection of such "partner" songs—seventeen pairs in all, complete with words and music. They'll be fun to use to vary community singing, or around the campfire, or on picnics, or any occasion where folks get together and sing. This is an excellent idea for a song collection. Wonder why it hasn't been done before.

Puppets and Puppetry, Cyril Beaumont. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 140. Illustrated. $9.50.

In addition to puppetry's usual scope as a combined art and drama form, this book brings puppetry into present-day focus by including the new uses given it in films, television, and advertising. It is not a how-to-do-it book but a very valuable source of information and reference on puppets and marionettes, both past and present, throughout the world.

The four hundred splendid illustrations, mostly photographic, show puppets developed by special puppet and theater groups in fifteen countries, ranging from the United States to Russia, South Africa, Japan, to Italy, Israel. In addition, photographs of puppet films from Czechoslovakia and Poland are included.

The range of characters possible in puppets, the costuming, the stage sets, the stories used, and the movement possible are almost unbelievable. Any leader interested in puppetry will find this book an exceedingly valuable source of information and inspiration as will leaders in arts and crafts and drama.

This book also deserves to be on the shelves of all school, college, and university libraries. Its comprehensive history of puppetry, its explanations of the many varieties of puppets and how they function, and its discussion of new uses for puppets make it not only a beautiful, but also a very valuable book.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Fun-Time Paper Folding, Elinor Tripato Massoglia. Childrens Press, Jockson Boulevard ond Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Pp. 32. Diograms. $2.50.

Here is an introduction to the elaborate Japanese art of origami, or paper-folding, so popular today. During the six years the author spent with her husband and six children in Japan, they learned that the art of paper-folding could be as fascinating to an American family as it has been to generations of Japanese families.

Thirteen projects, including the famous crane, flying bird, butterfly, and amusing double boat, are described clearly, step by step. The clarity of George Rhoads' diagrams adds to the usefulness of the book. It is almost impossible to look through any of its projects without reaching for a six-inch square of paper. This art-and-craft medium has real possibilities, and we suspect that golden-agers will enjoy it as much as children.

Let's Sing and Ploy, Dorothea Wiltrout. Childrens Press, Jockson Boulevard ond Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Pp. 33. Illustrated. $2.50.

Mrs. Wiltrout is a kindergarten teacher in Gary, Indiana, and, judging from these thirteen songs, the youngsters in her school are very lucky children. The songs are not watered down; they are gay, catchy, playful, and full of action.

Using them as the vehicle, the author has worked out simple actions that turn them into games full of rhythm and informal drama. Leaders working with youngsters from four to around eight years of age will welcome this new collection. It is not only good musically, but excellent for group activity, full of imagination within children's interests and experiences. ➤

* Available from NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 W. 8th Street, New York 11.

The illustrations by Mary Gehr capture all the charm of childhood. Better v two copies of the book, because you'll want to tear out the illustrations, mount and frame them.

Let's All Sing, James F. Leisy. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee. Pp. 176. $2.95.

The 153 songs in this collection have been chosen carefully for "singability." They are carefully classified under various headings such as "From Our Land," including American folk songs and chanteys and "From Our Neighbors," with such songs as *Alouette, La Paloma, Bendemeer's Steam,* plus less familiar ones. Other groupings include love songs, hymns, a really excellent collection of spirituals, and twelve Christmas songs, including *The Twelve Days of Christmas* (so hard to find when you need it). A cross-index of the songs listed alphabetically, by topics (such as names, colors, animals, cowboys, and so on), and by first lines, makes this collcction very easy to use. A brief sentence or two prceeding each song gives something of its history, source, or other intcresting detail. The tune to each song is also includcd.

The songs have heen sclected with excellcnt taste and include a widc variety. Everyone is likely to find his special favorite, whcther it bc *"The Whole World in His Hands," "Greensleeves"* or the rollicking *A Capital Ship.*

Building a Ship in a Bottle, Raymond H. Biggs. Bruce Publishing, 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp 64. Illustrated. Paper, $1.00.

At last, the secret is out! Now you can find out how a full-rigged clipper ship model can be built and inserted into a small-neckcd hottle. This fascinating little slick-paper booklet will take you, step by step, right through all thc construction details to the final magic moment. It is written simply, but in complete dctail, and is illustrated by many simple line drawings of the various steps involved, in exact dimensions.

Here's a new hobhy for teen-age boys or older adults or anyone with a bit of wanderlust in the blood and a modicum of whittling skill. It sounds like real fun.

Inclement Weather Activities, Jerry G. Edwards. Pacific Recreation, Box 185, San Jose, California. Pp 82. Illustrated. Paper, $2.50.

This collection of games, written primarily for use by classroom teachers of elementary school children, is divided into five sections: quiet games, semi-active games, active games, relays, and progressive party games. They are primarily ones recreation leaders will recognize as old standbys. It is very handy, however, to have them in a simple booklet and not have to assemble them from more comprehensive collections.

This will be very useful to teachers, parents, church and club leaders faced with children confined indoors and bursting with energy. The illustrations by John D. Jenott are gay and amusing.

●

Book Listings

(Continued from page 298)

URBAN SOCIETY, William E. Cole. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. Pp. 591. $6.50.

VIRGINIA: A New Look at the Old Dominion, Marshall W. Fishwick. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 305. $5.50.

Arts and Crafts

ART WORKSHOP LEADERS PLANNING GUIDE, Howard Conant, Editor. Davis Publications, Printers Bldg., Worcester 8, Mass. Pp. 43. Spiral bound, $2.60.

BEGINNER'S BOOK OF CLAY MODELLING, THE, Theo Luns. Chas. T. Branford Co., 69 Union St., Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 63. $2.75.

BEGINNER'S BOOK OF OIL PAINTING, Adrian Hill. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 76. $2.95.

BUSY HANDS (wood projects for children), Gloria Foreman. P.O. Box 400, Oklahoma City, Okla. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

COMPLETE BOOK OF HANDCRAFTS, Ruth Zecklin. Chas. T. Branford Co., 69 Union St., Newton Centre 59, Mass. Pp. 328. $6.50.

ENAMEL ART ON METALS, Edward Winter. Watson-Guptill, 24 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 159. $9.75.

FLOWER BOOK (making paper flowers). Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framingham, Mass. Pp. 37. $.50.

GENERAL CRAFTS, George A. Willoughby. Chas. A. Bennett Co., 237 N. Monroe St., Peoria 3, Ill. Pp. 143. $3.80.

HANDBOOK FOR CRAFTSMEN (1958). Society of Connecticut Craftsmen, 17 S. Main St., W. Hartford, Conn. Pp. 16. Paper, $1.00.

JAPANESE INK-PAINTING, Ryukyu Saito. Chas. E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 96. $3.75.

MODELING WITH BALSA, Ron Warring. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 48. $2.50.

NEW THINGS TO DRAW AND HOW TO DRAW THEM, Doug Anderson. Dodd, Mead, & Co., 342 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 56. $2.75.

ORIGAMI (Japanese paper folding), Isao Honda. McDowell, Obolensky, 219 E. 61st St., New York 21. Pp. 37. $3.95.

RELIGIOUS IDEAS FOR ARTS AND CRAFTS, Russell and Ruth Barbour. Christian Education Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 95. Spiral bound, $2.50.

SCULPTURE: TECHNIQUES IN CLAY, WAX, SLATE, Frank Eliscu. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 192. $7.50.

SKETCHING WITH THE FELT-TIP PEN, Henry C. Pitz. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 64. $2.95.

WHAT SHALL WE DRAW? Adrian Hill. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 64. $2.50.

WHAT YOU NEED IS ART. YES? Dorothy Kaucher. Pageant Press, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 84. $3.00.

WOODCUTS, John R. Biggs. Sterling Publishing, 419 4th Ave. New York 16. Pp. 206. $4.95.

WORKSHOP OF YOUR OWN, Martha Lincoln and Katherine Torrey. Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. Pp. 148. $2.50.

Games, Holidays, Parties, Puzzles

ADVENTURE OF CHESS, THE, Edward Lasker. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 296. Paper, $1.45.

AMUSEMENTS IN MATHEMATICS, H. E. Dudeney. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 258. Paper, $1.25.

ART OF CHESS, THE, (rev. ed.), James Mason. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 378. Paper, $1.85.

ATTACK AND COUNTERATTACK IN CHESS, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 154. Paper, $1.25.

CANTERBURY PUZZLES, THE, H. E. Dudeney. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 11. Pp. 255. Paper, $1.25.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AROUND THE WORLD, John B. Ray. Comet Press, 200 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 69. $2.50.

GAMES AND FUN FOR PARTIES, Sylvia K. Mager. Arco Publishing, 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 44. $2.00.

GENTLE ART OF MATHEMATICS, THE, Dan Pedoe. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 143. $3.50.

HANDBOOK OF CHRISTMAS DECORATION, A, Dorothy Waugh. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 143. $3.95.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG CHESS PLAYERS, H. Golombek. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 152. $3.25.

LET'S HAVE A PICNIC (manual and kit), Betty Jennings and Irving Richter. Organization Services, Inc., 8259 Livernois, Detroit 4, Mich. $1.00.

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLES OF SAM LOYD, Martin Gardner, Editor. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 165. Paper, $1.00.

MATHEMATICAL RECREATIONS OF LEWIS CARROLL (2 vols.). Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Unpaged. $1.50 each.

MATHEMATICS (Numbers, Symbols and Space), Irving Adler. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20. Pp. 56. $.50.

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SOCIAL GAMES FOR RECREATION (2nd ed.), Evelyne Borst and Elmer D. Mitchell. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 348. $5.50.

WATSON'S CLASSIC BOOK ON THE PLAY OF THE HAND AT BRIDGE (new ed.), Louis H. Watson. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 475. $2.25.

WHEN ST. NICHOLAS GOT BACK, Samuel White Patterson. Comet Press, 200 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 37. $2.00.

WORD GAME BOOK, THE, William and Mary Morris. Harper & Bros., 49 W. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 270. $3.95.

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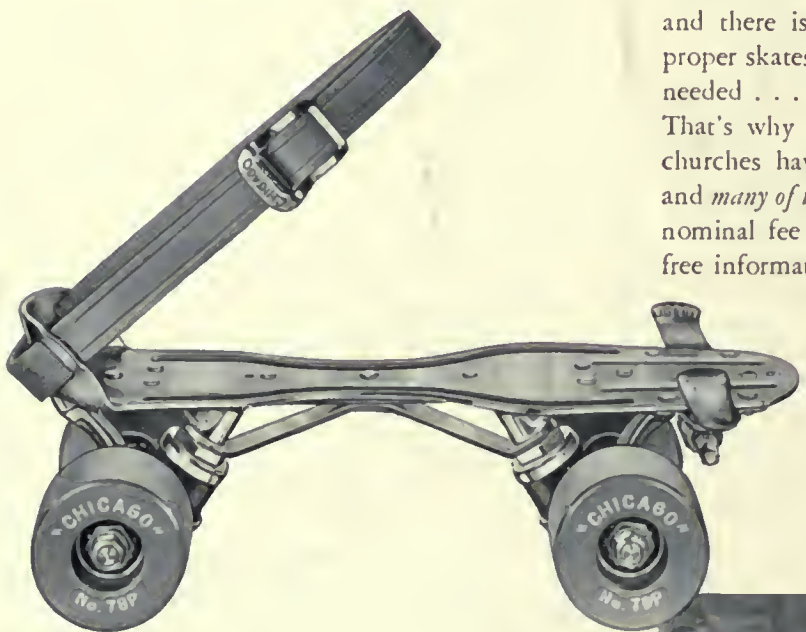

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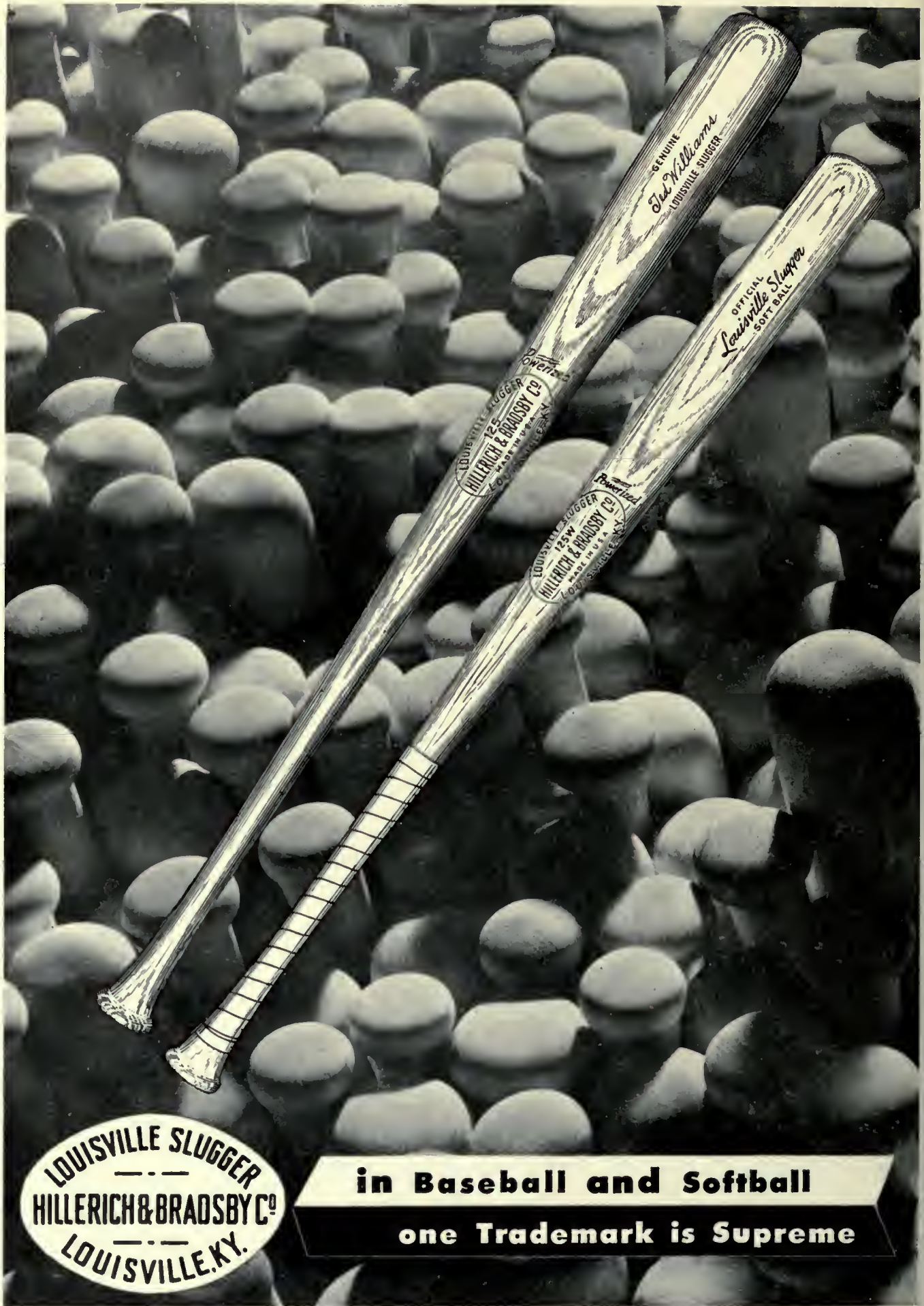
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The National Recreation Association is a nation-wide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

OCTOBER 1959

Recreation*

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On the Cover

IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO. Colored lights will play on beautiful Buckingham Memorial Fountain, in Grant Park, every evening until September 30th. If you reach the Congress early, it will be worth your while to take in this display.

Next Month

In November, thoughts turn to winter facilities and program. Part II: Operation and Program of the "Two New Ice Rinks" by Harold J. Van Cott will be timely. (Part I: Construction appears on page 336 of this issue.) Creative art experiences as a part of community recreation will be the theme of some additional articles and the approach of the Yule log season also heralds some suggestions for your Christmas program planning. "Today's Pioneering" by Dr. Carol Lucas, of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, reports one of the interesting projects in the field of recreation for the ill, aging, and handicapped; and Dr. Garrett G. Eppley's "Fringe Area Problems" is the result of a questionnaire sent to the executives of six states.

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A WORD of WELCOME

WELCOME TO Chicago and the 41st National Recreation Congress! I extend this welcome to you personally, as a native of Chicago; on behalf of the Board of Directors and staff of the National Recreation Association, as the Association's executive director; and on behalf of the Congress Policy Committee, as chairman for the 1959 Congress. As you know, this year's meeting is sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, with cooperation of the Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Park District, Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, Illinois Association of Park Districts, Illinois Recreation Association, and the Illinois State Physical Education, Health, and Recreation Association.

To Charles B. Cranford, president of the American Recreation Society, who serves as vice-chairman of the Congress Policy Committee, and to the other members of that committee; to Jesse Reynolds, president-elect of the Society, who serves as chairman of the Congress Program Committee, and to the other members of that committee; to the many other loyal, hardworking committee and subcommittee members who have done the detailed planning and work for the many sessions; to the Chicago Committee of the National Recreation Association, and to the many sponsors and good friends of the Association in the Chicago area; to you who are the speakers, panel members, recorders, and participants in the Congress; and last, but not least, to Willard Stone, the Congress secretary, and to the staff members of the National Recreation Association and American Recreation Society serving the Congress, go the thanks of all of us for making possible what I know will be the most outstanding of all National Recreation Congresses.

The 1907 Chicago Congress, the first National Recreation Congress ever held, marked the birth of the national recreation movement. The 1959 Chicago Congress may well mark the achievement of maturity by this movement. The joint sponsorship of this Congress by the American Recreation Society, as the professional fellowship organization, and the National Recreation Association, as the service organization through which professional and lay-citizen participation unite to provide many nationwide services in the recreation field, and the joint desire of these two organizations to welcome all other interested groups to participation in the finest possible National Recreation Congresses, at the lowest possible cost to participants, is one indication of that maturity. It is my hope, and, I am sure, the hope of all of us, this same close working relationship between the two organizations will soon be extended to all other aspects of the national recreation movement.

Another indication of the maturity may be found in the increasing interest and activity in the field of recreation at the national level, such as the following major enterprises:

and THANKS

• The 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life. . . ."

• The President's Council on Youth Fitness and the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth, which just held its 1959 third annual meeting with the theme: "Involving Youth in Fitness."

• The 1961 White House Conference on Aging, which has as its theme, "Aging with a Future—Every Citizen's Concern," in which recreation will play an important part.

• The establishment of a National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C., to present and develop "programs for children and youth and the elderly (and for other age groups as well) in music, opera, drama, dance, and poetry. . . ."

• The creation of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission by Congress "to preserve, develop, and assure accessibility to all American people of present and future generations such quality and quantity of outdoor recreation resources as will be necessary and desirable for individual enjoyment and to assure the spiritual, cultural, and physical benefits that such outdoor recreation provides."

• The nationwide survey of social welfare and recreation manpower by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, scheduled for 1960, which will give recreation its *first national personnel inventory* and will aid many projects now underway to advance recreation.

In all these national activities and in the local and state activities connected with them the national recreation movement, through your leadership, must play an important part.

I hope that many of you will be able to attend the special Congress meeting on Sunday evening, September 27, at 8:30 o'clock, being held to discuss these activities, their development to date, and our responsibilities in relation to them as we face the challenge of *Recreation in an Expanding Leisure.*

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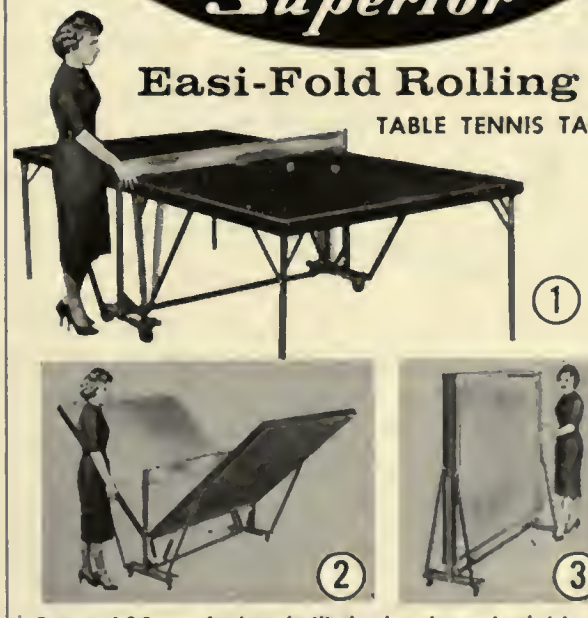

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ On United Nations Day, October 24, there will be concerts dedicated to the UN, in all major cities. Be sure to check on your own. Also, take part in "eating internationally," as President Eisenhower will be doing in the White House. *The U.N. Cookbook* has been revised and now uses ingredients readily obtainable from local grocers. It sells for $1.50 or ten copies for $1.00 each. For this, and UN Day program ideas, get in touch with Ronald Davidson, U. S. Committee for United Nations, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22.

▸ A new policy for protecting recreation, fish and wildlife resources on land purchased for federal reservoirs has been announced by the Departments of the Army and the Interior. President Eisenhower has approved it and it will be carried out in cooperation with federal, state, and local government agencies responsible for improving recreation facilities.

▸ New service projects for children. Two service projects for this fall available from the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, for twenty-five cents per packet, are *Days of Discovery* and *Friendly Things To Do.* Also available, for twenty-five cents, is *Books Are Bridges,* a list of books introducing children of all races and creeds to each other. Twenty-five or more copies are twenty cents.

▸ Nearly two thousand construction projects involving $96,459,000 have been completed for the improvement of the nation's national park facilities since the Mission 66 program of the National Park Service was launched three years ago, according to a recent report by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth states that the ten-year Mission 66 program of park conservation and development, launched July 1, 1956, "is now reaching maturity in its effectiveness." It is interesting to note that during the year $2,400,000 was made available for land acquisition, of which 78,816 acres of inholdings were acquired by purchase, donation, transfer or exchange.

▸ Delegates! If you need know-how for planning, printing, or publishing bulletins, programs, an annual report, promotion flyers, and so on, don't miss the Congress workshop on "Making Publications More Effective," scheduled for your very first afternoon, Monday, September 28, at 2:00 P.M. Experienced speakers from the publishing field will fill you in on techniques and a practical demonstration of the "Use of the Graphic Arts in Publications" will be given by a specialist at 3:30.

▸ On Friday, October 2nd, another Congress session on working with the aged in nursing homes, hospitals, day centers, or other institutions is a must for you, if you are working with this group. Excellent speakers, exciting patient demonstrations.

▸ Beware of those "cute little" motorized cars youngsters seven and up—or down—are driving. They can be killers! According to the warning issued by the National Safety Council, "Some of these . . . are so heavily powered they can go fifty or sixty miles per hour." The Council warned further that it is illegal for anyone to drive any motor vehicle—including toy cars—on public streets or highways without a license. This means no one under fourteen can drive a motorized toy car legally in any state, unless special laws are enacted.

▸ Fire Prevention Week is October 4 through 10. Check *your* prevention and protection equipment. To help you, the Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association publishes the twenty-four-page *F.E.M.A. Handbook of Safety Codes,* giving information on inspecting, protecting, and maintaining, recharging all types of fire extinguishers. It is based on and consistent with the standards of the National Fire Protection Association and costs one dollar.

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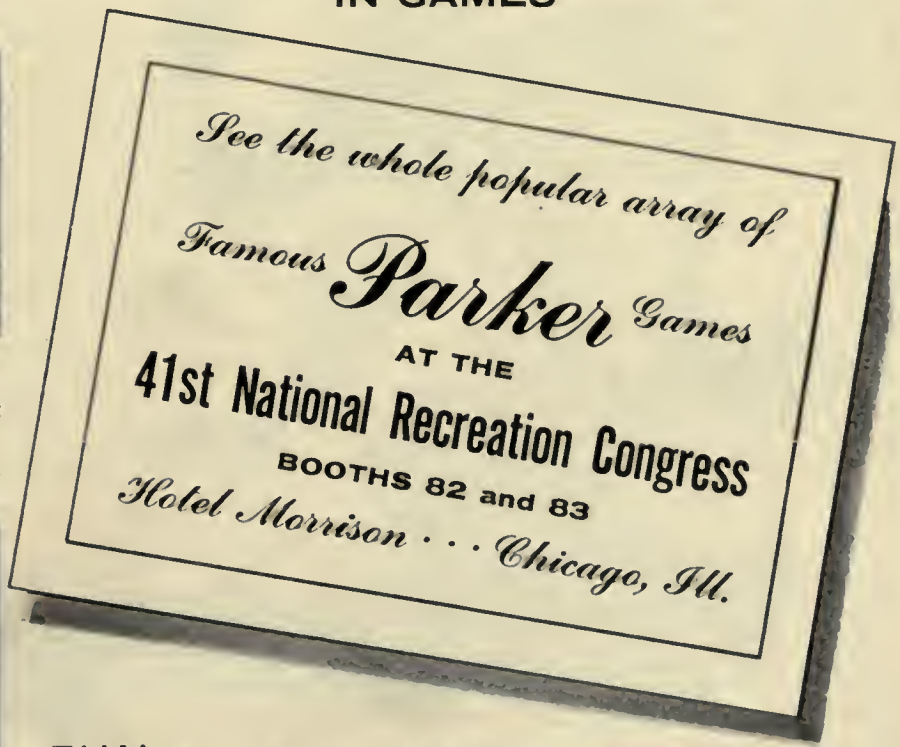
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Recreation is many things to many people. All agree that it should be pleasurable.

CONCEPTS OF RECREATION

C. Frank Brockman

The term "recreation" is subject to a great variety of interpretations. This fact leads to many problems in the acquisition, planning, development, and administration of recreation areas, for people of various interests visualize different possibilities in identical areas. For example, hunters or fishermen, as contrasted with those who wish only to observe and study wildlife, are rarely in agreement on the recreation values of an area. The desires of skiers and nonskiers are often incompatible; and those who desire ready access to remote regions—and convenient accommodations when they get there—have distinctly different points of view from wilderness enthusiasts.

Such differences of opinion, resulting from lack of uniformity in general objectives, as well as from an incomplete understanding of the overall picture, are further complicated by the fact that the recreation possibilities of many lands are in direct competition with such activities as logging, mining, grazing, production of hydroelectric power or water supply, and the development of building sites. . . .

. . . recreation is many things. It involves any activity participated in, any time and anywhere, merely for the enjoyment it affords. Recreation may be purely physical; it may provide intellectual, esthetic, or emotional outlets; or combinations of these. In its broadest sense, it encompasses much more than mere physical activity. Second, the way spare time is used is very definitely individual in nature. Any activity that serves as recreation for one person may be work—or a bore—for another.

Further, recreation needs vary at different times with specific individuals. They not only change during periods of one's life, in accordance with physical ability and intellectual capacity, but often with different periods in one day, depending upon personal moods. The rewards of recreational activities, whatever their nature, depend upon the degree to which they provide outlets for personal interests: physical development, mental improvement, cultural growth, or social adjustment, not attainable in one's daily routine. Third, while proper use of spare time may be beneficial, improper spare-time activities can be affecting a lifetime. . . .

In our definition of recreation, the word "pleasurable" recognizes that recreation is fun. Maximum release from routine accrues to the individual only if he voluntarily selects some spare-time activity because of the pleasure it offers. But recreation should do more. . . . Constructive activities can enrich, broaden, and develop individual capabilities and gratify man's natural desire for new and more satisfying ways of life. Indeed, more than a few individuals credit their interest in a particular vocation to an idea planted during their early years by inspired direction in some sort of recreation program. #

MR. BROCKMAN *is professor of forestry, University of Washington, Seattle; a former park naturalist, National Park Service; and has worked with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in setting up interpretative programs and museums in state parks. This excerpt is from his recent book,* Recreational Use of Wild Lands *(McGraw-Hill).*

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Our Pakistan Counterparts

Sirs:

I recently went through a copy of your fine and informative journal and was really thrilled to find the progress that happy and richly cultured America has made, even in so many specialized branches of recreation. As a brother recreation worker, and the only professional employee of the Pakistan National Recreation Association, I congratulate you all for this wonderful progress in spreading the message of joy through RECREATION.

Pakistan is marching towards a rapid industrialization. The life in the rural areas is quite colorful, pleasant, and richly cultured. But the growing townships are congested and unhealthy, especially in the industrial workers' colonies, and these are consequently gloomy. Leisure time is increasing but the only popular source of passive recreation is the commercial movie. Radio is within the reach of middle-class people only. Owing to the conventional purdah system, women are segregated, and social groups are purely masculine and dull.

Active recreation activities are developing, in their very primary stages, in quite a disorganized manner. The traditional and foreign sources of recreation are becoming popular; but a lot of work has to be done to organize them.

NRA of Pakistan has a great task ahead. . . . Authorities have recognized the importance of recreation, in its balanced and organized form, as the best use of leisure time. In addition to substantial monetary grants, parks, arts, crafts, theaters, and other recreational institutions are being promoted and patronized by the government and its officials. Our National Council of Social Welfare had recently organized a training in "Group Work in Recreation," with the help of Mrs. H. G. Stell, a brilliant American lady, who was here with her husband (U.S. Embassy).

We recently had a National Recreation Conference in Karachi, which was largely attended. Many experts in various fields of recreation and the municipal commissioner of Karachi addressed the conference.

NRA of Pakistan has published several booklets in local language, and is issuing a monthly *News Bulletin* covering news and features about recreation in our country. It has also employed a trained professional worker in its headquarters to assist the secretary in his work (fortunately myself).

Interesting news, publications, magazines, ideas, advice, and suggestions from fellow recreation workers in America are most welcome and will be very benefiting.

IQBAL H. ZUBERI, *Recreation Assistant, National Recreation Association of Pakistan.*

Preconception

Sirs:

Waterford Township, Michigan, participated this summer in the International Exchange Program in Recreation. Our visitor, from Asia, came for one week. He was educated, informed, and very interesting. His visit provided a very worthwhile experience for our community and brought to public focus the importance of recreation.

Our visitor revealed an interesting preconception of the U.S.A. . . . Before coming to America he believed we were all *alcoholics,* that people would be drunk in the streets. He said this impression was made during the war by U.S. military personnel stationed in his country. Upon visiting the U.S. and living in our cities, he discovered he was wrong.

Do not underestimate the importance of the International Exchange Program in Recreation!

THOMAS BELTON, *Recreation Director, Waterford Township Department of Recreation, Drayton Plains, Michigan.*

(Continued on Page 312)

A new concept for HEALTH PHYSICAL EDUCATION RECREATION *plus SAFETY!*

"The child's interests tend toward motor acts."

"If the individual has been active throughout childhood and youth maximum fitness is achieved earlier."

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YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES . . . whether as instructor, supervisor, coach, director, principal, superintendent . . . to provide healthful recreation and effective physical education . . . are often made complex and difficult by the fact that children's interests are so strongly "toward motor acts".

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Letters

(Continued from page 310)

New Spirit of Halloween

Sirs:

A tiny boy told Scrooge of the spirit of Christmas and I should like to tell of the new spirit of Halloween. I know that many children all over the world agree with me in feeling that UNICEF Day is wonderful. I am a teen-ager now, but I remember well the great kick I, as a child, received from collecting pennies for the children less fortunate than I—particularly during those years when dressing up had lost its thrill and candy made my face break out. I was not collecting . . . for a "foreign charity"; even then I realized children are children above all else and that it is not right for them to go hungry.

There is no "pressure" on the youngsters to collect for UNICEF. It is entirely voluntary and does not take away any of the fun of this holiday. When our stomachs ached from the candy, our hearts felt good. Can't you see that making October 31st UNICEF Day has given a new and greater meaning to the spirit of Halloween?

JUDITH J. IRELAND, *(Reprinted from The Rye Chronicle, Rye, New York).*

Reflections Upon Re-reading

Sirs:

I have just taken the time to go back to my June issue of RECREATION and re-read and notice some of the more interesting items, as far as I am concerned.

May I comment, and most favorably so, on the article by Elvira Delany, "Here Today—Gone Tomorrow?" As a member of the National Parks Association and The Wilderness Society, as well as the National Recreation Association, I am pleased to see space given this important current problem. Without these areas that are being swallowed up, where can we promote recreation activities and family unity and enjoyment?

The article by Mr. Stocker may be of interest to some of your readers, but I can't help but feel, that for many, not too strong a point of the joys and benefits of camping may have been given. Further, I question the up-to-date figures given on costs. I realize the general public does not read this magazine but those who may pass on this information can well give false impressions. I find that in various areas of the country costs can vary considerably. Availability is a problem—how to help members find sources.

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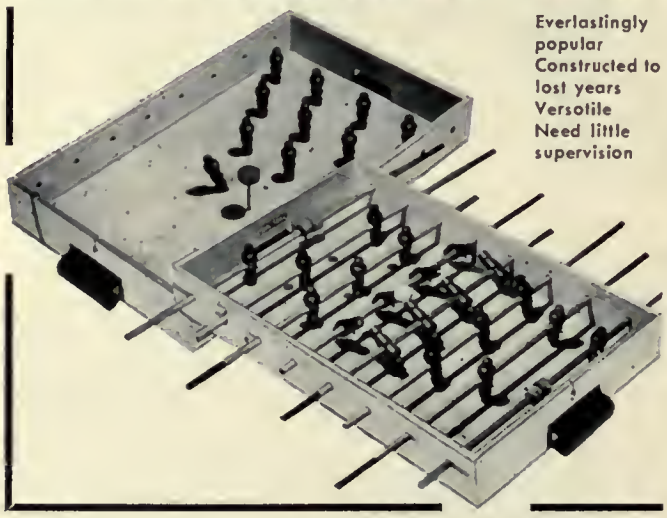

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D. H. SHEDD, *Des Moines, Iowa.*

New Ideas for Delinquents?

Sirs:

I am making an appeal to recreation directors of state or private agencies working with boys, aged twelve to seventeen, who have been removed from their homes because of delinquency actions.

I would like to hear of new ideas in programing, activities that have special therapeutic value, and books or pamphlets that have been helpful in working with this type of boy. *(See "Camping Therapy for Delinquents," RECREATION, March, 1959, page 106.)*

GEORGE E. BENBOW, *Recreation Director, Boys' Village, Inc., Smithville, Ohio.*

Home Play Booklet

Sirs:

I have used the NRA booklet *Home Play* on so many different occasions, and with such satisfaction and pleasure, that I wanted to write to the National Recreation Association so that you would know how much I have appreciated this booklet. I do not know the author or whether it was a group of authors who wrote it, but I have appreciated it so much that I feel I must write to someone.

MRS. MARION WOOD HUEY, *Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Miami Beach, Florida.*

• **Home Play**, a 95-page paperbook, is available from the N.R.A. Book Center for $1.00.

Fine Service Record

Sirs:

Your magazine has a fine record of service to countless educators. You have always tried to acquaint your readers with the best literature available in their particular interests.

PAUL A. SIMS, *Editorial Department, Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois.*

Volunteers

Sirs:

I want to congratulate you on the recent publication *Developing Volunteers.* I think it is outstanding and one of the most detailed and helpful reports that I have seen. Please extend my commendations to all those who made this fine report possible.

SARA M. MCCAULLEY, *Executive Director, Colony House, Brooklyn, New York.*

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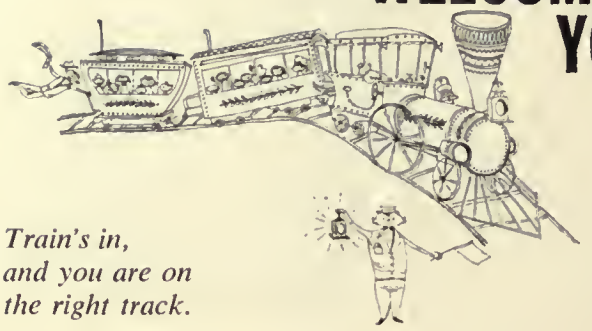


Train's in, and you are on the right track.

Chicago, once the city of Mrs. O'Leary's cow and the great fire of 1871, now the second largest city in the United States, welcomes you. The Congress Policy and Program Planning Committees, Local Arrangements Committee, Chicago Park and School Districts, old acquaintances and colleagues, Congress exhibitors, and other friends of recreation welcome you to this city of beautiful parks and an excellent park-recreation program—and, to the 41st National Recreation Congress!

When you have registered and unpacked, settle down with us for a second, while we point out some of the things you will not want to miss. Take a careful look at the charts, maps, and pictures on these pages, and keep this copy of the magazine in your pocket for ready reference. Check it for

PLACES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST

The "Windy City," as it is called, earned its nickname because of the strong winds from Lake Michigan. (Occasionally, in winter, it was necessary to aid pedestrians by stretching ropes across Michigan Boulevard which parallels the lake.) So, hold on to your hat, and let's go—

Generally, the lakeside areas are the most interesting, although there are many fine parks to the west. If you want a trip by water, sightseeing motor yachts start from the Michigan Avenue Bridge near the Tribune Tower.

The recreation needs and interests of the city are served by the Chicago Park District, the Board of Education, and the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. The Local Arrangements Committee of the Congress (inquire at the Congress Information Desk) will be only too happy to tell you what to see in addition to the things that will be covered by the official Congress Tour (see "Tours," page 318). The intellectual interests of Chicago are served, in great part, by a number of universities, among them the University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Northwestern, and Loyola.

See the Things They Talk About

The Chicago Natural History Museum, often called the Field Museum, lies in historic and beautiful Grant Park, near the offices of the Chicago Park District at 14th Boulevard. Particularly noteworthy are its relics and presentations of American Indian life. Its Hall of Man contains Malvina Hoffman's famous sculptures of the races of mankind.

A short distance away is the magnificent John G. Shedd Aquarium. From here it is only a short way, on foot or by bus, out onto a peninsula in the lake, to the jewel-like Adler Planetarium. The view of the lake and lakeside parks, and the city, is especially spectacular from this point.

The Art Institute lies in Grant Park, on Michigan Boulevard, and contains one of the world's great art collections. Of unusual charm are Mrs. Thorne's Miniature Rooms in the institute. Adjoining it, to the northeast, is the beautiful Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theatre and, on its southside, Lorado Taft's Fountain of the Great Lakes.

In the heart of Grant Park lies the Buckingham Memorial Fountain, one of the greatest in the world, which features night displays with colored lights. Usually lighted until September 30th, this is a memorable sight, and you may still have time to see it if you do not delay.

The "Top of the Rock" is the name of the observation tower on the 45th floor of the Prudential Building where you go to "see Chicago from the sky." It is on the north side of Grant Park, at Randolph Street, and open day and night. There are other places for views, also, such as the tops of the Board of Trade at LaSalle Street and Jackson Boulevard, the Tribune Tower, 435 North Michigan Avenue, and so on. The Tribune has stones from many famous buildings in its walls. Near it is the striking new Sun-Times Building and Plaza where, from the Street, one can see newspapers come off the press.

The Gold Coast, Other Parks

Where Michigan Boulevard meets the lake at Lake Shore Drive is Chicago's Gold Coast so called because of its wealth with famous promenades, shore parks, and beaches. Of course, almost the entire lake front of the city is a series of magnificent parks.

Lincoln Park—An unusual chess-and-checker pavilion by the lake shore was a gift of Laurens Hammond to the city.

Among the many fine memorial statues in Lincoln Park are those of Hans Christian Andersen, Eugene Field, and the famous Lincoln by Daniel Chester French (sculptured in studios located on what are now the premises of National Recreation Association headquarters in New York). In

what to see or do in your free hours while here, how to get from point to point, inside or outside of the hotel, how to find your way around Chicago, how to go straight as a homing pigeon to your meetings in the hotel, how to find the exhibits, or practically anything, anywhere.

Chicago is the country's leading center of grain and livestock trading, a large meat packing depot, home of many other large industries, and one of the busiest of the Great Lakes ports. It has been the site of two great world's fairs, many a hot political convention, and now, is host to its third national recreation congress. The first, a history-making event, took place here in 1907 under the auspices of the Playground Association of America—later to become the National Recreation Association as we know it today. Distinguished pioneers of the recreation movement and challenging topics marked an all-star program—Judge Ben Lindsay, speaking on the "Relation of Play to Juvenile Delinquency"; Jane Addams of Hull House, on "Public Recreation and Social Morality"; Joseph Lee, vice-president of the Massachusetts Civic League, on "Play as Training in Citizenship"; Dr. Luther H. Gulick, president of the Playground Association, on "Play and Democracy"; and others. In 1935, the second national recreation congress held in Chicago was again sponsored solely by the Association—which had now become the National Recreation Association—as were all of the congresses of the first fifty years of the recreation movement in this country. Today's Congress, as we all know, is jointly sponsored *(See pages 304-305.)*

Adler Planetarium is northernmost feature of Burnham Park, located on Lake Michigan. It was the first planetarium of its type in America, occupies an artificial island.

Buckingham Fountain is the central attraction of Grant Park, often called Chicago's "front yard." Fountain is 208 feet in diameter, has 45,000,000-candle-power lighting.

The Chicago Park District has four public golf courses. This one at Wavcland, right on the lake in Lincoln Park, city's largest park, is one of most beautiful in area.

Chess pavilion in Lincoln Park has night lighting with protected set-in lights operated by automatic time clock. It is open on all sides, covered with semicircular roof.

Soldier Field Stadium, in Burnham Park on the lakefront, seats 110,000. Many special events take place under its floodlights, including major sport and music events, pageants.

The Museum of Science and Industry, in Jackson Park, housed in one of the structures of 1893 World's Columbian Exposition, is noted for do-it-yourself exhibits.

Lincoln Park, too, there is the zoo (the Brookfield Zoo is in the western suburbs) and the Chicago Historical Society, which harbors the famous Lincoln dioramas.

North of the city in suburban Wilmette, is the striking Bahai Temple, on the lake, and nearby, the yacht harbor and shore facilities of the Wilmette Park System.

Jackson Park—One of the finest parks in the city, Jackson Park starts at 56th Street, right on the lake, in the Hyde Park sector. It was converted into a park for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted. It may be reached by bus, subway, or suburban trains on the Illinois Central (you get these on Michigan Avenue at Randolph or Van Buren and at Roosevelt Road). Near the northern end of the park is the Museum of Science and Industry.

Churches and Temples

Although the Loop and nearby areas have almost no residents, there are a number of religious edifices there. Among these, for services or for a tourist visit, are: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at 9th and Wabash (Chicago's oldest). Near the Morrison are St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, the Chicago Loop Orthodox Synagogue, and the Chicago Methodist Temple. You can't miss the latter, as it is said to be the world's tallest church. In "Near North" one finds the handsome Fourth Presbyterian Church, St. James Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Name. The impressive Temple Sholom is on Lake Shore Drive.

Hull House—Some may wish to go "Near West" to Hull House to see Jane Addams' famous settlement. The centennial of Miss Addams' birth will be commemorated next year. Miss Addams served on the National Recreation Board from 1908 to 1914, with such Chicagoans as Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Charles R. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Glenn, Cyrus McCormick, Jr., Harold McCormick, Mary McDowell, Harold H. Swift, Clement Studebaker, Jr., and Graham R. Taylor.

Shopping

There are a number of fine shops in or near the Loop, especially along Michigan Avenue. Marshall Field's and Carson, Pirie, Scott are especially renowned department stores. Also outstanding are: The Old County Store (groceries, candies, and so on), Peacock's (jewelry), Blum's (gowns), The Merchandise Mart, Kimball's (music), and Finchley (men's wear). North of the Loop, along Michigan and nearby streets, are innumerable shops, large and small.

Dining in Chicago

There are a great many restaurants in the Loop area, near the Morrison (for Morrison Hotel restaurants, see page 317) as well as in the "Near Northside" area, but the following selection has been made by someone who knows them first hand. In the Loop are such moderate-price chains as Harding, Toffenetti, B&G,and Stouffer. For those who want something special, "different," or who are more discriminating (try Shrimps de Jongh, probably Chicago's most noted dish; Bismarcks are a breakfast favorite), there are the following:

The Berghoff—A favorite for those who like German cooking. Moderate prices.

Blackhawk Restaurant—Many Chicagoans consider this the best steak house in their city. Reasonable.

Café de Paris—Night club serving excellent French food and wines.

Cape Cod Room, Drake Hotel—Nautical atmosphere, delicious sea food. Expensive.

Carson Pirie, Scott Department Store—Luncheons "for men only."

Diana Court—In the Michigan Square Building.

Don the Beachcomber—Polynesian and Cantonese food, outstanding South Sea atmosphere.

Henrici's—Not to be missed, this is probably the oldest restaurant in Chicago, filled with old-time charm and moderate in price.

Jacques French Restaurant—Outstanding in French food, outdoor dining in summer. Expensive.

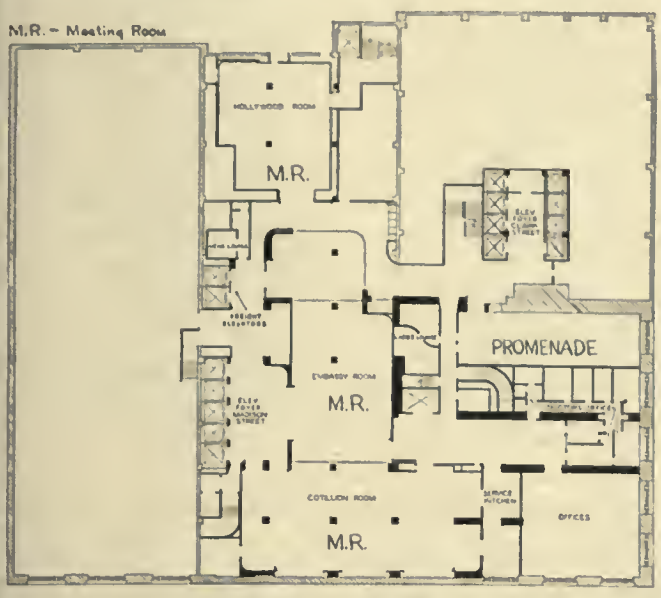
Le Petit Gourmet—For atmosphere, on a beautiful court.

Pump Room, Ambassador East Hotel—Most plush restaurant in Chicago, fancy food. *Very* expensive.

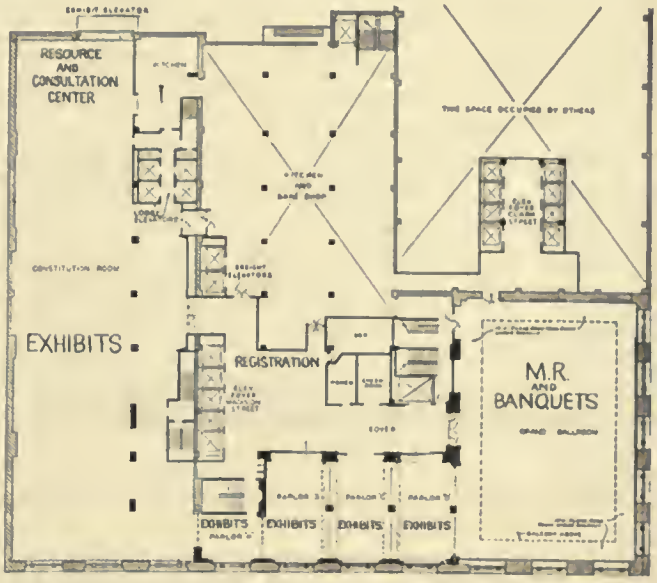
AROUND THE HOTEL

Use the floor plans on this page to help you find your way around the Morrison. In addition to the floors charted below, the Fourth Floor will also have meeting rooms Number 427, 429, 432, and 440, on the Madison Street Side of the hotel. The Terrace Casino and the Cub Room, on the floor below the lobby will also be used and can be reached by stairways from the lobby.

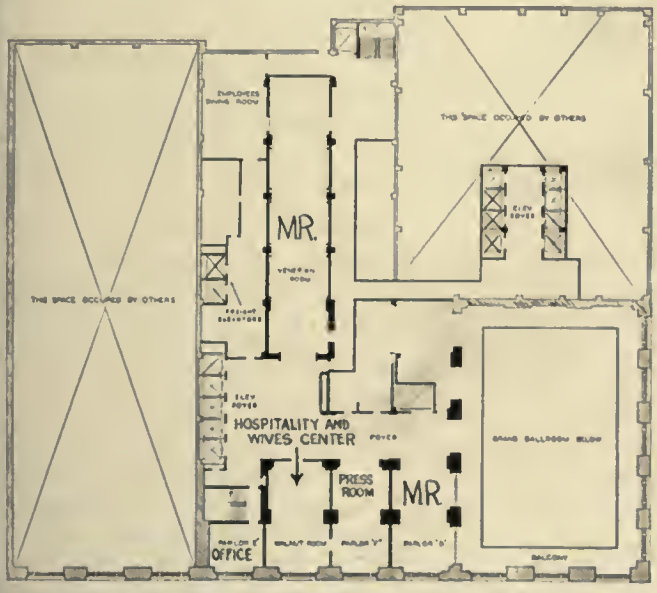
There are three restaurants in the hotel, the Boston Oyster House, the Coffee Shop, and the gay and very popular Carousel-in-the-Sky on the Forty-Fourth Floor, high above the city.



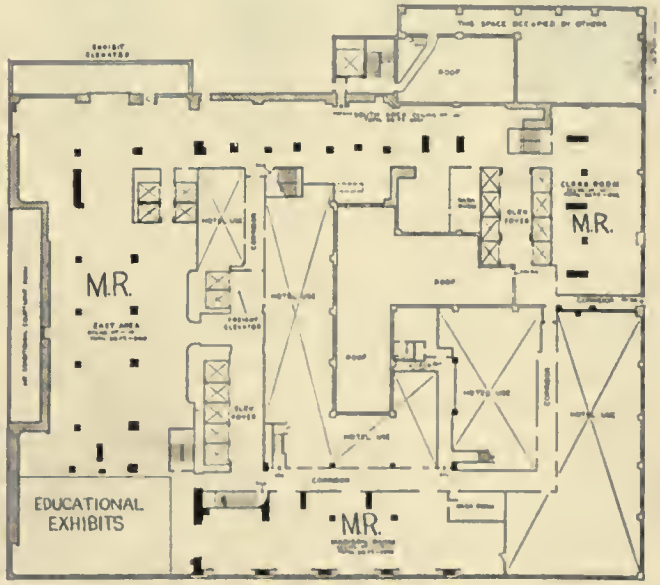
THE MEZZANINE FLOOR—*The Hollywood, Embassy, Cotillion Rooms, and Promenade, above, have been set aside for meeting rooms on this floor. They are most conveniently located above the exhibit area and Grand Ballroom, accessible by four sets of stairs and three banks of elevators.*



THE FIRST FLOOR—*This floor will buzz with activity every hour of the day, for here you will find the Registration Desk, the colorful bazaar of the commercial exhibits, and the Resource and Consultation Center—with its displays of publications. The Grand Ballroom will also be used.*



THE SECOND FLOOR—*The Hospitality and Wives Center offers a good place to meet friends or rest your aching feet. The Congress Office in Parlor E; here also is the Press Room. In addition, there are two meeting rooms on this floor.*



THE THIRD FLOOR—*Don't miss the Educational Exhibits here. They are worth a special trip, if you do not have a meeting in any one of the four meeting rooms on this floor: the American Cities, Madison, East Area, and Clark Rooms.*

CHICAGO WELCOMES YOU

EXHIBITS

Manufacturers' exhibits of recreation equipment are on the first floor, right next door to the Consultation and Resource Center. Spot your favorite exhibitor's booth on the chart below; names are listed according to booth number.

Booth Number	Exhibitor
1-6	Miracle Equipment Co.
7-9	Nat'l Park & Recreation Supply Co.
10	Jayfro Athletic Supply Co.
12	Bain Arts & Crafts Co.
13	Norman Buck Mfg. Co.
14	Peripole Products
15	Wenger Music & Equipment
16	Cleveland Crafts Co.
17	Mexico Forge
18-19	Program Aids Co.
20	Gold Medal Products
21	Coca-Cola Co.
22-23	Tigrett Industries
24	Nat'l Ass'n for Retarded Children
25	Flxible Co.
26	Raven Industries
27-28	Seven-Up Co.
29	Art Harris
30	S & S Leather Co.
31	American Trampoline Co.
32-33	Clarin Mfg. Co.
34	World's Finest Chocolate
35	Bolco Athletic Co.
36-37	Arnold, Schwinn Co.
38	J. B. Sebrell Corp.
39-40	Playground Corp. of America
41	Porter Athletic Equipment
42	American Locker Co.
43	Cosom Industries
44	Ploy Sculptures
45-46	Peter Corver Associates
47	J. E. Burke Co.
48	The Handcrafters
49	NRA
50-51	Valley Sales Co.
52	American Shuffleboard Co.
53-54	Sound Triumph Co.
55-56	Sico Mfg. Co.
57-58	Peter Corver Associates
59	Magnus Craft Materials
60	National Pool Equipment Co.
61	Game-Time, Inc.
62	Story Craft & Song
63	Encyclopaedia Britannica
64	Worldwide Games
65	Radio Corp. of America
65A	Monroe Sales, Inc.
66	Table Soccer, Ltd.
67	Commercial Lighting Equipment Co.
68	Nat'l. Rifle Ass'n. of America
69	National Bowling Council
70-72	American Playground Device Co.
73	Seven-in-One Mfg. Co.
74	McFadzean, Everly & Associates
75	U.S. Army Recreation Program
76	J. C. Larson Co.
77	Tandy Leather Co.
78	American Handicrafts Co.
79	Hanny Taw
80	Ask Packer
81	Rek-O-Kut Co.
82-83	Parker Bros.
84	Nissen Trampoline Co.
85-86	Pepsi-Cola Co.
87	American Art Clay Co.
88	Jewel Creations
89	Smash
90	Mason Candies
91	Kaloh Game Co.
92	Wilson Sporting Goods Co.
93	Horton Handicraft Co.
94	Lignum-Vitae Products
95-97	Dudley Sports Co.
98	Hillerich & Bradsby Co.
99-100	Fihe Enterprises
101	Seamless Rubber Co.
102	Sun Aired Bag Co.
103	Daisy Mfg. Co.
104	Jilyn Products
105	Skroinko Construction Co.
106	Berlin Chapman Co.
107	National Golf Foundation
108	Athletic Institute
109	Rawlings Sporting Goods
110	Chicago Roller Skate Co.

THE CONGRESS IN SESSION

Willard Stone
Congress Sec'y.

THE FOLLOWING tips supplement information in your official Congress program:

A part of the opening general session, Monday morning at eleven, in addition to the keynote address by Secretary Arthur Flemming of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will be devoted to a salute to our 49th and 50th states—Alaska and Hawaii (see pages 327-9). Governors' representatives from all states will be asked to stand.

* * * *

Plans for the Exhibitors' Party offer promising festivities for Monday evening. Come to the Ballroom, *after* the evening session, prepared for dancing and surprises.

* * * *

Have you ever seen theater-in-the-round? You will have a chance on Tuesday evening, when the Community Theatre of the Chicago Park District presents the Broadway hit, *The Solid Gold Cadillac,* directed by Ruth Waterman Schwartz.

* * * *

Wednesday evening will be a "free evening" and your chance to go out on the town, but a promising series of drop-in affairs have been planned in the hotel—informal folk singing, square dancing, and the like. Keith Clark will be on hand with his guitar, from 8:30 on, for example. Keith teaches school and heads the recreation department in Ottawa, Illinois. He is a balladeer and collector of folk songs.

* * * *

We hope this will be a "singing" Congress. The Chicago Park District and the W. W. Kimball Company are making a portable Kimball organ and an organist available for the entire week, and every general session will have preliminary organ music. Special music programs are also planned.

Banquets

There will be two banquets this year. On Tuesday evening, an ARS banquet will present awards to colleagues in the professional recreation field. The Congress Banquet and Dance will be on Thursday evening and will be a big affair, with a stimulating speaker and surprise entertainment.

Tours

Two big tours have been arranged for Friday afternoon: one to Chicago recreation facilities, the other to the Wilson Sporting Goods plant at River Grove. In addition, a series of "specialized tours" will be scattered throughout the week, —such as the stadium setup for Pan American Games, Chicago swimming pools, the prodigious storage of costumes handled by the Chicago Park District, and so on. These will be arranged at the Congress Registration Desk, upon request

TIPS FOR CONGRESS RECORDERS

If you are a recorder at a National Recreation Congress session or at any other conference, let the following tips help you:

THE MOST difficult job the recorder has to do is *listen.* Listening is very hard work, especially to listen objectively and not selectively, hearing the things that one wants to hear. The most common criticism about recorders' reports is that they reveal more about the recorder's opinions than what went on in the discussion. The recorder's first rule is: "*Listen for all points and all points of view.*"

The second job of a recorder is to write a summary of what is said. This means just that. A recorder has to strike a balance, a summary of a sentence or two, and a verbatim report. He or she must continually ask himself what these reports are to be used for.

Usually, reports are useful when they report a few whole ideas, rather than boiled down general summaries of generalizations. Getting at the kernel of an idea is difficult. *Report a conclusion,* particularly where it is unusual or different. Often four or five ideas or conclusions make a report which people like to hear. The second rule is: be selective, make it short, *but don't boil it down beyond recognition.*

The third job of a recorder is to be a helpful participant. He has a special function to perform. He should actively try to summarize what is going on; for example, "As I have been listening, I have felt we have reached some agreement about this point . . ." or "Mr. Smith has said . . ., does everyone agree with this?" It is usually best if the recorder will restrict his participation and not express his or her own opinions. The third rule is *help the discussion by checking for agreement about conclusions but restrain your own opinions.*—From *Adult Leadership,* May 11, 1959.

CHICAGO WELCOMES YOU

of delegates, if a large enough group is interested. Stop by and signify your desire to go, register your request, and a guide will be assigned. These trips will be at the delegate's own expense.

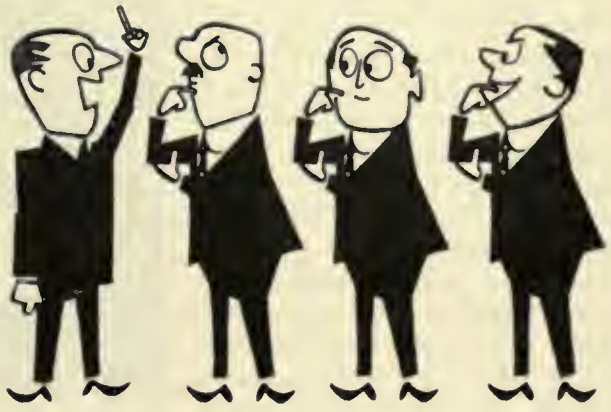
General Sessions

Don't forget the general sessions, with Secretary Flemming speaking on Monday morning; Dr. Henry, president of the University of Illinois, Monday evening; Mr. Wadsworth, of the President's Advisory Committee on Fitness, Wednesday morning; and Paul Goodman, author and teacher, at the Congress Banquet, Thursday.

The closing general session, at eleven o'clock Friday morning, will be an important one when a distinguished panel presents the subject, "Is Recreation Doing Its Job?," from the viewpoint of parent, educator, taxpayer. (Note article, "These I Would Like . . ." by Karla V. Parker, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, page 320.)

Among Those Present

Among the many interesting and busy people from related fields, who are taking part in the program are: THOMAS COLLINS, assistant managing editor, *Chicago Daily News;* MRS. BARTLETT B. HEAR, State of California Recreation Commission; ALFRED J. FINGULIN, former editor of *Steel,* now with the Ross Llewellyn advertising agency, Chicago; COL. THEODORE BANK, president, Athletic Institute; FRANCIS SARGENT, director, National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D. C.; JOHN SIEKER, director, Recreation and Land Uses, U.S. Forest Service;



MRS. LOUIS LENGFELD, national president, United Voluntary Services, California; HAROLD F. MOOR, executive director, People-to-People Sports Program, New York City; DR. PAUL DOUGLAS, author-lecturer, attorney, Rosemont, Pennsylvania; MAJ. GEN. ROBERT F. SINK, commanding general, STARC; COL. HERVEY A. MCDANIEL, JR., chief, Personnel Service Division, SAC; ROBERT L. BRUNTON, assistant director, International City Managers Association, Chicago; PAUL OPPERMAN, executive director, Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Planning Commission; DR. KENNETH W. KINDERSPERGER, Syracuse University Youth Development Center; JESSE OWENS, Illinois Youth Commission; HELEN ROWE, national associate director, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., New York City; and CHARLES H. CHASKES, director of public relations, Michigan United Fund.

THESE, I WOULD LIKE...

Speaking informally, as a mother, a citizen, and volunteer, the president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers tells leaders what she would like a local recreation department to offer her children.

Karla V. Parker

THERE IS A faint note of personal inappropriateness as I consider this subject suggested by RECREATION: partly because our own children have reached the stage where they are wondering what their recreation departments offer their children; partly because, as president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, I have a sort of national concept of all the needs of all children; and partly because as secretary of a local recreation board, I know flights of fancy must be tempered by stern realities of money, space, and facilities—yes, even understanding and the cooperative spirit. Having thus presented what might possibly be credentials, I shall answer from heart and mind the "what I would like" proposition posed by the editor of "The Magazine of the Recreation Movement."

It ought to go without saying, but I do not think it can, that a recreation deparment is not in a position to offer a good program to children unless the director with the staff, be it large or small, is thoroughly imbued with the basic realization that recreation is not just play and busy work, but rather that true recreation ministers to mind and soul, to emotional development, to personal skills, as well as to health of body. This is, I am sorry to say, not always true. In our search for time-occupation for youngsters we do not always find trained and sensitive personnel to realize this, and a recreation department may only emphasize competitive sports and physical fitness or have scarcely more than a recognition of the need for protection and safety in a highly mechanized world. I would want my children's recreation planned by people of training and vision, even professional training and broad vision. Having thus permitted myself the luxury of a bit of philosophizing I shall try now to enter into some of the specifics of my hopes.

Land! Land! must come first, space for out-of-door activities in both the warmer and cooler months, a plot of ground on which buildings can be placed for activities indoors—all of these near enough so children need not travel a deterring distance. This necessity is not provided automatically; it comes out of forethought and planning. Sometimes it comes out of hard work, like the play area I remember, which was originally a city dump until the neighbors reclaimed it by some dickering with the authorities and much labor.

It practically goes without saying—but I shall say it—that I would want a program of great variety: from small children sitting under a tree shaded from the post-noontime heat and listening to stories, to ceramic classes in the school art room or the public gallery, or some talented local citizens' basement; from scrabbling on jungle gyms to playing on junior baseball teams, so organized that every youngster in the area gets his chance and nobody, parents included (or shall I say especially?), try to make a professional player out of him when he's just having some sandlot fun. I would want one that allows for the fact that personal skills, such as Ping-pong, baseball, archery and swimming, last many, many years

Program should offer great variety—from storytelling . . .

MRS. PARKER *is president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and a former president of the Camp Fire Girls. Since 1939, she has been secretary of the Grand Rapids, Michigan, Public Recreation Commission and is also a member of the Michigan Youth Commission. Although Mrs. Parker cannot be present at our National Recreation Congress this year, PTA vice-president Mrs. Fred L. Keeler of Grand Rapids will be a member of the panel at the important closing session of the Congress.*

. . . to ceramic classes.

and provide outlets for the tensions and stresses that belabor modern living as well as physical exercise in a world of desk and armchair inaction.

I would want a recreation department to remember there are girls as well as boys, that certain activities foster qualities of femininity and womanhood, and that this portion of our immature citizenry has a vital and influential part to play in the character of the nation we develop and kind of future we shall have. Perhaps this form of planning will take creative thinking and readjustments in a program. It may mean some interagency planning which will greatly enlarge the influence and effectiveness of each or all. Incidentally, this is not meant to imply that girls are not to participate in physical activities. I am almost at the point of believing no boy or girl ought to receive a high school diploma or leave school unless swimming is part of his standard equipment.

Then I would want a department which would take into consideration that children come from families; that any agency receiving public funds ought to consider a part of its responsibilities the strengthening of family life. We are coming to the realization that many of our social problems have their roots in the inability of families to maintain a happy cohesiveness. Here, a recreation department can offer much. . . . It may be family picnics, or mother- or father-children lessons in swimming with a final achievement event, family hobby nights, or scheduled visits to places of local interest. Any alert director and staff can add to these. I heard of one city which assumed responsibility for family language classes. Let us not debate here the fine line between recreation and education. This one was "for fun," and it was fun.

By implication, I have indicated a year-round program with vacation days not the end-all of recreation. After-school activities in crafts and games, utilization of personal and group skills and team work and team play can become an integral part of living experience for boys and girls. The winter joys, where youngsters are fortunate enough to experience them, can add a verve to life that can be long lasting: sliding downhill on sites reserved for the purpose or in areas by location so fitted, skiing, tobogganing, and ice sculpturing.

WHAT I have said thus far has referred to children, probably twelve and under, but much of the approach described here would apply to teen-agers, young adults, and not-so-young adults. A program of variety—of year-round, day and evening service—should be the aim of every recreation department.

There are other almost essential factors I would desire in order to make a full, rich recreation experience. A department cannot do it alone. It needs the supporting interest and understanding of citizens. I would think a well-organized board of some type would add strength not only to help set policy but help interpret philosophy and policy to the public at large, or, even at times, to seek cooperation of government bodies and volunteer groups. I would want it representative of various interests in the communities so there would be confidence in it as having an unbiased approach. If an official board does not seem to fit into the local pattern, a department at least ought to find an advisory committee from some source to aid in general planning.

I would want—and I am still thinking of children—interagency and interorganization cooperation so all facilities and opportunities might be used: schools, libraries, art, music, drama, and dancing resources; parks, playgrounds, empty lots; the support of business, labor, conservation and agricultural personnel; youth agencies and churches. Others could be named, but these indicate a fair sampling.

FOR children, but obviously not for children alone, I yearn for close contact with every channel which can be utilized for explanation, interpretation, promotion, and the building up of such undergirding of a recreation program that it can develop unhampered by narrow concepts, preconceived ideas, or lack of funds. This obviously means the newspapers, both weekly and daily, the district advertising sheets, radio, television, house organs, and all kinds of organization bulletins.

Most of all, I would like the recreation department to plan a children's progam *for* children and not for public display; a program to fit their needs in a world day by day growing more complicated, built on knowledge that it is increasingly difficult for each one of us, children and adults alike, to find himself, his skills, his capacity for individual expression. This can be one of the great contributions which a vigorous, sensitive, creative recreation department can bring to its young and growing patrons. What greater public relations agent could there be than a happy, satisfied customer! #

If you have ever seen the light of understanding shine in another's eyes where no light shone before, if you have ever guided the unsteady and unpracticed hand and watched a young mind begin to soar to new heights and have sensed that you are participating in this unfolding . . . then you have felt within you the sense of being a humble instrument in the furtherance of mankind.

—SAMUEL B. GOULD, *president Antioch College (1954-59), now Chancellor, University of California, Santa Barbara (in* Knowledge Is Not Enough, *Antioch Press, 1959).*

★ Related Congress Session: *Is Recreation Doing Its Job?* A Symposium. Fri., Oct. 2, 11 A.M.

RECREATION AND THE JONESES

★ Related Congress Session: *Current Role of Private Volunteer Agencies.* Monday, September 28, 2.00 P.M.

Barbara Abel

Explaining the role of councils of social agencies in community recreation planning.

WHEN YOUNG Joey Jones dashes in from school, gulps a glass of milk, grabs his catcher's mitt and dashes out to join the kids at the playground, he doesn't care two whoops whether the playground is run by the city, the board of education, or a settlement house. All he knows or cares is that it's his playground and it's fun.

Joey's mother knows a bit more about that playground. As a representative of her PTA, she served on a committee of the Community Welfare Council, which, at the request of the Mayor's Citizens Committee, had made a big survey of the city's recreation needs, and had come up with recommendations to the City Fathers, one of which was that this very playground be opened. Mrs. Jones was certainly no expert on recreation, but the committee did have expert help—from the National Recreation Association, a nearby university, the park department, and other organizations—and Mrs. Jones had listened and learned. Now and then she had even chipped in with some views of her own, as a homemaker, mother, PTA member, and voter. The experts gave her respectful attention.

Joey's father knew something about recreation, too. He contributed his fair share to the Community Chest campaigns every year, and he noticed that the Chest put great stress on youth services, particularly recreation. And, as a taxpayer, he had voted yes on the tax levy that had brought Joey's playground into being.

To be sure, Mr. Jones had not actually read the statement by President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on The Fitness of American Youth, but if he had, he would have heartily okayed its sentiments:

"What I want for my children I want for all other children and youth in America—a decent home in a decently arranged and stable neighborhood—the protection of soundly conceived and well-administered community services, including those activities designed to promote health, physical growth, and development, and the acquisition of modest skill in the constructive arts of leisure. . . ."

Mr. Jones was quietly proud of Mrs. Jones for serving on that committee. As he said, "It's about time all these agencies got together and decided what the town needs, who'll do what, and who'll pay the bills."

Sometimes a health and welfare council can be a perfect meeting ground where "all those agencies" can do just that. A council can be this useful kind of agent when it knows its business; when it is truly representative of all major community interests, including public and private agencies, the schools, churches, business, labor, and service groups; and when it has the skill and wisdom to gather the facts about community needs and present them in a way that kindles public interest into public action.

"Cooperation Between Public and Private Agencies" is a pretty stiff and bulky phrase. "Cooperation between people" is easier to say—and usually easier to get. The stiffness limbers up considerably when staff members of the agencies concerned know each other as people, not just as official representatives. Two automobiles speeding along the highway can't cooperate in the cause of good driving—but their drivers can. In agency cooperation, the underbrush that grows up around differences in function, structure, and sponsorship can suddenly reveal some clear paths to action, when a few resolute people glimpse through the thicket a recreation goal they all want to reach.

Many councils have applied this kind

MISS ABEL *is editor of* Community, *published by the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Incorporated.*

Listen, learn—and speak up.

of skill to planning for recreation. Often a communitywide survey of community needs and resources is the first step.

Back in 1950, the Community Council of Houston, Texas, undertook such a survey. With the assistance of parks and recreation departments and of the planning commission, a blueprint of recreation needs was designed, according to districts. A report, *Recreation for Everyone*, outlined dramatically the recreation services desired by public and voluntary agencies in each district. The report won widespread publicity. It aroused citizens so thoroughly that at the next election they voted a substantial bond issue for new parks, swimming pools, and recreation centers. The same three bodies kept on cooperating. Now they have come up with a new report, *Recreation for Everyone, Revised 1957*, which shows an encouraging growth in services.

Sometimes just putting a couple of heads together gets action, without a formal survey. In York, Pennsylvania, the school board had condemned an old school building and was preparing to offer it for sale as a business warehouse. The city's recreation director and the council executive had other ideas: They thought the old school would make a fine recreation center in a district where one was much needed. A council committee was appointed and began talks with civic and school officials. The result—the school board, in return for a small section of parkland in another area, gave the school to the city. The board and the recreation commission, with the help of state funds, shared in the cost of transforming the old school into a recreation center. The council got some of the voluntary agencies interested in providing furniture and equipment. The recreation commission, which had been struggling along in an inaccessible third-floor suite in a crowded office building, found a new home in the old school. The first floor was made into meeting rooms for senior citizens and teen-agers. The basement became an arts-and-crafts shop and a rumpus room for children. Everybody was delighted.

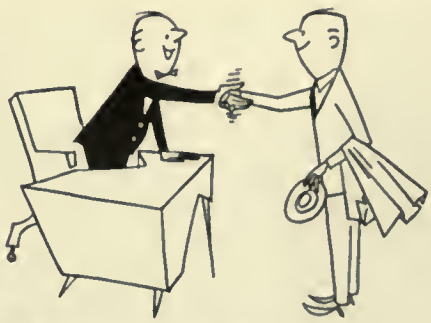
Increasingly, however, not only cities, but counties—particularly those receiving overflow from major cities—are concerned that the Johnnies may not have play space, or families, sites for their picnics and other outdoor recreation, as usable land rapidly disappears. As a result, a number of communities in very recent years have called upon the welfare councils, and the councils have requested the National Recreation Association, to come in and make studies and long-range plans that will insure the local provision of playgrounds and all other types of recreation services and facilities. Prominent among these have been studies of Phoenix and Maricopa County, Arizona; Muskegon County, Michigan; and Toledo, Ohio; all made at the request of local councils.

In the latter city, such an overall evaluation made a number of years ago, has been restudied and a long-range provision made to meet new and important needs that have since developed.

Social agencies these days worry about problems of the aged, too. Certainly recreation helps ease some of their problems.

As more and more golden age clubs were started in Dayton, Ohio, by churches and private agencies, the director of the public recreation department asked the group work and recreation division of the Community Welfare Council to call together representatives from these clubs to swap experience and promote new clubs in the city's community centers. These golden agers became a citywide committee of recreation for the older people, its membership evenly divided among public recreation department centers, private agencies, and church clubs. The public recreation department provides facilities for most of the program and all the staff leadership for big citywide events, enjoyed several times a year by seniors from all the groups.

In many cities public housing and urban renewal developments have offered a big challenge to welfare and recreation agencies. The planning for services committee of the Chicago Welfare Council has worked closely and cordially with the housing authority for several years. Among its accomplishments has been a "Statement of Position," spelling out the role of leisure time to agencies within a public housing project. This has become a practical working guide for the council's division on recreation and informal education. "One thing we are sure of," says the associate executive of the division, "recreation is not enough. Public housing project residents frequently



Mutual force sparks action.

consist of low income families, broken family units, families without aspiration. Such residents use the leisure-time service agencies not only for recreation but for many kinds of problem solving."

Considering the myriad of threads that go into the complicated pattern of recreation services today, perhaps it's just as well that young Joey Jones doesn't know too much about the playground he loves. So let him have his fun, with no complicated worries about surveys, interrelationships, or the philosophy of modern recreation. Let him accept the playground for what it is: one gift among many, from a community that wants the best for its young people. Some day Joey will know more. He may even grow up to be the executive of a welfare council—or a director of a public recreation department. #

All nations share a common interest in some form of recreation; and United Nations Day and Week, October 18 to 24, this year, bring us a story about three handsome and interesting recreation centers that are the pride of England, and report on recreation in Japan.

The Pride of England

David E. Gray

Plas-y-Brenin (The King's House), in Snowdonia area of North Wales, provides needed outdoor activity center, making possible courses in mountain and hill walking, mobile camping, map and compass work.

IN ENGLAND, where nearly all recreation activities are carried on by volunteer leaders, the importance of the national recreation centers—where many training activities for leaders are carried on—is enormous. Operated by the Central Council for Physical Recreation,* one of the outstanding agencies in the recreation field, the centers offer daily, weekend, and extended courses for men and women leaders and expert coaching for young people in a wide variety of recreation pursuits.

The Central Council was formed in 1935 "to promote the physical and mental health of the community through all forms of physical activity." It became involved almost immediately in the development of volunteer leadership through a series of courses and "coaching holidays" to staff the growing demands of an expanding program.

In the beginning, the Council used borrowed schools, colleges, and universities for training courses but lack of

* The Central Council publishes a quarterly journal some of our readers may be interested in obtaining. It is Physical Recreation, C.C.P.R., 6 Bedford Square, London, W.C.I. England. Price—one shilling per copy, or four shillings for the next year.—Ed.

MR. GRAY *is recreation director for the U.S. Third Air Force in England, and assistant professor of recreation, on leave from Long Beach State College, Calif.*

★ Related Congress Session: *International Recreation.* Tuesday, September 28, 2.00 P.M.

First two national recreation centers were Bisham Abbey on the Thames, outside of London, and Lilleshall Hall in Shropshire. Left, Prince Philip chats with archers at the Abbey. Above, a group at Lilleshall attending a week-end training course. Right, Bisham Abbey, the lovely old manor house donated by the Vansittart-Neal family. Only minor alterations were necessary to adapt it as a headquarters for the training of England's volunteer leaders.

facilities for some activities and conflicts in schedules made this arrangement unsatisfactory and the need for a home of their own became apparent. However, no funds for such a project were available and the center was little more than an idea until the Vansittart-Neal family donated Bisham Abbey as the first national recreation center.

Bisham Abbey is a lovely old manor house located on the Thames, in the countryside not far from London. With minor alterations, it was quickly adapted to accommodate track and field, archery, rugby, soccer, hockey, tennis, and basketball. In addition, the river afforded opportunities for canoeing and sailing. The new center was enthusiastically received and in a few short months it was successfully established.

It was soon obvious that one center could not supply the demand, and means of obtaining similar facilities in another location were sought. Fortunately, a gift of £120,000 from South Africa made the purchase and equipping of Lilleshall Hall possible. Located in Shropshire, the second national recreation center afforded, in addition to a delightful formal garden, a ten-acre, multiple-purpose playing field, and special areas for tennis, basketball, and netball. The King George VI Foundation made a further grant, to permit construction of a covered track-and-field training area, a large gymnasium, and an all-weather playing area of three acres. With the establishment of the second center, much progress was apparent but the plan was still incomplete. There was need for an outdoor activity center.

The King George VI Foundation provided another grant to purchase Plas-y-Brenin—The King's House—in the Snowdonia area of North Wales. Here courses were possible in mountain and hill walking, rock climbing, mobile camping, map and compass work, and all the allied activities of the great out-of-doors.

Coaching Holidays

As each new center came into use the Central Council and the governing bodies of various sports and activities filled them with courses for coaches and leaders, designed to improve their effectiveness. Instruction is offered in a variety of team sports, including rugby, basketball and soccer, and also in tennis, fencing, ballroom dancing, judo, canoeing, sailing, track and field, badminton, table tennis, weight lifting, archery, national dancing, and gymnastics. "Coaching Holidays" are also offered for individuals who wish to improve their personal performance or try their hand at a new activity, even though these participants may not be acting as leaders.

In the year ending 31 March 1958, 424 courses were conducted at the three centers. Many of these courses were for extended periods ranging up to twenty-one days, others lasted for a single day or a weekend. Preparation for coaches included a prescribed course of instruction, with examination and certification as to competence.

In all, more than fifty thousand people—approximately twenty-eight percent of them women and girls—attended the courses and holidays at their own expense. Most of them returned to leadership assignments in local recreation groups with new knowledge, new skill, new enthusiasm and renewed zeal for the volunteer leadership they are providing in numerous recreation groups throughout the nation. It is difficult to assess the value of the national recreation centers to Britain, but it is certain programs carried on in these centers have stimulated the formation of numerous recreation groups and helped attract and train the volunteers who lead them. Similar centers in the United States might provide stimulation and training for the personnel needed to meet our growing, urgent need for competent recreational leadership. ➤

NOT ALL CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Mickey McConnell

While recreation leaders in Japan have problems, participation isn't one of them. The Japanese people come closer to perpetual motion during their leisure time than any other people I have observed in my travels.

In the area of sports, baseball is the national passion. Every man and boy seems to consider a ball glove as essential as clothes in being prepared to venture forth from home. Young men play games at six A.M., before going to school or work. During the lunch hour the parks, streets, alleys, sidewalks, and rooftops are filled with males of all ages tossing balls in every direction.

The first peek at these players in action would indicate that pedestrians would be wise to wear catchers' helmets. It is not unusual to see cooks and waiters, in uniform, playing catch in mid-morning or mid-afternoon work breaks, outside hotels and restaurants. Even theatrical performers may be seen tossing balls outside stage doors between shows.

On holidays, teams line up at dawn to take their turns in playing games on public parks in a manner reminiscent of public links golf players in some crowded areas of the United States.

Baseball interest isn't limited to a single season either. The Reverend Don Scars, who directs a mission to military personnel for the National Council of Churches, tells of the surprise of a group of young servicemen last Christmas Eve. Returning from carol sings at hospitals and orphanages, they found four young men throwing a baseball under a street light in Yokahama at ten o'clock at night. Winthrop Long, YMCA executive in Japan, tells of seeing boys play baseball in the snow on Hokkaido.

With this urge to participate, it is easy to understand that play space and facilities are major concerns. However, the millions of people living on mountainous islands have learned to get the most possible mileage out of space available to them.

I was amazed to see boys playing baseball in a forest where trees stood three to four feet apart and batted balls ricocheted in every direction. Near Kyoto, boys were playing a game on a river bank, with the infielders on dry land and the outfielders taking up positions in the shallow water. A rubber ball that floated made the amphibious game possible. What's a little water?

On Easter Sunday, boys were practicing their fielding between services, at the Kobe Union Church, by throwing rubber-covered balls against a sidewall and fielding the rebounds like youngsters here at home.

In some parks, games are played back to back, with outfielders standing side by side, facing diamonds in opposite directions. It is remarkable that they manage to play without bumpers and radar and still avoid collisions and a high rate of injuries.

If there isn't space enough for a baseball game, the people play badminton; if there isn't space for badminton, they play table tennis; and if there is no room for table tennis, they go fishing. Every pond seems to be completely surrounded by fishermen.

Table tennis is very popular, and indoor Ping-pong parlors provide many tables for rent at nominal fees. Skating rinks are jammed, and friends reported that skiing claims more devotees in Japan than in any other nation. It also claims more casualties, as Japanese skiers take the kamikaze approach to the sport and set sail with wreckless abandon.

Participation in active recreation extends to swimming, tennis, bicycling, distance running, and mountain climbing, but golf is priced out of the reach of most people there. It is even expensive for families in the upper income brackets. One unusual aspect to golf in Japan is that all caddies are girls and wear metal helmets for protection from wild swingers. A club manager confided that running a golf course there was comparable to serving as dean of women at a college in the United States, plus the normal duties of supervising a golf club.

With all of their bounce and drive, the Japanese are equally interested in the artistic phases of recreation. If baseball is a passion, flower decoration is a way of life. Classes are available to everyone who wants to learn, and most people do. As a result, there are artistic displays of flowers in every room and corridor of homes, hotels, and places of business, and in most cabs, buses, and train cars.

Painting also is a major avocation and, perhaps, most surprising to me, was the musical talent and interest of the Japanese. There are literally thousands and thousands of well-trained musicians who can and do sing and play Western and Eastern music with equal skill. Every school has its band, and orchestra, and choral groups. And there are numerous drum-and-fife and drum-and-bugle corps, and at least one glockenspiel-and-drum corps—a children's group that performed with distinction in the cherry blossom parade at Kyoto. #

MR. MCCONNELL, *director of training for Little League Baseball, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, has just returned from a five-week tour of Little Leagues in the not-so-mysterious Orient.*

A SALUTE TO OUR TWO NEW STATES

These three little girls, wearing leis and skirts of green ti leaves, were trained on the playgrounds of Honolulu to perform in annual hula festival. City has fifty-five playgrounds and fields.

Alaska's native population is in transition from the old to new. Eskimo girl, in summer parka, poses with sled dog. On her feet she wears traditional mukluks, on her hands, modern gloves.

WE WELCOME Alaska and Hawaii as our 49th and 50th states—two lands with completely different climate and terrain, each beautiful in its own way.

In Alaska, only a few communities have organized recreation as yet. However, recreation flourishes at some Alaskan air force bases, and Fairbanks enjoys an excellent community recreation program, conducted by the local YMCA. In 1953, when the National Park Service commissioned the National Recreation Association to do a community recreation survey in that northern land, public recreation leadership was generally lacking. True enough, there were potential leaders but they needed to be trained and mobilized to action. Public recreation agencies administering recreation as a separate function, with part-time program and leadership, were reported in Fairbanks, Ketchikan, Juneau, and Anchorage. Other communities with some recreation under other auspices were Kodiak, Nome, and Palmer. However, interest in recreation activities was, and is, there —as shown in some of the pictures on these pages. Already, this new state is asking the NRA for guidance in this field, as it has become a part of the Association's Pacific Northwest District.

Hawaii has long been a member of the recreation family, with excellent recreation services in Honolulu and other areas. The first playground in Honolulu came into existence in May, 1911. Interested women in the community

Senior citizens enjoy singing and ukulele playing with teen-age verve. Honolulu's recreation program offers a range of senior activities.

Panning for gold in Alaska. This family tries it "just for fun" at Resurrection Creek Campground, Chugach National Forest.

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Waikiki Shell, Honolulu's open-air auditorium with covered stage, can accommodate 11,000 on its sloping lawn, has 2,000 permanent seats.

Alaska's streams are constant invitation to fish for Dolly Varden trout or salmon; virgin forests lure hunters.

Carefree play on the Honolulu playgrounds includes an exciting game of dodgeball. Park and playground signs urge, "Have Fun!"

In your activity planning, do not forget the important tie-in between recreation and science.

MODERN PROGRAM FOR MODERN YOUTH

W. A. Taylor

A NEW PROGRAM just completing its first year of operation in the three communities of Wildwood, New Jersey, offers an interesting example of the working together of industries, civic clubs, and public recreation, to satisfy some of the unmet needs of local teen-agers. Its directors, Charles Juliano, of Wildwood, Albert Craven, of North Wildwood, and John Gourley, of Wildwood Crest, feel that recreation centers have not always attracted the youngsters interested in activities other than sports, especially those related to such technical subjects as electronics, aviation, space, chemistry, automobile mechanics, automation, and various other branches of science. In the beginning, they accepted the following breakdown of teen-age interests as a working base:

1. Twenty-five percent interested in sports, social recreation, and the usual recreation program.

2. Twenty-five percent interested in hobbies, science, experimentation, construction, shop, electronics, visits to industries, museums, science clubs, and other activities that might be helpful in choosing a future profession.

3. Fifty percent undecided, but if facilities and leadership in Group Two were available, they would have a better idea of what they might want to do.

Over a four-year period, the Aviation Education Committee of the Cape May County Civil Air Patrol Squadron has developed a program of promoting aviation in the schools, that slowly broadened into wide promotion of all types of education since aviation requires trained personnel from every field. An effort was made in the beginning of this program to get the best available material, mostly on aircraft and flying, for the cadets. This resulted in an accumulation of material and sources of material that varied from space to landscaping, which the program was allowed to utilize.

Discussions with industrialists and technical people in the county revealed that a great many magazines, technical journals, reports, and informative advertising—much of it containing information not found in textbooks—were available for the program. Also, local industries and laboratories were able to supply other useful materials. The education committee of the Wildwood Kiwanis Club proposed setting up magazine racks in the recreation halls for storage and display of all free technical publications, which are collected and distributed by Kiwanis members, representing almost every industry in the county. (Kiwanis is known for its Kids Program.)

Lack of space in Wildwood and Wildwood Crest meant starting out with just a table for magazines, but, ultimately, space was found for magazine racks, supplied by Kiwanis, and wall space was made available for wall charts and other informative material. Recreation director Juliano, of Wildwood, contributed many of the successful ideas used in the program.

In North Wildwood, too, the program started with just a table, holding free technical and trade magazines supplied by the industries of Cape May County. The firm support of Mr. Craven resulted in its rapid expansion. Enthusiasm has grown so rapidly that now a whole room has been set aside as an informal library. The literature is free to youth and adults and is replenished monthly. The walls are devoted to descriptive charts on science, chemistry, electronics, aviation, and related subjects, including a three-foot-by-five-foot colored wall chart of a cut-away jet engine. (This was a big hit when it appeared in a school play.)

As a member (five-dollar fee) of the National Aviation Education Council Library Service, the department receives aviation materials on a monthly basis. Most important of all, it receives information on sources of low-cost and free materials, including visual aids suitable for a program of this type. These are available to youngsters for school projects. They do not have to be returned as they are replaced with newer editions. They also write in for these charts as pin-ups for their own rooms and for use in school activities.

COLLECTING such materials is the first problem to be solved, after industries in the area have been approached and have agreed to save them. Various methods might be used, including using department of education or highway department trucks; or such groups as the police, civil defense, or fire departments; recreation department, Explorer Scouts, and civic clubs. A county library service is also a possibility.

The second step, after such material has been distributed, is finding volunteer leaders who are specialists in technical fields. Many fathers in every community are engineers, technicians, scientists, and machinists. Many have considered volunteer leadership in recreation, but are under the impression that it requires sports skills and are thus

MR. TAYLOR, *of the Resdel Corporation, Wildwood, New Jersey, developers and producers of plastics, is one of the instigators and avid supporters of this new service to teen-agers.*

Kiwanis stocked area's recreation centers with magazine racks and technical publications to spur new program.

not interested. They are glad to work, however, with youngsters in projects involving radios, aviation, automobiles, photography, and the like. Some may not be interested in leadership, but would be glad to build working models for use in the recreation center or the schools. Industries, too, often have working models of their projects, and displays they use at various trade shows, such as the Automation Show in New York and the Tool Show in Philadelphia.

A Science and Aviation Club, set up to serve the needs of the youth, has been started by Harry Gaughan. Strictly informal, the club has no dues, no membership cards, no set meeting dates. Youngsters interested in the same subject are brought together by referring them to each other and supplying materials they request, on a pass-along basis. These interests attract youths to the recreation centers and draw them into its social and sport activities in which they would not normally participate. These technical recreation facilities are also available to Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Explorer Scouts, and other clubs using the recreation hall.

Technical films are shown at least one night per week, and special films are ordered and shown on request.

This program is designed to supplement the present educational system without creating another problem for the schools. It helps by stimulating students' intellectual curiosity so they will study their textbooks for basic knowledge, not passing grades.

Building a Technical Recreation Program

The following steps are suggested for any department seeking to expand its youth program.

Obtain the tools and a place to work.

Plan #1: Tools

This is the first step and can be *the start of the whole program*, depending on the ambitions of the recreation department and the funds available.

a. A room or a corner of a room.

b. Technical, trade, and hobby magazines, obtained from the communities' industries and individuals.

c. A table or rack for display and storage of free magazines and other materials. Wall space or display boards for charts, pictures, and educational illustrations.

Plan #2: With Outside Help.

Using a, b, and c of Plan #1, with the addition of a full- or part-time volunteer or employee to coordinate the program.

This director's duty would be to obtain and make readily available all magazines and other materials. Most of it would be passed along quickly to prevent a backlog of old magazines. The basic idea of this program being to keep a continuous supply of new materials flowing to the participants. None of the material should be considered over anybody's head.

Plan #3: Shops and Work Areas

Set up shops or work areas so that youngsters interested in hot rods, sail wagons, aviation, models, electronics, chemistry, science, photography, and so on will be able to gain practical experience by doing. Skilled leadership can be found in the untapped reservoir of men in skilled positions in business and industry.

This part of the program need not be expensive if the technical, professional, and trade groups will back it up with their experience. Material, tools, and equipment can usually be obtained from donations of local industries and individuals, can even be found in the junkyard. Government and industrial surplus and rejects are available through several agencies.

Suggestion

Five dollars will buy a year's subscription to the Library Service of the National Aviation Education Council, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. This service supplies several pamphlets and other items on a monthly basis, plus additional books as they are printed during the year. Most important of all is the material they supply, giving sources of low-cost and free materials, including films, charts, pictures, books, and so forth suitable for a program of this type.

The fine thing about a program of this kind is not only that it stimulates, and tries to satisfy, the curiosity and interest in youth in the expanding world around them, but that it can start in low gear. As it gains momentum, as more and more people are drawn into it, and as it expands, it can splinter into special-interest groups. Many youngsters today know more about modern technology and are more interested in it than the adults around them. Informal exploration of personal interests through informal recreation can offer a new challenge to youth, help them channel their interests, and encourage them to pursue these by continuing their education. #

★ Related Congress Session: "*Problems Facing Leaders of Teen-Age Groups, Thursday, October 1, 9:30* A.M.-*11:30* A.M.

THE CHURCH AND RECREATION

"Recreation should be considered as a necessary element in the scheme of living, otherwise life becomes lopsided. The church has a responsibility for helping people to make intelligent use of leisure time." — E. O. HARBIN

C. O. Jackson and Jack Lindberg

HAPPY CHILDREN roller skating in the gymnasium, adults playing volleyball or exercising, children and adults engaging in rhythms, crafts of many sorts, picnics, hikes, all this and much more is commonplace at the First Methodist Church in Champaign, Illinois. The program, now beginning its third year, is a success.

In the beginning, the program included religious education, choir, and recreation, in three or four weekly afterschool or Saturday sessions. This functioned well except that free play for the youngsters was soon found to be a poor substitute for an organized program. Then, too, on Saturdays, during school holidays, and sometimes in the evenings, individuals or groups often used the facilities. With little or no supervision or leadership, an impossible situation soon arose.

A number of interested laymen on the board of stewards decided to do something about this and, after considerable discussion, came before the board with a proposal: an agreement to underwrite a broad program, on a trial basis, for a three-year period.

The following guides were developed by the committee:

1. Start with groups now having some recreation, expand programs rapidly, add other groups.
2. Plan broad program of active and quiet activities, omitting dramatics and music, since these are already emphasized by other groups.
3. Some of the program should be coeducational. Family-night programs should be added.
4. The program should be planned by the director, with the help and advice of the department of recreation at the University of Illinois and approved by the subcommittee of the Commission on Education, appointed to serve as a liaison between the recreation program and the commission.
5. There should be frequent reports to this committee by the director of recreation, and frequent re-examination and re-evaluation of the program and its progress.
6. Adequate supervision should be provided by an adult leader, and one or more other responsible adults. Adult interest is necessary and should be encouraged.
7. Money must be provided for the necessary equipment and materials as the program expands and develops.
8. The members of the recreation staff should advise and help with recreation and social matters, such as parties, picnics, family nights, and the like.
9. The program should enhance character, spiritual growth, and good health. Safety must be stressed.
10. The director of recreation, his staff, and the subcommittee on recreation must remember that this new program is only a part of the total church program.

We began with an interest survey:

The Survey. Field workers and students majoring in recreation were secured from the university to help, and an interest questionnaire was eventually returned by more than four hundred individuals.

THIS SURVEY accomplished a twofold purpose. First, it clarified the activities church membership was interested in supporting, and second, it created much interest in the proposed program. Questionnaires were distributed by church-school teachers in their classes, the students checked their personal interests, and returned the blanks to the church office. Those not attending church-school were handed the blanks as they left the church services. The distribution took place on two succeeding Sundays. Of the 1,850 families registered in the church, 1,000 were reached in this manner, with a forty-seven-percent return from this group.

Facilities. Facilities at the church include a gymnasium with basketball court, a stage at one end, and a small equipment room containing more than one hundred pairs of rink skates, basketballs, volleyballs, and play equipment of all kinds. Since the program has been in effect, a pledge class from a local fraternity cleaned the gymnasium floor as a service project, and lines for badminton and volleyball have been added.

It was decided the primary efforts would be toward rec-

MR. LINDBERG *was a recreation major at the University of Illinois and was hired by the First Methodist Church to conduct its recreation program.* MR. JACKSON *is head of the department of physical education for men, University of Illinois.*

reation for boys and girls, men and women of our own church. Accordingly, a recreation-activity card was designed to serve as admission as well as identification. A different color card is used for each year. At stated intervals, a member may bring a guest.

THE SURVEY showed a definite desire for craft projects. Soon, copper enameling, matchstick projects, shellcraft, basketry, soap carving, construction of mobiles and puppets, and writing original puppet shows were under way. Pupils in the third through the sixth grades were already meeting on Thursday afternoon for choir practice and religious education, so we began our recreation programs with this group, working in cooperation with the children's choir director. Simple games and creative dramatics were used. Springtime Saturday mornings inspired trips to farms in the area and picnics in a nearby park. On Saturday afternoons, the third, fourth and fifth grades now meet at the church for craft activities, followed by roller skating.

Those in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades meet on Saturday afternoon also, but alternate their participation in the activities just listed with the younger group. The attendance at the Saturday afternoon sessions averaged from ninety to one hundred. On Tuesday nights, the junior-high-school-age boys have their own intramural basketball league of six teams. Team captains are elected by the boys and are responsible for getting their teams organized.

Because many new personal adjustments must be made at this age level, social experiences are needed most here. These are held on Friday or Saturday nights, and may include a splash party at the local "Y", an ice-skating party at the university rink, roller skating, a fun or game night, or a square-social evening. Regardless of the event, the group always returns to the church for a fellowship period.

Little has been done to plan special affairs for the high-school group, so far, because the present school program seems to provide sufficient activities for them. The recreation personnel have, however, supplemented the District Methodist Youth Fellowship meetings and the winter retreats with social activities, working in an advisory capacity with the social committees.

Two active "Young Marrieds" groups in the church hold monthly "potlucks," followed by a social hour. The recreation leader plans and provides social activities including social and mixer games, folk games, simple dramatics, and occasional group singing.

The adult program includes a Men's Night every Wednesday evening, consisting of free exercise, basketball, and calisthenics. This is followed by organized volleyball or badminton. Average attendance is twelve to fifteen men, whose ages vary from twenty-three to sixty-four.

An evening "Hips, Hips Away" class is provided for the ladies, led by a field worker from the university. Primarily composed of middle-aged women, its attendance is around fifteen. These two adult activities promise to attract more participants in another season because of the interest and enthusiasm of the present members.

Because there had been no "all-church picnic" for many years, it was decided that this would be a good activity to close the year's recreation program, in the late spring, and, at the same time, give the people of the church a chance to get together in an informal atmosphere. The first attempt was a potluck picnic with games for everyone, and contests for individuals and families. A great deal of enthusiasm was built up preceding the affair by posters and announcements in the church, and plans to continue this affair as an annual event are promising.

A day camp was operated, for one week, for the elementary-school-age children, during the first week in June, with interested mothers, most of whom had had experience in Girl Scouting, acting as unit leaders. There were five units of nine children each, under the care of one or two high-school seniors, acting as junior leaders. This permitted more than the usual amount of personal attention for each camper. A six-hour training session for the leaders on the Saturday preceding the opening of camp oriented them to the program. Nature crafts, terrariums, leaf prints, nature hikes, cook-outs, storytelling, dramatics were all included.

IN ADDITION to these scheduled activities, recreation personnel is available to help any group of the church in planning and scheduling of any recreation activities. Occasionally they are called upon to aid the Boy Scout troop of the church in their physical fitness program. Each Sunday evening, the Methodist Youth Fellowship groups meet. These groups include those in seventh grade through high school. Each grade has about one-half hour to forty-five minutes of organized recreation in its evening's program.

It is obvious that a good beginning has only been made with the younger people in our program so far. The adult group has not been reached to any great degree as yet. Although the majority of the church people have been extremely receptive to the program, there have, of course, been some conservative members who are a little wary of such activities in the church.

For this reason development of the program has proceeded slowly and now there is almost unanimous approval. The areas of future expansion in programing will be in the older adult groups, with the organization of a senior members' club, where there is already quite an interested nucleus. From here on, ideas stretch out in all directions, to hobby and adult craft workshops, dramatic clubs, adult retreats, formation of nature-study groups, as well as interchurch publications on ideas in programing.

We believe our recreation program has benefited everyone who has been a part of it, including not only the participants but the field workers, the leader, and the committee members. A well-grounded faith, attempts to meet people's needs, striving toward set goals, and constant selling of the product, mixed with interested, dynamic, Christian leadership are the ingredients for a successful church program. #

★

Related Congress Session: *Planning Effective Church Recreation Programs.* Monday, September 28, 2:00 P.M.

RECREATION FOR THE ILL,

Beatrice A. Hill

A demonstration and study project showing how a community program is set up.

★ Related Congress Session: *Management Techniques for Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.* Thursday, October 1, 2:00 P.M.

FIVE THOUSAND of our country's seven thousand hospitals do not have recreation programs. Most of these are small general hospitals, with few long-term patients; consequently, they do not feel they can afford a full-time recreation director. There are many communities that have only one or two nursing homes or homes for the aged, too small to afford a full-time worker. If there are several such homes in the area, they could successfully combine resources and engage a recreation director to service all of them. They could buy basic equipment cooperatively and rotate it. Obviously, this is not feasible if the area only has one or two institutions.

The same situation exists with the homebound in rural areas. There is usually not a large enough number to warrant a welfare or health agency's having a full-time recreation worker. However, every community could service its ill and handicapped population if all institutions and agencies were combined into one project.

The National Recreation Association's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped decided to set up a demonstration-and-study project to see if a community with less than three hundred long-term chronically ill or handicapped people within it could be serviced by one professional worker with the help of trained volunteers. The purpose was to determine whether or not an all-inclusive program of this type is possible and to determine the various problems and costs. The project was not designed to include the healthy aged, but it was impossible to prevent them from coming to the homes to join in the programs.

Sussex County in northern New Jersey was chosen as a typical rural area. This area had less than three hundred people in the group to be studied. These are in three hospitals with 150 people, four nursing homes, one welfare home, and seventy-two homebound. Several foundations were approached to finance this program, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation agreed to do so for one year. Philip Walsh was engaged as project director. He had been chairman of the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation and had just left a position as recreation director at a psychiatric hospital.

Before the project was initiated, owners of the various institutions were asked three questions: Did they feel recreation was needed in their nursing homes? Did the people in charge of the hospitals feel that such activities were necessary? Were the owners and administrators interested in being involved in this project and, if successful, would they carry it on with community funds at the termination of the pilot project? The answer to all three questions was yes. The hospitals felt only the non-acutely ill patients and children needed recreation.

Next step was formation of a Council for Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, composed of leading citizens in the county interested in health and welfare. Those serving on the council are one hospital administrator, the chairman of the county governing body, manager of the local radio station, director of the county welfare board, chairman of the hospital board, supervisor of casework in the county, presi-

MRS. HILL *is director of the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association.*

HANDICAPPED, AND AGED

dents of both auxiliaries serving in the largest hospital, and several volunteers interested in specific areas, such as music, crafts, and outside entertainment. The council meets monthly and actively helps the project in many ways, with such matters as publicity, recruitment, equipment, and so on.

During this initial stage Mr. Walsh visited and studied some excellent programs in New York City, particularly in nursing homes. He was greatly impressed with the energy and enthusiasm the patients throw into these programs and the programs' success. He then visited the hospitals and homes in Sussex County. He felt that a number of these people have become senile through inactivity and some were unable to use their potential physical strength because of lack of opportunity for activity. It became apparent to him that a financially feasible way must be found to service rural areas in bringing professionally directed recreation to their ill and handicapped.

The Recreation Council for the Ill and Handicapped held its first meeting in January, 1959. The purpose of the project and duties of the council in relation to the project were defined. Mr. Walsh spent the next two weeks personally interviewing the long-term and chronically ill patients with whom he would be working. At each institution a program, based on interests and needs, was drawn up. At the same time, the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped got in touch with the editor of the county newspaper, the radio station manager and, through Mr. Walsh, everyone of the fifty-one fraternal and civic organizations in the area.

The consulting service then made a list of basic supplies that would rotate to the different homes, as well as games, arts-and-crafts materials each individual institution would need. The cost, for the three hospitals, four nursing homes, and one welfare home, was less than a thousand dollars.

From the middle of February to mid-March, every available means of publicity was used to recruit volunteers for training on the project. At the end of March, it was evident that further effort was needed. As the people who had come to this first meeting were, in the main, presidents and directors of civic and fraternal groups, the training date was moved up three weeks, to give them time to recruit within their own groups.

The next three weeks were spent interviewing prospective volunteers, by making personal calls to local plants, stores, and business concerns. Each volunteer was interviewed, given a schedule of the workshop, an application blank with a list of various activities that might interest him, and an information sheet asking in which hospital or home he would like to volunteer, which day, and at what time. Volunteer training classes ran from the end of April to the middle of May, two evenings a week, for two-hour periods.

Workshops consisted of sessions on arts and crafts, special activities, social events and games, the role of the volunteer, music, a talk on the emotional aspects of illness by a psychologist, and, finally, a discussion and review session. The workshops were directed by specialists from different fields, provided by the National Recreation Association. In almost every community, the local music, art, or high school can provide teachers with specific abilities adaptable to the ill and handicapped.

Five volunteers were each assigned to a hospital or home. The owner or administrator helped familiarize them with the institution's routine. Once familiar with the setting and the patients, they began to participate in the activities planned by the recreation director.

At the present time the nursing homes are serviced two afternoons and two evenings a week, one hospital only one day and evening, and the welfare home five sessions a week. As more and more volunteers are recruited and trained, it will be possible to service the other two small hospitals and the homebound. If all goes well, it will be possible to include the county's two hoarding homes for senior citizens.

As this project developed, it has become more and more evident that one good recreation administrator can service up to three hundred patients, in different homes or hospitals, if he has an adequate well-trained staff of volunteers. Over and above the salary and expenses of the director, that of the basic equipment, and less than one dollar per patient per month for running expenses, there has not been any additional cost.

So far there has been only one large problem: how to document and analyze a method for the county to finance this project on its own. For the project to be successful, there must be a way to charge those who receive the recreation services. This is particularly difficult because the homes having the best volunteers need the least time or attention of the recreation director. However, within the next year, the consulting service hopes to develop a clear-cut plan for providing recreation to the ill and handicapped in any community on a coordinated, cooperative basis. #

Ice skating comes of age in Essex County, New Jersey, as crowds flock to these new facilities. Here are the practical details of construction. Management and program will be presented in the November issue.

Harold J. Van Cott

TWO NEW ICE RINKS

ICE SKATING provides wholesome physical activity for the whole family, from the youngest tot to grandpa. This enjoyment may derive from figure skating, speed skating, hockey, or just plain skating for fun. They all require grace and coordination and help improve posture and poise. It is an activity that may be enjoyed by an individual as well as a group. The skating season, coming when other recreation opportunities are somewhat limited, serves to round out a full twelve-month recreation program.

Essex County Park Commission has constructed two artificial ice skating rinks within the past three years, and perhaps our experience can be of interest and help to other public recreation officials.

There are two basic types of rinks, indoor and outdoor. The outdoor rink, located in Branch Brook Park in Newark, was the first of the two to be opened, in October, 1957. The second rink, the indoor South Mountain Arena, located in South Mountain Reservation in West Orange, was completed last fall and opened November, 1958.

Indoor or Outdoor. The outdoor rink is less expensive to build, but, on the other hand, the outdoor season is about two months shorter than the indoor season and outdoor skating is always subject to disruption by weather. However, clear weather will bring out large numbers of skaters on outdoor rinks. Uninterrupted skating during a full seven- or seven-and-a-half-month season is a major advantage of the indoor rink. The South Mountain Arena, with its 2,650 seats, also makes it possible to present spectator events such as hockey games and ice shows.

Rain and snow present a serious problem, and heavy precipitation definitely cancels outdoor skating. In addition, because of heavy loads imposed on the refrigeration equipment during warm days, the refrigeration capacity of the outdoor rink must be greater than that of an equivalent indoor facility.

MR. VAN COTT *is director of recreation in Essex County.*

Frankly, our experience covering only two seasons is insufficient to justify conclusions about the number of days' skating an outdoor rink can provide. At least five years' experience will be necessary to draw any kind of realistic picture; however most skating authorities estimate that out of a possible 150-day season, an outdoor rink can operate 80 percent of the time, or about 120 days. If the outdoor rink has a concrete floor, it can be used in the summertime for outdoor recreation activities, such as roller skating, basketball, shuffleboard, volleyball, paddle tennis, and is ideal for dances under the stars. The indoor rink can be used for a variety of community activities requiring a large indoor area.

The cost of the Branch Brook outdoor rink and all its buildings and facilities, excluding land, was $330,000. Of this, about one-half represents the cost of the rink floor slab and the refrigeration equipment. Indoor South Mountain Arena cost $950,000. This includes the building housing the rink and all its supporting facilities, with provisions for future expansion, again excluding land. It was designed by E. Nelson Edwards, an architect with two other indoor rinks to his credit, and has proved very efficient.

Since labor costs are relatively high in Essex County, it is possible these facilities could be duplicated elsewhere for less. However, in seeking ways to economize on rink construction, it is well to realize that a good foundation, rink floor, and refrigeration system are essential and cannot be compromised on. If a skating rink is to built at all, it should be done properly from the outset, with adequate equipment, facilities, and provision for a full-time skating program. It will pay off in the long run.

There are four primary considerations in successfully establishing and operating an artificial ice-skating rink. These are: (1) construction of the rink and its associated services; (2) programing, the key to successful rink operation; (3) rink operation and administration; and (4) maintaining a public relations program, designed to arouse and maintain public interest in its recreation program.

Arena building, in South Mountain Reservation area of West Orange, is both handsome and economical, a modern version of the familiar Quonset hut. It opened in 1958.

Building a Rink. Ice is the basic product, so you cannot skimp on the quality of the rink and equipment.

Site Selection. This is the first step in building an ice skating rink. For technical reasons, the land must be well drained and capable of providing a sound foundation. If it is to be an outdoor rink, the site should also be protected from prevailing winter winds.

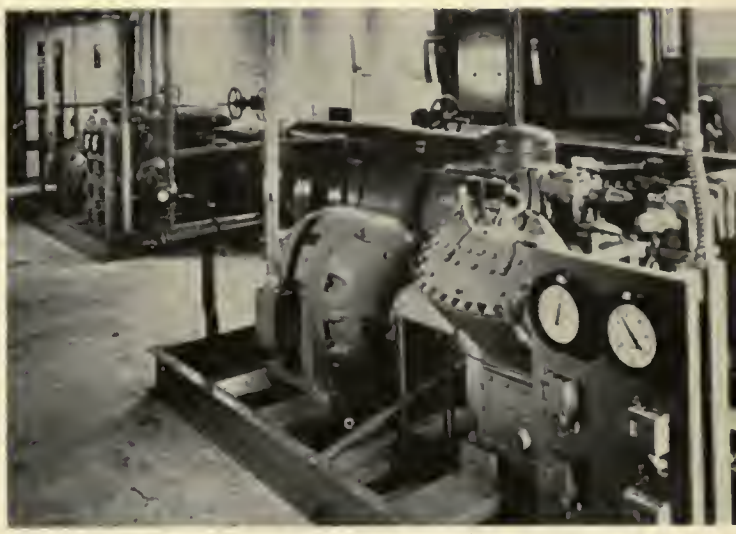
PROPER SITE selection will help insure satisfactory rink construction. Other factors to be considered are accessibility, adequate parking area, and location of public transportation. The South Mountain Arena occupies a 12-acre area, has parking facilities for 513 cars, and is serviced by two bus lines. Branch Brook Recreation Center is served by numerous public transportation lines. If the rink can be located so that it is seen by the public, this serves as a valuable part of your publicity and public relations program. Anyone who has visited Rockefeller Center in New York can testify to the appeal of an ice-skating rink in public view.

Size is important if hockey is contemplated. The minimum regulation hockey rink is 85 by 185 feet; both of ours are 85 by 200 feet, in order to handle peak loads.

People in Essex County have accepted their new ice rinks with great enthusiasm, as attested to by the following attendance figures. For the period extending from November 28, 1958, through April 26, 1959, the South Mountain Arena (indoor) racked up an attendance of 128,226 skaters. At Branch Brook, 73,000 people skated from October 17, 1958, through March 15, 1959. In its first year of operation, Branch Brook chalked up an attendance of 95,000; the lower figure for the second year was caused by the very

★ Related Congress Session: *Management and Operation of Artificial Ice Rinks.* Wednesday, September 20, 2:00 P.M.

Indoor view of the South Mountain Arena shows the main entrance, a portion of the ice, and a few of its 2,600 seats. The twelve-acre site has parking facilities for 513 cars.



An adequate refrigeration system is essential to rink operation. South Mountain Arena's equipment room houses two completely independent systems, automatically controlled.

The county's outdoor rink in Branch Brook Park, Newark, can be easily reached by a number of public transportation lines. Above, piping being laid under rink's floor.

bad weather that winter. In a normal season, we can expect about 100,000 people.

Construction. A permanent rink foundation consists of a gravel or crushed-stone base, topped by a reinforced concrete subfloor. This subfloor is insulated from the main rink floor by a vapor barrier of asbestos or tar paper. Pipes to carry brine, circulated by the refrigeration system, are laid on supports over the paper. Finally, the main rink floor is poured over the pipes.

Concrete for the rink floor must be carefully prepared, poured, and leveled. The entire floor is poured in a continuous operation, and it is imperative that the concrete be uniform throughout. Good finishing is a must, and the level of the finished surface should not vary more than one-eighth inch from true in any direction.

In some outdoor rinks, clean and washed sand or fine gravel are substituted for the final concrete floor. It is filled around the pipes and leveled to the top surface of the pipes. This type of floor is cheaper than concrete and simplifies repair of defective piping. However it imposes the annual expense of maintaining a level floor, and it cannot be used for any other purpose.

Refrigeration System. The primary component of the system, and the one which determines its capacity, is the refrigerant compressor. Branch Brook is equipped with two Worthington Corporation Model 6JF6 compressors, each having a capacity of eighty-two tons of refrigeration. Because an indoor rink requires less refrigeration, the South Mountain Arena has two sixty-ton capacity Worthington Model 6JF4's. All four units are high-speed, V-type, reciprocating compressors driven by electric motors. The refrigeration systems at both rinks are automatically controlled.

Both the Branch Brook and the South Mountain systems employ Freon-22 refrigerant. At South Mountain, there are two completely independent refrigeration circuits, each of which is capable of maintaining ice by itself. The two circuits at Branch Brook use a common liquid-refrigerant storage tank but are otherwise independent, and, again, each is capable of maintaining ice by itself except under the most abnormal weather conditions.

Basically each refrigeration system consists of a motor-driven compressor that compresses the refrigerant. The liquid refrigerant then passes through a chiller through which the return brine also circulates. In the chiller, the heat picked up by the brine in its travel through the pipes located beneath the rink floor, flows to the refrigerant, causing it to boil away. Thus cooled, the brine is returned to the pipes beneath the ice and the evaporated refrigerant is recondensed for use again.

The importance of the refrigeration system cannot be overemphasized for it is truly the heart of an artificial rink. In their combined three seasons of operation, there has been no ice lost, at either Branch Brook or South Mountain, because of equipment failure. Peter Carver Associates, responsible for many rinks in the country, designed the refrigeration systems at both of our new skating facilities.

Buildings. A minimum of buildings is required for an outdoor rink. The refrigeration equipment must be housed, and so should the other facilities essential to successful rink operation, including a Zamboni ice resurfacer. At an indoor rink all facilities and the ice are housed under one roof.

The necessary facilities for effective rink operation are as follows: office, checkroom, skate shop, first-aid room, lavatories, locker rooms, and a snack bar. Finally, a relatively large area must be provided and equipped to permit people to change into their skates. Checkrooms should be of adequate size. The checkroom at the South Mountain Arena is equipped to accommodate more than twelve hundred persons and at Branch Brook, approximately eight hundred.

The skate shop has several important functions, including skate rental, maintenance, and skate sharpening. Both Essex County rinks maintain five hundred rental skates and, although there is always the problem of running out of specific sizes, the number of rentals appears to be adequate. Skate sharpening is almost an art, and most communities supply few places where skates may be properly sharpened. Serious skaters are most particular about this. The sale of skate accessories is another important skate-shop function. Skate hooks, guards, and laces are always needed.

Another service provided by the skate shop at the arena is skate sales. The need for this service is based on the fact that improperly fitted and poorly made ice skates can take more fun out of skating than any other single factor. As a matter of fact, with well-built, properly fitted skates, there is no such thing as a weak-ankled skater. Supple ankles are an advantage to the skater whose skates are properly fitted. For this reason, the South Mountain skate shop only sells properly fitted quality skates. A card system has been established through which children receive an allowance when they trade in outgrown skates for a new pair. The trade-ins are then used as rental skates. The commission itself operates the skate shop, snack bar, and the skate rental and skate-sharpening services.

A snack bar is a necessary adjunct to a skating rink, for several reasons. First, people do not skate continuously for extended periods and the opportunity to stop and eat a sandwich or drink something hot is welcome. In addition, on a crowded day, people coming off the ice to eat make more room for those on the ice. So a snack bar actually increases the capacity of the rink.

A room should also be set aside and equipped for emergency first aid. Finally, besides standard public toilet facilities, a rink should also have two locker rooms equipped with toilet and shower facilities, as well as storage lockers and benches, and, of course, an equipment room.

Programing. Successful operation of a rink depends upon the development of a comprehensive program and operating personnel to carry it out.

Part II of this article, which will appear in our next issue, covers practical details of program, maintenance, and personnel management.

INSURANCE IS A PARACHUTE

Have you ever been sued?

James Bryan and Frank Rowe

"WHO WILL PAY?" That is the first question when an accident occurs and a liability suit threatens.

A West Coast city reports $30,000 paid out in damages during the three years prior to purchasing insurance (locking the barn after the horse was stolen). It also defended itself against damage claims during that period of over $1,000,000. In a major North Carolina city, the recreation department was the loser in a liability case to the tune of $35,500.

In Michigan, a recreation department employee was faced with the expense of defending himself against a $250,000 liability suit. The judgment against him was settled at considerably less than the quarter million dollars, but the burden of payment and defense was unnecessary. It could have been avoided if proper insurance coverage had been in force.

Very few recreation employees are aware of the liability exposures arising from their duties, or of the protection available to them and to their departments. In states where public recreation is considered a proprietary function, recreation departments and agencies can be held liable for injuries sustained by participants and spectators if negligence or lack of supervision are indicated. The settlement or judgment can be disastrous. In states where recreation is considered a government function, the municipality or recreation department is usually considered immune to liability suits. However, this immunity does not extend to the recreation worker. In fact, this very agency immunity can direct the wrath of the injured upon the recreation department employee. "Who will pay?" can now be answered with, "Someone will pay." It is apparent the recreation worker needs the security and assurance of adequate protection against actual and presumed negligence liability lawsuits.

Insurance, too, can be a lifesaver. A modern court decision against a recreation employee or department can, in one blow, snuff out the financial life of the individual or organization. The answer is public liability insurance that will not only provide defense against lawsuits, but also pay the judgments rendered by the courts. Coverage for the recreation department should be purchased on a comprehensive basis, with $100,000 the absolute minimum limit of bodily injury liability coverage per person and $300,000 per accident. Any good local agent can advise you.

Through the National Recreation Association, as a service feature to NRA Affiliates, excess public liability insurance up to $1,000,000 per accident, can be obtained by recreation departments in large cities with a population of 50,000 or more. The department may either self insure or purchase locally the first $10,000, or $25,000, coverage. The excess insurance coverage over either primary amount is only written on an individual basis. NRA investigated the idea of a group excess public liability plan for this coverage, but insufficient interest was reflected from the field.

A study of case histories shows that almost every phase of a recreation program can be subject to accidents, either to participants or to spectators. The recreation administrator's responsibility is therefore quite clear. He should know the hazards emanating from his program and should recommend that adequate coverage be purchased, to protect the children and adults participating in recreation pursuits, and also to safeguard the financial status of his recreation unit. A substantial judgment against a recreation department can do irreparable injury to the development of the municipal recreation program. The fear of a liability suit also can water down a program until its vitality and benefit to the community are sapped.

Last December the Association developed an insurance plan to protect the individual recreation worker against personal liability suits. This "business pursuits" plan has been made available at the low individual rate of $2.63 per half year and $5.25 per year, per person, to all recreation employees and volunteers in NRA-affiliated agencies. The coverage provided is $100,000 per occurrence. All recreation people should check with their department or organization to avail themselves of this protection. The next filing date will be December 1, 1959.

Protection against "pure" accidents is also available. This is not to be confused with liability insurance. It is accident coverage in the full sense. It pays bills for accidents where there is no contributory negligence on the part of the recreation department or recreation employee. When an uninsured accident occurs, for example, a sprained ankle at a teen-agers' baseball game, the results generally follow a pattern. The injured, or his family, suffers the financial burden of medical bills, or the case goes to a lawyer who may try to show negligence on the part of the recreation department or employee. In turn, this requires the expense of legal defense, or a token settlement. Also, the recreation department feels morally obligated to assume some or all of the medical expenses incurred.

The solution is accident insurance for the participants in the recreation program. For a relatively minor premium, participants may be insured on a per sport basis, or on a blanket activities basis. Individual team sport poli-

MR. BRYAN, *of Dunn & Fowler, New York City, is the National Recreation Association's consultant on insurance.* MR. ROWE *is NRA Membership Director.*

cies are available through local insurance agents in most cities. However, the National Recreation Association, for the past five years, has offered a policy for baseball and softball teams at a considerably lower premium than can be obtained locally.

The NRA also sponsors a blanket recreational activities accident plan by which all participants, age nineteen and under, in both athletic and nonathletic activities, may be insured at seventy-five cents per participant per year. This plan is particularly well suited to a recreation program having a yearly total registration of between 150 and 2,000. One hundred percent registration is required.

In the near future, the NRA hopes to offer an all-sports accident plan for those recreation departments wishing to insure their team sports program on a group basis. This obviates taking out individual policies for each team sport.

From a practical and moral standpoint, insurance protection is an important issue for the recreation administrator. He can face the issue squarely and protect his employees and department, or he can hope he is never startled by the question he might not be able to answer, "Who will pay?" #

Note: Mr. Bryon will be available at the National Recreation Congress Consultation and Resource Center to discuss insurance programs and problems.

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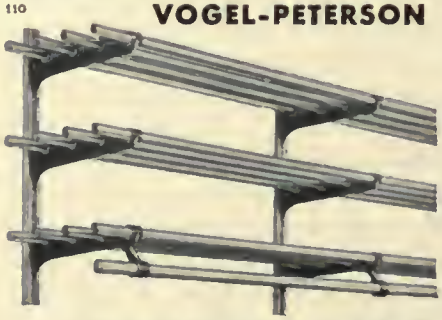

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ON THE CAMPUS

Sabbatical

The University of Illinois has granted Professor Charles K. Brightbill, head of the department of recreation at the university, a sabbatical leave for the second semester of the academic year beginning in February 1960.

Professor Brightbill plans to study recreation therapy programs in selected neuropsychiatric hospitals, general medical and surgical hospitals, and rehabilitation centers in the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Purposes of the study are to observe services in operation, consult with medical and appropriate therapy staffs, and secure information on methods, techniques, and problems as they may contribute to a scientific body of knowledge in using recreation in the treatment and rehabilitation of the ill and handicapped. Information and data thus secured will be analyzed, assembled and made available to interested hospital and rehabilitation staffs, professional groups, therapists, and institutions of higher learning.

Professor Brightbill's department at the university includes within its curriculum a recreation therapy sequence, which operates in close cooperation with the university's Rehabilitation Center, the Corrective Exercise Clinic, and hospitals and clinics within the state. He was, for several years, national director of the Recreation Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration. He serves as the recreation consultant to the Recreation Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, and has also served as consultant to the Workmen's Compensation Commission Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre at Downsview, Ontario, Canada. He is the author of five textbooks on recreation and numerous articles related to hospital recreation.

Note: See Prof. Brightbill's articles, "Recreation-Education —Its Present Status and Future Direction," **Recreation**, September, 1955, and "Recreation Education in the World of Higher Learning," **Recreation**, December, 1957.

Appointment

Arden Johnson of Los Angeles, California, has joined the faculty at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, as a member of the recreation leadership program. He will give particular attention to social recreation, folk dance, and camp activities. Mr. Johnson comes to Purdue from the University of California at Los Angeles, where he had been teaching classes in social recreation and in folk and square dancing while completing his doctorate in recreation leadership. He was formerly director of parks and recreation at Robbinsdale, Minnesota for four years.

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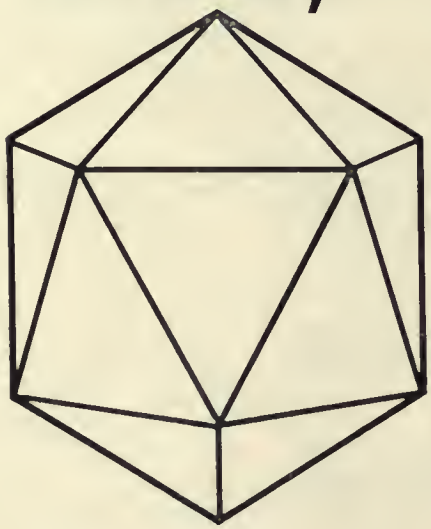

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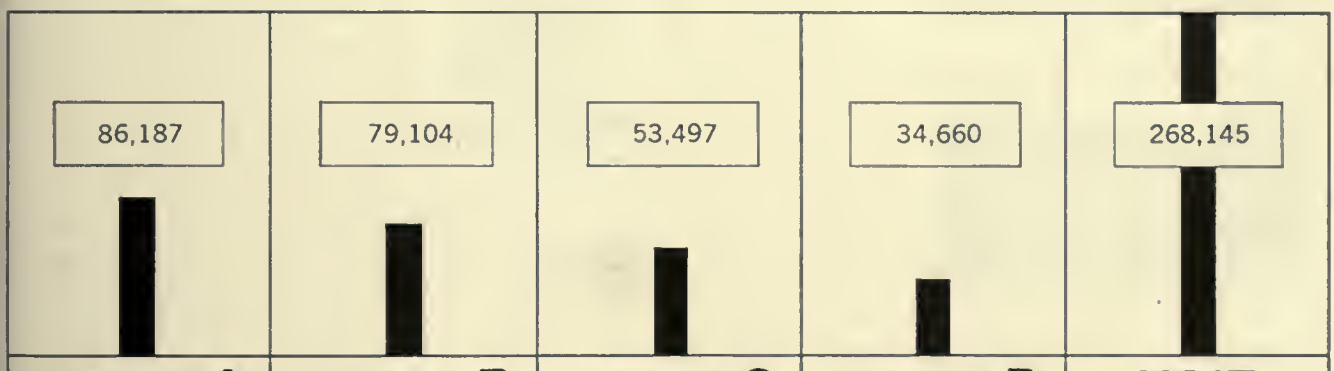
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CYCLES IN MACHINE



COMPETITOR A	COMPETITOR B	COMPETITOR C	COMPETITOR D	VOIT
COMMENTS Failure indicated by tear in cover.	*COMMENTS* At 50,000 cycles: Wear around valve and along black seam lines. At times, ball would not pass through machine. Failure indicated by wear around valve and major bulge on surface of ball.	*COMMENTS* Bulges on surface of ball at three locations.	*COMMENTS* Ball shows signs of excessive wear. Will not stay in machine. Failure indicated by cracks around valve and cords showing.	*COMMENTS* At 100,000 cycles: Identification letters and numbers worn off. At 225,000 cycles: No discrepancies noted. Only uniform cover wear. Failure indicated by bulge on surface of ball.

REPORT #51093; MARCH 25, 1959

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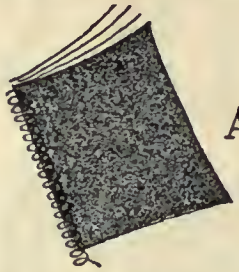

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

How to Use the Congress

One way of using your National Recreation Congress experiences, to enrich a local community recreation program, is illustrated by the April playground "festival" in Mobile, Alabama, this year. Martha Maitre, superintendent of recreation in Mobile, attended the 39th Congress in Long Beach, California, and joined delegates in their visit to Disneyland. Result: the mobile playgrounds incorporated the Disneyland theme "with the permission of Disney himself," according to the local press. *The Mobile Press Register* of April 12 goes on to say, "Everything possible has been included—Main Street U.S.A., Frontierland, Tomorrowland, Fantasyland, and even Adventureland!" The space ships, the cruise boat moving slowly through the jungle and into Adventureland, trolleys, surreys, and an Indian village, were not overlooked. These were presented in separate scenes, in a production representing a communitywide playground program.

It's all in knowing how to look for ideas, and in recognizing one when you meet it face-to-face.

"Jump for Joy"

From skin to scuba diving, we now take to the air and, according to *The New York Times*, "jump for joy," at the recently opened parachute sports center at the airport in Orange, Massachusetts. Pleasure parachuting is growing in this country and has long been popular in Europe. This is mostly the result of one man's vigorous crusade—that of Jacques André Istel, proprietor of Parachutes, Inc. and vice-president of the nonprofit Parachute Club of America. An ex-Marine, Istel organized the first U.S. jumping team in 1956.

At Orange, he demonstrates his new concept of jumping, called sky-diving. Taking a swan-dive position, sometimes held for as long as three minutes, the sky-diver seems to soar through the sky, like a bird. Mr. Istel insists that this sport is "safe as swimming." Of course, extremely stringent safety precautions are carried out, preceded by an intensive training period.

Here we are—practicing what we preach! Seen at the annual outing for the National Recreation Association headquarters staff, held at Lake Sebago in Palisades Interstate Park, are (left to right): Charles Reed, Field Department; George Butler, Research Department; Joseph Prendergast executive director; and Helen Dauncey, Katherine M. Barker Memorial Secretary for Women and Girls. We had a grand time!

"Vision to Actuality"

Four years ago the State University of Medicine, N. Y. (connected with Kings County Hospital), approached the Junior League of Brooklyn about starting a children's recreation program. With the enthusiastic cooperation of the hospital, vision became actuality in April of this year, when a gaily painted pumpkin-orange-and-yellow playroom was made out of an enclosed sunporch.

Part-time director Elizabeth Rosen is assisted by a civil service recreation leader, provided by the city. Half of the program's thirty-five volunteers are Junior League members from Brooklyn.

NRA News

Two old friends return to the National Recreation Association staff: Arthur Todd and Siebolt Frieswyk. Mr. Todd, former NRA Midwest district representative comes back as assistant executive director of the Association, after a leave of absence during which he was chief of the recreation management branch for the U. S. Air Force in Europe. Mr. Frieswyk, a former NRA music specialist, returns as special consultant for the performing arts. Among his duties will be coordinating Association services to the National Cultural Center. Mr. Frieswyk has been director of education for the Griffith Music Foundation, Newark, New Jersey, and a music specialist for Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia.

A busy man is George Butler, head of the NRA Research Department. He has been appointed a member of three important national committees: the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Youth Fitness; the Building Committee, National Committee on the Aging, the National Social Welfare Assembly; the Committee on Urban Research of the National Academy of Sciences (an arm of the Highway Research Board).

In addition, he has been busy writing and revising. The third edition of his *Introduction to Community Recreation* (McGraw-Hill) has just come off press. A revised edition of his *Municipal Recreation Administration* (International City Managers Association) will appear shortly. Before another playground season rolls around, his *Playgrounds: Their Administration and Operation* (Ronald Press) will have been revised.

The National Recreation Association's Pacific Northwest District has spread far beyond its original boundaries. The admission of Alaska as a state and increasing demand from neighboring Canadian provinces for Association services have steadily expanded the district's scope. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and, particularly, British Columbia have requested the same field service the northwest states have been receiving. These provinces now have representatives on the NRA Northwest District Advisory Committee. At the request of local authorities in New Westminster and Vancouver, the NRA has made special studies and an evaluation of recreation services, helped develop long-range plans. As a result, Canadian participation in this year's Northwest District Conference was the largest ever.

Joseph Prendergast (left), NRA executive director, confers with Arthur S. Flemming (center), U. S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Robert W. Kean, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for the White House Committee on Aging. Mr. Prendergast is chairman of the Planning Committee on Recreation. Mr. Flemming will give Congress address.

People in the News

• The highest peak in Alaska's Katmai National Monument, the spectacular volcanic wilderness that is one of the largest units in the National Park System, will be renamed for the man who explored it. The United States Board on Geographic Names has approved changing the name of 7,600-foot Knife Peak to Mount Griggs. The action honors Dr. Robert F. Griggs, former George Washington University botanist who led six expeditions, sponsored by the National Geographic Society, to Katmai four decades ago.

Now seventy-seven, Dr. Griggs is professor emeritus of biology at the University of Pittsburgh.

• Elizabeth J. Williamson, formerly American Red Cross recreational supervisor at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is now on a special assignment in Seoul, Korea. Mrs. Williamson's new duties in Korea will be as assistant director of a special clubmobile recreation program. Club-

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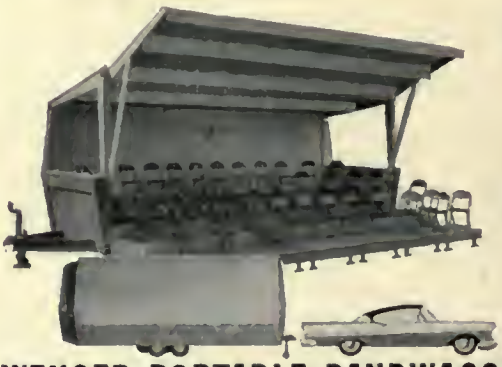

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mobile units, which usually consist of three or four Red Cross recreation workers, travel regularly to all the remote Korean outposts.

Her replacement at the hospital is Hazel Turnage, who previously was at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

• John Gettler, director of recreation and parks for Lexington, Kentucky, has resigned to accept the position of general manager at the Tates Creek Country Club there. The country club is a new development that will include an eighteen-hole golf course, large recreation center, 75′-by-165′ swimming pool, riding stables, bridle paths, archery range, two fishing lakes, six tennis courts, and general playground facilities. "After serving fourteen years in public parks and recreation it was a difficult decision to switch to private recreation," Mr. Gettler said.

• When Mrs. Steve Magargee started in recreation in Decatur, Georgia, her first headquarters was an old stable and her recreation department a mere name. Most of the time she had no material whatever. In eleven years, by tireless energy, this recreation director built a playground program, clubs for teen-agers and senior citizens, and two recreation centers. As she retires, the entire recreation field joins Decatur and the *Decatur DeKalb News* in saying, "Thanks, Rosie!"

In Memoriam

• The death of W. Duncan Russell was not only a severe loss to recreation in Boston, but the entire field. He was director of the division of recreation, informal education, and group work for the United Communities Service. During World War II, Mr. Russell was regional executive for the National USO in New York and New England. As a young man, working at the Elizabeth Settlement House in Boston, Mr. Russell was inspired by recreation pioneer Joseph Lee. The recreation field has lost a man of great character and ability.

• J. Gerry Dobbins, a former National Recreation Association staff member, died recently in Litchfield, Connecticut. Mr. Dobbins was with the Association for seven years from 1918 to 1925, his initial service being in the Department of Budgets and Accounts of War Camp

(Continued on page 348)

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Literature on request.

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Reporter's Notebook

(Continued from page 346)

Community Service. He later served as the Association's director of field services to cities struggling to expand their part-time and seasonal recreation programs into a year-round service.

Mrs. Dobbins has served as the Association's Litchfield sponsor since 1944. The Dobbins' daughter Dorinda, Mrs. Peter Putnam, has been serving as a member of the Association's Princeton, New Jersey, Finance Committee. As a child, Mrs. Putnam was a junior member of the Association.

• Sidney A. Snow, big-game hunter, explorer, and zoo director, died recently in Oakland, California. For over two decades Mr. Snow had been active in the development of California's Knowland State Arboretum and Park.

• Mrs. Helen Woodhouse of Little Rock, Arkansas, died in July at the age of seventy-six. She had been a sponsor of the National Recreation Association since 1953. For thirty years she was office secretary of the Arkansas Congress of Parents and Teachers.

• Carl Bannwart, retired superintendent of the Newark, New Jersey, Shade Tree Bureau, and a national authority on parks, died recently at the age of eighty-seven. His home was in East Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Bannwart established many procedures that became a model for other communities and brought the first community Christmas tree to Newark, a project later to to become popular in other cities.

• Royal A. Holt, of Romeo, Michigan, one of the recreation field's most tireless volunteers, died at the age of sixty-two. During fourteen "borrowed" years following a 1945 heart attack. Mr. Holt volunteered to supervise construction of Romeo's community youth and civic center, then supervised its activities.

• Michael Benedum, multimillionaire oil wildcatter, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the age of ninety. On his eighty-eighth birthday he contributed $3,000,000 to his home town of Bridgeport, West Virginia, for a civic recreation area.

• James Henry Philips, retired chief engineer of the Essex County, New Jersey, Park System, died in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, at the age of eighty-six.

LISTENING AND VIEWING

Where does UNICEF money go? What does the money buy? These are questions the various recreation departments sponsoring Trick or Treat for UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) on Halloween, should be able to answer. As part of your pre-Halloween briefing program in your community, we suggest you show some of the excellent educational films, made by the various United Nations organizations to explain their work. The films described below, particularly good for children, are equally informative for adults. Remember an alerted, informed public is a cooperative and generous one.

Order your UNICEF Halloween planning and publicity material—aside from films—from: U. S. Committee for UNICEF, P. O. Box 1618, Church Street Station, New York 8.

Overture would make a particularly good lead-off film, because it is a superb overall depiction of the United Nations work in all its many phases, in both war, its aftermath, and in peace. There is no narration; the moving story of the UN is reeled off against a symphonic background of Beethoven's *Egmont Overture*. Black and white; running time: 10 minutes.

Big Day in Bogo is a fascinating 16 mm. color film, shot in the French Cameroons in Africa, showing how the opposition of the juju or witch doctor, had to be overcome, so the chief could let French administration officials and UN people into the village to help eradicate the malaria felling eight out of ten people in this once healthy village. Running time: 15 minutes.

Open Your Eyes, a 16-minute, 16 mm. color film, narrated by Boris Karloff and produced by the World Health Organization, illustrates how the Moroccan government was able to organize health teams for the treatment of trachoma and conjunctivitis, with the medical advice of WHO and supplies of drugs and equipment from UNICEF. Self-treatment with antibiotic ointment is easy and successful, once learned from health workers.

Three Of Our Children, in color, narrated by James Mason and running 30 minutes, gives a threefold picture of UNICEF operation in three different countries.

The first is Greece, where we are shown how a seven-year-old girl, stricken with polio, is taken from her almost inaccessible mountain village to a city where she receives vital treatment and rehabilitation, with the help of UNICEF funds.

We next meet Modjena from French Equatorial Africa. He is a victim of leprosy—a disease shadowed by a tradition of exile and humiliation, even in the so-called civilized Western world. This is the story of how his plight is overcome when a doctor comes to his village with a traveling UN health team and treats him with a "strange" medicine—sulfone.

The next stop is Luzon in the Philippines. This is the story of how old-fashioned and often fatal midwifery is gradually being supplanted by methods learned in the UNICEF-assisted training courses, pictured for the first time in this film. In this area, previously, one out of every ten babies, lucky enough to be born alive, died before his first birthday.

All films are available through Association Films, in Ridgefield, New Jersey; La Grange, Illinois; Dallas, Texas; and San Francisco, California. For further information about these and other films, write Public Information Division, UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

Children are the world of tomorrow, and the only way we can give them a tomorrow is by removing the scourge of war and disease from the face of the earth.—J. W.

Creative Playgrounds and Recreation Centers

Alfred Ledermann and Alfred Trachsel

Here is a beautifully illustrated selection of 59 playgrounds from 12 countries, which demonstrate a variety of approaches to creative use of leisure time for both children and adults. Alfred Ledermann and Alfred Trachsel, two internationally renown experts who have designed several outstanding playgrounds in Switzerland, offer valuable ideas from their own experience on the finance, supervision and maintenance of playgrounds, as well as the adaptation of playground construction to sociological and city-planning factors. The 400 illustrations and diagrams make this book an essential addition to your library.

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BOOKS THAT MATTER

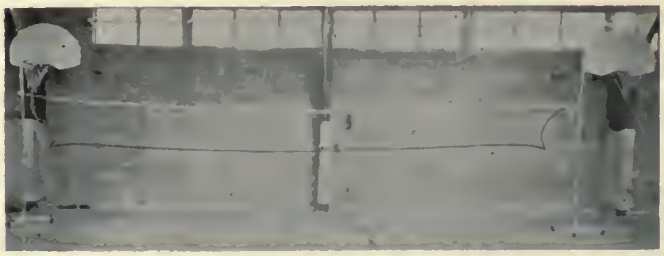
NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Waehtel

• One of the problems recreation people face as sports move indoors for the winter is how to accommodate varying numbers of spectators in a large multiuse space, such as a gymnasium. The Hussey Closed Deck Roll-Out gym seats efficiently answer this problem. The manufacturers claim theirs is the only one with this closed-deck feature, which eliminates the possibility of slipping or falling through the stands, dropping things through the opening, including trash—to the annoyance of anyone who may be standing underneath. This feature also saves janitorial time and money. If the floor is to be used for another activity, the stands can be folded up, intact with trash, and cleaned later. Fire hazards are also cut down. Hussey seating is of box-girder construction, with steel diaphragms at the ends, to make the unit even more rigid; provides a positive mechanical locking device; casters, horizontal and diagonal bracing; and the paralleling device, to make them roll straight. For complete details, write Hussey Manufacturing Company, 591 Railroad Avenue, North Berwick, Maine.

• In a matter of minutes, you can set up a complete athletic field, recreation area, or gymnasium, with the Seven-in-One standards. Completely portable (weighing 60 pounds), the unit can be disassembled in a matter of minutes. Unit includes two bases with spike attachments, six uprights with Allen screws to keep them rigid, four frictional nonslip collars, two anchor pins with nylon guy ropes, heavy canvas carrying case, base carrier straps, and two revolving top bearings. These standards can be used for all net games, football goals, batting practice, pole vaulting, tetherball, and basketball goals. Photographs show standards broken down



for carrying and set up for a ball game. The foregoing are only some of the many attachments available. Write Seven-In-One Manufacturing Company, Box 131, Grinnell, Iowa.

• A permanent, weatherproof sculpture material, Crea-Stone, adaptable to varying age levels and art ability, is a specially formulated cast stone: Just add water to the desired amount, mix in a waterproof container, and let stand for twenty-four hours. Coming in three hardnesses, it can be carved with a knife, hacksaw blade, or spoon, none of which need be sharp. This material is not hard on the hands; can be finished with files, sandpaper, steel wool, or turned on a woodworking lathe. It comes in colors, can be painted, varnished, shellacked. Crea-Stone hardens progressively and can be worked until it is bone dry. It is a natural for recreation programs with limited budgets because it requires no molds, no expensive kilns to install and operate, nor glazes to get contaminated. Crea-Stone is not limited to sculpture alone, may be used for relief maps, model building, and so on, and can be modeled directly over a paper or wire-mesh armature. For details write Carlie Tart, Creative Stonecraft, Inc., P.O. Box 1107, South Miami, Florida.

• A new musical instrument, the Melodica, sounding akin to the harmonica and accordion, but playing and looking more like a woodwind, is now being marketed by the Hohner Company, a century-old German music firm. Designed for ease of playing, this instrument contains two full chromatic octaves, including sharps and flats; plays single notes and chords, two parts at one time, plays in any key; and maintains a steady pitch. The Melodica is particularly well suited for preorchestral training and for people who want to learn to play a simple instrument. It has a center of wood and rustproof metal reeds, comes with complete instruction booklet. For location of your nearest dealer, write News Bureau, M. Hohner, Inc., 351 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

• With the rapidly growing interest in science among more and more young people, *and* with more and more recreation centers starting science programs (*see page 330*), news of a Science Materials Center is welcome indeed. This division of The Library of Science publishes a quarterly bulletin in which it describes what the center has to offer: selected, worthwhile scientific equipment, records, books, and special scientific toys. The following fields are covered: astronomy, chemistry, electronics, energy, magnetism, magnifiers, mathematics, microscopes, nature study, physics, radiation detection, static electricity, and weather study. Write for details to Science Materials Center, 59 Fourth Avenue, New York 3.

Visit the Congress Exhibits

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George D. Butler

Director of Research and Assistant Executive Director,
National Recreation Association

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RECREATIONAL USE OF WILD LANDS

By

C. Frank Brockman

Professor of Forestry, College of Forestry,
University of Washington

McGraw-Hill American Forestry Series

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The first textbook to be published in the rather specific but increasingly important area of forest and wild land recreation management, in which the author is a well-known authority. The book will serve as a useful reference for those interested in outdoor recreation. It notes some of the major reasons for the importance of recreation in modern life. The book then points out the relationship of various types of public and private lands to recreational needs, considers the management and administration of recreational lands, and provides an historical outline of the development of current recreational land use philosophy.

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Magazine Articles

American City, *August 1959.*
Cooperative City-School Planning Pays Off, *Temple Jarrell.*
Changing Times, *August 1959.*
How's Your Town Fixed for Fun?
Parents', *August 1959.*
International Camp for 11-Year-Olds, *Margaret H. Bacon.*
....., *September 1959.*
Too Young for School, *Shirley Ryder.*
Parks and Recreation, *August 1959.*
Parks, People and Playspace, *James F. Miller* and *Leslie M. Reid.*
This Is Children's Aquafair.
Swimming Pool Age, *June 1959.*
Acres of Aquatics.
Today's Health, *July 1959.*
It's Fun to Water Ski, *Dennis Orphan.*
Don't Be a Nautical Nuisance.
....., *August 1959.*
Skin Diving with Safety.
The Black Hills: Air Conditioned Wilderness, *William R. Wilson.*
Snake Bite, *Raymond Schuessler.*
Death Dealer of the Heavens (Lightning), *Muriel Lederer.*

Books & Pamphlets Received

Architecture

Concrete: The Vision of a New Architecture, Peter Collins. Horizon Press, 220 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 307. $12.50.

Psychiatric Architecture, Charles E. Goshen, M.D., Editor. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Pp. 156. $10.50.

Rehabilitation Center Planning—An Architectural Guide, R. Cuthbert and Christine F. Salmon. Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Pa. Pp. 164. $12.50.

Books for Children and Young People

Baldhead Mountain Expedition, Alf Evers. Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York 11. Pp. 205. $3.00.

Blackbird in the Lilac, The, (verses for children), James Reeves. Dutton & Co., 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 95. $2.50.

Book to Begin on Outer Space, A, Eunice Holsaert and Ronni Solbert; Book to Begin on Dinosaurs, A, Eunice Holsaert and Robert Gartland. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Both unpaged. Each $2.50.

Boys' Book of Astronomy, Patrick Moore. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 143. $3.00.

Boys' Book of Outboard Boating, Tom Parsons. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 120. $2.50.

Child's Story and Color Book of San Francisco and Child's Story and Color Book of Washington, both by Lila Wicker Hunt. James J. Gillick & Co., Berkeley 5, Calif. Both unpaged. $1.00 each.

Clock We Live On, Isaac Asimov. Abelard-Schuman. 404 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 160. $3.00.

Come to the City, Grace Paull. Abelard-Schuman, 404 4th Ave., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

Cranberry Train, The, Bettina Peterson. Ives Washburn, 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $2.00.

Denison's Children's Series:

Pussycat in Business, Kathryn Heisenfelt, unpaged, $3.00; The Extra Egg, Edna A. Anderson, unpaged, $2.75; George, the Discontented Giraffe, Phillip Orso Steinberg, unpaged, $2.75; Casper the Caterpillar, and Jonathan and the Octopus, both by Celeste K. Foster, unpaged, $2.50 each; Nancy and the Unhappy Lion, Matthew Howard, unpaged $2.50; Swimmer is a Hopper, Spaghetti Eddie, and Gobble, Gobble, all by Mary Jackson Ellis, unpaged, $2.50 each. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis.

Elephant for Rent, Lucille Chapman. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 164. $3.00.

Field Folk (animal rhymes for children), Brenda G. Macrow. Oceana Publications, 80 4th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $2.00.

First Book of Color, The, Herbert P. Paschel. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 45. $1.95.

Fish Is Not a Pet, A, May Natalie Tabak. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $2.50.

Golden Picture Book of Birds, A, Clara Hussong. Golden Press, Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 57. $1.50.

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HOPI INDIAN BUTTERFLY DANCE, THE, Harry C. James. Melmont Publishers, 310 S. Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 32. $1.88.

HOUSES FROM THE SEA, Alice C. Goudey. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York, Unpaged. $2.95.

INLAND WHALE, THE (Tales of California Indians), Theodora Krocberr. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. Pp. 205. $4.50.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG COLLECTORS, Guy Williams; INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG GOLFERS, David Thomas. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Each pp. 126. $3.75 each.

JERRY JOURNEYED TO JERICHO, Eleanor Lorenz. Comet Press, 200 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 23. $2.00.

LEGENDS OF GREEN SKY HILL (Chippewa), Louise Jean Walker. Wm. B. Eerdsmans, 255 Jefferson Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids 3, Mich. Pp. 204. $3.25.

LET IT RAIN! Dorothy Koch. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 14. Unpaged. $2.95.

LIBERTY HILL, Ben Berkey. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Pp. 77. $3.00.

MY NAME IS ————, Lois Baker Muehl. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 14. Unpaged. $2.95.

MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN, Jean George. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 178. $3.00.

NOT A TEENY, WEENY WINK, Richard Bennett. Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 56. $2.50.

PABLO PAINTS A PICTURE, Warren Miller. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Unpaged. $2.75.

PETER TSCHAIKOWSKY AND THE NUTCRACKER BALLET, Opal Wheeler. E. P. Dutton & Co., 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 96. $3.50.

PORCUPINE KNOWN AS J. R., THE, Rita and Will Vandivert. Dodd, Mead, 432 4th Ave., New York. Unpaged. $2.75.

RING OF TALES, A, compiled by Kathleen Lines. Franklin Watts, 699 Madison Ave., New York 21. Pp. 240. $3.95.

ROCKETS AND SATELLITES WORK LIKE THIS, John W. R. Taylor. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 71. $2.75.

ROCKS AND MINERALS, Illa Podendorf. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 48. $2.00.

ST. FRANCIS AND THE ANIMALS, Leo Politi. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.95.

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All by Helen Jill Fletcher, H. S. Stuttman & Co., 404 4th Ave., New York 16. Each pp. 128; each $1.95.

STORY OF DINOSAURS, THE, Dr. Stanley B. and Barbara M. Brown. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Pp. 125. $2.95.

SURPRISE EGG, Sarah Derman. Benefic Press, 1900 N. Narragansett, Chicago 39. Pp. 48. $1.36.

WHO LIVES IN A FIELD, Duryea Morton. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 127. $3.00.

WILBUR, THE TRUSTING WHIPPOORWILL, August Derleth and Clare Victor Dwiggins. Stanton & Lee, Sauk City, Wis. Unpaged. $2.00.

YOUNG DANCER'S CAREER BOOK, Regina J. Woody. E. P. Dutton, 300 4th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 185. $3.50.

Delinquency

ORIGINS OF CRIME, William and Joan McCord. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 219. $6.00.

PRISON EXPOSURES, Robert Neese. Chilton Co., 5605 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 135. $4.95.

PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY, THE, Sheldon Glueck, Editor. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston. Pp. 1183. $10.50.

PUBLIC WELFARE SERVICES AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. American Public Welfare Association, 1313 E. 50th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 6. $.25.

SCOURGE OF NARCOTICS, THE. New York City Police Department, 240 Centre St., New York. Pp. 12. Free.

International

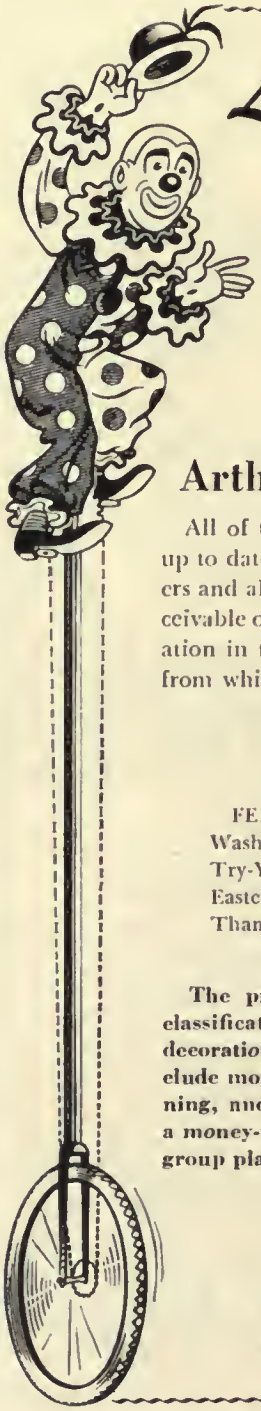
DIGEST OF SWEDEN, Allan Kastrup. American-Swedish News Exchange, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 64. $.50.

HI NEIGHBOR, 1959 (Brazil, Ghana, Israel, Japan, Turkey). U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations 17, N.Y. Paper, $1.00.

JAPANESE CHILDREN'S STORIES, Florence Sakade, Editor. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt. Pp. 120. $3.50.

SPRINGTIME IN SWEDEN, Alice J. Sorenson. University of Washington Press, Seattle 5. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.50.

URASHIMA TARO (Japanese children's stories), Florence Sakade, Editor. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt., Pp. 57. $1.75.



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The parties are indexed alphabetically and according to classification and the 52 plans include ideas for invitations, decorations, games, and refreshments. Most of the plans include more games and stunts than can be used in a single evening, and several include ideas that can turn the party into a money-making project. "A welcome aid to the individual or group planning parties and socials." —*Recreation* ***$2.95***

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Hobbies—The Creative Use of Leisure, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, Pp. 271, illustrated. $3.50.

This curiously unsatisfying book is not at all typical of Miss Mulac's other books. In spots it has the flashes of the wit, humor, charm, and practicality that have distinguished so many of her game and party books. It lacks, however, the broadminded, unbiased approach; her brief descriptions of possible hobbies seem biased, in many cases, as far as length given each. Games and sports, for example, are admittedly a very large interest area but more could have been included in *types* of games and sports, and the satisfactions in them, as against a passionate protest against junior organized team sports, a point somewhat out of place in a book on hobbies. Eight pages on letter writing seem out of proportion to two paragraphs on pets, one paragraph on religion, and about a page on church activities.

Any book on hobbies in general should contain the best possible references if it is to be valuable to a reader who wants to follow up some suggestions. Here, again, this book is curiously uneven. No information is given as to whether a book is out of print; no reference is given any annotation. In one case, for example, a book listed on wild flowers was printed in 1926 and has been unavailable for many years. Yet there have been excellent books on the subject published recently. This is only one of many such mentions of out-of-print, out-of-date, or less-than-the-best books on specific subjects.

Although preparing a book on hobbies is a very difficult—and thankless—task, this publication falls short of what it might have been. — *Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

The Earth Beneath the Sea, Francis P. Shepard. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore 18, Maryland. Pp. 275, photographs. $5.00.
Dangerous Marine Animals, Bruce W. Halstead, M.D. Cornell Maritime Press, Cambridge, Maryland. Pp. 146, photographs. $4.00.

Here are two new books of fascinating and useful information for skin-divers and others interested in knowing more about the sea. The first, illustrated with sketches, graphs, and photographs, deals with the mysteries of the ocean floor—the continental shelves, mountains, canyons which make up seventy-two percent of the earth's surface—and is for those without technical knowledge.

The second, especially timely right now in light of recent shark scares, describes marine organisms that bite, sting, are nonedible, and often dangerous. Similarly illustrated, this can be of value to other swimmers, physicians, biologists, shell collectors, beach explorers, and nature groups.

WORTH EXPLORING

Go Exploring in Books: This is the theme of the 1959 Book Week, November 1-7, sponsored by the Children's Book Council. This would be an excellent time for recreation departments, in cooperation with their local libraries, to arrange a special book display or put on a book fair. Colorful posters and materials for such an event are available from the Council at 50 West 53rd Street, New York 19. Such a display or fair might well give special prominence to a number of excellent books issued recently that were written primarily for young readers but are of interest to the recreation leader as well. These supplement various aspects of the recreation program, such as art or crafts, nature, and conservation, or lend themselves to creative dramatics. They would make fine prizes or presents. Among interesting new publications are:

A Workshop of Your Own, *Martha Lincoln and Katherine Torrey. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston. Pp. 148. $2.50.* The authors are the directors of a successful workshop for children, the Bantam Workshop, and their book is designed to help the child acquire skills in working with wood and tools. The simple directions can be read and easily understood by fourth graders. Here are directions for making chock-a-block people and chunkies (animals of blocks and straight pieces of wood), barges, castles, and dragons.

The Thought Book, *Pers Crowell. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Unpaged. $2.50.* There's nothing like imagineering. Here are games to be played with *Thoughts.* After children *do some brainstorming* about it, they too can think up new animals like rhinostriches, or vegetanimals like caturnips. Delightful illustrations by the author show the thoughts jostling around in a child's head. This will also set the child to wondering how his thoughts, dreams, and memories "pop" and "un-pop." ➤

Book Week—November 1-7

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DO YOU SEE WHAT I SEE? *Helen Borten. Abelard-Schuman, 404 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.* This is an exciting introduction to art. Slanted lines, you see, "are like a see-saw—sometimes they go up, and sometimes they come down." Some lines are thin and delicate as a spider web, others ragged as a barbed-wire fence. Then there are the shapes and colors that make the world a great big painting to look at and enjoy. This beautiful book, in four colors, will put "vision" into seeing and help children escape the flat, literal "looking" done by adults.

SOUNDS ALL AROUND, *Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 48. $2.50.* If children really listen they can hear a bottle sing and play different notes on a drinking straw. They can hear sounds, feel sounds, and make sounds. This book is full of the "how" and the "why" of sounds, from the brushing of teeth to the making of rhythm instruments.

ANIMAL TRAVELLERS, *Marie Neurath. Sterling Publishing, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, Pp. 36. $2.00.* This nature book for the preteen group explains the strange migrations of the world's most interesting insects, birds, fish, and animals. With simple diagrams and color illustrations, the book tells of the journeys of the Arctic terns that fly from Pole to Pole, the return of salmon to their spawning grounds, the march of crabs from the hills to the sea, the migrations of the mountain hares. Young nature lovers should be entranced!

WILD FOLK AT THE SEASHORE, *Carroll Lane Fenton. John Day Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York. Pp. 128. $3.50.* The shore is a fine place to play —and ask questions. Here are answers about plants and animals along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts: urchins, dollars, and jellyfish; seals, sea lions, and small whales; snails, barnacles, and seaweeds. The book has 130 drawings so even inland boys and girls can get to know our shore dwellers. This completes the author's series on "wild folk."

WATER ALL AROUND, *Tillie S. Pine and Joseph Levine. Whittlesey House, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 48. $2.50.* Rainstorms and drizzles, rivers and reservoirs, ocean waves and ice cubes—water is fun for splashing and water games, fine for washing out cages in the zoo, not so fine when it washes away the soil in the park. The book offers simple projects with such equipment as an empty milk carton or old oatmeal box.

THE HILL THAT GREW, *Esther K. Meeks, Follett Publishing, 1010 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago 7. Pp. 30. $1.00.* This book, for those just beginning to read, tells about a town without a hill. How could the children enjoy their new sleds? Mr. Mayor and the whole town got together and made a hill in the park with all that dirt that Mr. Builder didn't need any more. Does your town have a hill in the park?

WHOOPING CRANE, *Robert M. McClung. William Morrow and Company. 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 63. $2.50.* The whooping crane is front-page news these days. The Texas-Canada migrations of this vanishing species are now being reported faithfully in the press, which keeps worrisome count. This story of three of the last twenty-six wild whooping cranes left in the world is told beautifully and with scientific accuracy. Mr. McClung is a former curator of mammals and birds at New York's famous Bronx Zoo.

ANDY AND THE WILD WOOD DUCKS, *Mayo Short. Melmont Publishers, 360 S. Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.00.* The wood duck is another candidate for extinction. Mrs. Short, a children's librarian, feels children have a special affinity with nature, can become ardent conservationists. She has woven together a story involving the interrelationship of a farm boy, skunks, a bicycle, and some wood ducks. Andy learned not to upset the balance of nature.

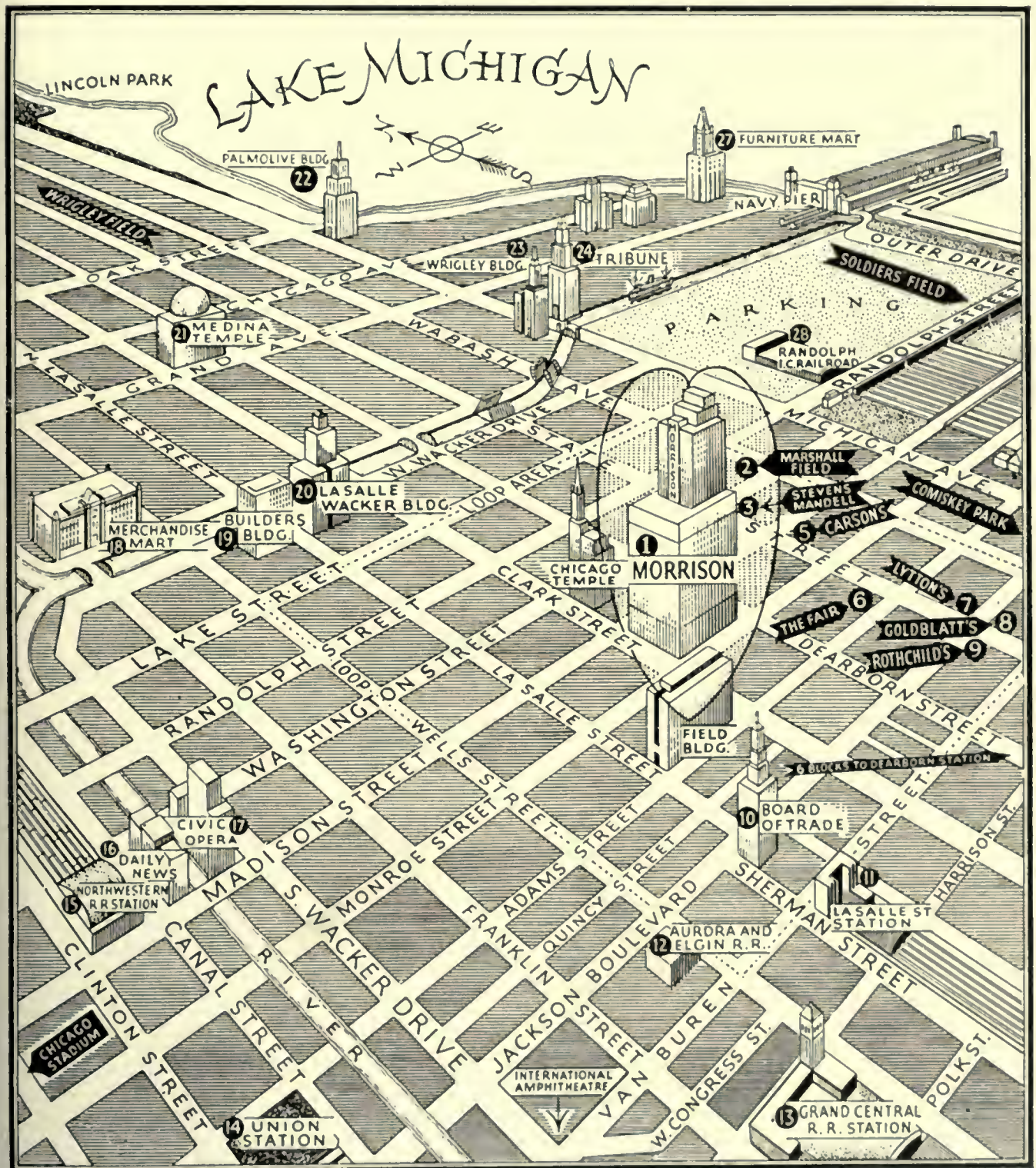
A MOON OR A BUTTON, *Ruth Kraus, Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York. Unpaged. $1.50.* This picture collection was inspired by children's art in the Rowayton, Connecticut, Public School. Did you ever conceive a witch's valentine, a half moon that could be turned into a turtle, or a Christmas tree person? You could make up your own collection or exhibit of the work of your embryo artists.

THE LITTLEST WITCH, *Jeanne Massey. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $2.75.* The littlest witch had her own ideas about how to do things and her adventures lend themselves to acting out. Children will have fun being the oldest, ugliest, grouchiest, fattest, and tallest witches. Miss Massey teaches first grade, has conducted children's radio programs and story hours, taught classes in handcraft and puppetry.

A HANDY GUIDE TO CHICAGO

Distances are often great in Chicago. Therefore, you will find it worth your while to pick up the *Chicago Transit Guide* at the Congress Information Desk, in the lobby of the Hotel Morrison, before setting forth to see the sights. This will give you details of transportation, and maps of various sections of the city.

The Morrison is in the heart of midtown (The Loop), with virtually all transportation at its doorstep. The city is divided by Madison Street, running east and west, and State Street, running north and south. These two streets form the baseline from which all house numbers and numbered streets, north, south, east, and west, are indicated.



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California State Department of Mental Hygiene

at the

National Recreation Congress *

September 28 - October 2

Ta be interviewed far a pasitian, please leave a message far Mr. Helsel at the Hatel Marrisan, stating where and when yau can be reached during the canventian.
Callege graduatian with majar in Recreatian ar Recreatian Therapy required. Starting salary $4,980.

** Or Write: Medical Personnel Services, Dept. R, State Personnel Board*
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THE RECREATION THERAPIST IN CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT

Sa braad is the scape af recreatian therapy in Califarnia state mental haspitals that it has expanded ta include nearly every type af arganized activity — sacial, cultural and physical.

Widening the range af patient recreatian has gane far ta remedy the unnatural enviranment camman ta institutianal life. The atmasphere is infarmal; nat unlike that af any civic recreatian graup. Men and wamen jain in aff-graund excursians ta faatball and baseball games, cancerts, hikes and camping. Ca-recreatianal autdaar games, parties and barbecues, dancing and mavies are regular events.

Thraugh skillful and selective use af individual and graup activities, recreatian therapists help ta apen the daar far treatment by ather disciplines. Mareaver, their friendly and clase fellawship with patients, inherent in their functian, cantributes substantially in the areas af bath diagnasis and treatment.

In Califarnia facilities, the team cancept applies. Participating with psychiatrists and ather medical staff, psychalagists, nurses, sacial warkers, and the full range af therapy specialists, recreatian therapists arigi-nate, plan and canduct recreatian which will best cantribute ta the tatal rehabilitatian af the patient.

With gaad equipment and imaginative pragramming, recreatian therapists are reaching an increasing number af patients. Theirs is an exciting jab—challenging and gratifying in its persanal reward.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • NOVEMBER 1959 • 50c

Give BOOKS For Christmas

For a Friend who is a Church Leader

1131—Fun Plans for Church Recreation $2.50
By *Agnes Durant Pylant.* A collection of games, songs, skits and stunts, races, relays, and other recreation activities with suggestions for the leader.

1434—Summer with Nursery Children $2.00
By *Florence Schulz.* Designed to aid in the planning of activities and facilities for the church nursery school in summer. Includes songs, indoor and outdoor games, teaching techniques, and illustrations. 156 pp.

For a Friend who is a Camp Leader

783—Creative Crafts for Campers $7.95
By *Catherine T. Hammett* and *Carol M. Horrocks.* An emphasis on outdoor arts and crafts in organized camps and for handcrafters of all ages. 175 projects using Nature's designs and materials. 431 pp.

152—The Camp Program Book $5.00
By *Catherine T. Hammett* and *Virginia Musselman.* A one-volume camping encyclopedia covering program planning, outdoor living, sports, arts and crafts, specific programs, pageants. 380 pp.

149—Camp Counseling $4.75*
By *Viola Mitchell* and *Ida B. Crawford.* Complete, up-to-date guide to camping—how to handle problem campers, instructions for teaching crafts, music, sports, etc. 406 pp.

For a Friend who is a Parent

1420—Planning Your Home for Play $3.50
By *Albert A. Ostrow.* Helpful hints for turning waste space into play space in backyards, attics, apartments. Suggestions can easily and inexpensively be carried out without much equipment. Illustrated. 132 pp.

1353—The Rainbow Book of American Folk Tales and Legends $4.95
By *Maria Leach.* A wide selection embodying the spirit of America, retold for children. Section on the folklore of the fifty states. Illustrations. 318 pp.

1295—Gardening: A New World for Children $2.75
By *Sally Wright.* Covers the basic fundamentals of year-round gardening for children with emphasis on gardens compatible with their interests. Contains projects and planning schemes. Illustrations. 183 pp.

For a Friend who is a Teen-Ager

69—Flower Arranging for Juniors $2.75
By *Virginia Stone Marshall.* A simple and clear explanation of the basic principles of flower arrangement, especially for young people. With illustrations by the author. 113 pp.

841—Betty White's Teen-Age Dance Etiquette $2.50
By *Betty White.* Presents the accepted social practices for teenagers. Illustrated by June Kirkpatrick. 64 pp.

219—Betty White's Teen-Age Dancebook $3.95
By *Betty White.* Contain all the the popular dances, with clear and easy instructions. Helpful ideas on invitations, dress, etc. Illustrated. 240 pp.

605—The Seventeen Party Book $2.75
Edited by *Enid Haupt.* For teen-agers, detailed plans for showers, high-school proms, birthday parties, box parties, and others. Decorations, menus, recipes, games. Illustrated. 207 pp.

1316—Photography for Teen-Agers (2nd. Ed.) $3.95
By *Lucille Robertson Marshall.* Covers every aspect of photography, from the simple box camera to flash bulbs; use of color; latest equipment; and processes. Photographs. 180 pp.

For the Friend with a Hobby

779—The Candle Book $3.50
By *Carli Laklan.* The first and complete book on candles and candle-craft as a hobby or for money-making. 190 pp.

802—Mosaics: Hobby and Art $3.50
By *Edwin Hendrickson.* The essentials of a new hobby requiring no special artistic talent or age limit. Details and photos on how to make many functional objects of different designs and color schemes. 111 pp.

1176—Handmade Rugs $1.75
By *Kathryn Andrews Marinoff.* Methods and techniques for making braided, hooked, woven, and other types of rugs. Suggests tools and equipment. Pointers on care, cleaning and repairing. 93 pp.

1462—How to Make Fishing Lures $3.50
By *Vlad Evanoff.* Instructions for making a variety of inexpensive lures. Construction and assembly for fresh and salt-water lures, plugs, spoons, spinners, spin bugs, etc. Illustrated by the author. 108 pp.

1369—Better Homes and Gardens Flower Arranging for Every Day and Special Occasions $2.95
ABC's of basic arrangement styles—traditional, Oriental, modern. Illustrated instructions. Helpful hints, over 200 photographs, 115 in color. 160 pp.

For the Friend who is a Sportsman

666—Basic Skills in Sports (2nd Ed.) $3.95*
By *David A. Armbruster* and *Leslie W. Irwin.* Presents the essential techniques, strategies, offenses and defenses of team and individual sports for both men and women. Rules, equipment, safety factors, tests. 334 pp.

1376—The Complete Book of Water Skiing $4.50
By *Robert Scharff.* Written for both the beginner and the advanced skier. Includes information on required equipment, tricks, jumping, boat handling, water safety, and tournaments. Over 100 illustrations. 191 pp.

For the Friend who is a Nature Lover

1290—The Tree Identification Book $10.00
By *George W. D. Symonds.* 1539 pictures to help identify 130 different trees. In two sections: Pictorial Keys, showing fruit, bark, flowers, etc.; Master Pages, showing member of the family. Side edge indexed, 272 pp.

1153—The Art of Drying Plants and Flowers $4.50
By *Mabel Squires.* A practical book on the selecting, drying, and using of plant materials for year around decoration. Detailed charts, lists, and tables. Photographs. 258 pp.

1285—Beginner's Guide to Wild Flowers $3.50
By *Ethel Hinckley Hausman.* A complete field guide to wild flowers in the United States and Canada. Drawings show in detail the flower, leaf, and stem of every wild flower. 376 pp.

RECREATION BOOK CENTER **8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York**

For Christmas mailings—orders *must* reach Book Center by November 20.

Prices subject to publishers' changes * *Not subject to NRA membership discount.* *When ordering, mention Recreation Magazine.*

GIVE

THE UNITED WAY

When you make your one big pledge to your town's united campaign, you are actually giving to many campaigns in one. Your one contribution fights disaster and disease, works to prevent juvenile delinquency, and attacks the problems of the aging and the breakdown of family life.

United Way pledges support to 27,500 local, state, and national agencies which serve 77,400,000 Americans. When a United Way volunteer asks you to give, welcome him with your pledge.

GIVE ENOUGH FOR ALL

Things You Should Know . .

▸ WE NEED YOUR LETTERS! Please don't be shy about expressing your opinions. If you feel strongly—one way or the other—about an article, short note, editorial, somebody else's letter, or whatever, write a *Letter to the Editor*. If you want it signed "Anonymous," tell us so: but all letters coming into RECREATION Magazine must be signed. Don't forget, this is your magazine!

▸ THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL COMPLAINTS from Congress delegates that they did not receive their special Congress issue until their arrival home—after the Congress. Well, now, every single delegate was provided that special issue—*in his delegate's kit*—for his convenience in getting around the hotel, Chicago, the meeting rooms, and so on. All articles were keyed to sessions for which they would be good background material. Would you people attending the Congress prefer to have all this special material in the September issue, so you could study it at your leisure, before you go? Please let us know; it would help a great deal in future planning.

▸ STILL WANTED. Back in the May issue of RECREATION Magazine, we requested of people who regularly get out a local recreation publication, to send title, description, and the name and address of the person who prepares and edits it to: Oka T. Hester, Parks and Recreation Department, Greensboro, North Carolina. Mr. Hester, chairman of a subcommittee of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Publications, is still trying to build a mailing list based on this information. Please continue to send it in to him as his list is nowhere near complete.

▸ AMERICA'S MOST SECRET SERVICES are not the Central Intelligence Agency nor the FBI, but its social service agencies. Says Leo Perlis, national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities. "Too many agencies in too many communities are still not known to enough people who need service." He urges social welfare agencies to "make known their services to the people."

While the National Recreation Association and recreation departments are not social welfare agencies or departments, it seems to us his statement is valid for us, too. Let your people know your program, let them know what you're doing for *them*: in this way you will receive both moral and financial backing from an informed public.

▸ BUYING ONE BOX OF UNICEF CHRISTMAS CARDS provides forty-five children with a daily glass of milk for a week, or the vaccine to protect sixty children from tuberculosis. The price is $1.25 for a box of ten extremely attractive cards, designed by world-famous artists. This year's cards are designed by Joan Miro, Bettina, Dong Kingman, Jozef Domjan (these elegant woodcuts come five to the box), Doris Lee, Kay Christiansen, and Fritz Busse.

For complete information and order forms, write U. S. Committee for UNICEF—Greeting Cards, P. O. Box 22, Church Street Station, New York 8, New York.

▸ THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF *Harper's* Magazine carried an article in connection with the recent battle in the New York legislature over the proposed route of the Northway. The controversy is over whether it should encroach on the "forever wild" section of the Adirondack Preserve or take the so-called Champlain route. Called "Why Spoil the Adirondacks?" and written by Robert and Leona Rienow, the piece goes into the pros and cons of this extremely controversial and important problem.

▸ LAND PURCHASE POLICY CLARIFIED. The Departments of the Army and Interior have agreed upon a supplement to their land acquisition policy, which clarifies the consideration to be given recreation and fish and wildlife resources early in the planning stage of reservoir projects. The new supplement has received Presidential approval.

▸ THE 1959 ANNUAL CONVENTION of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults will be held November 29 to December 2, at Palmer House, Chicago.

Safety Front and Center

• In line with the note (October "Things You Should Know" column in RECREATION) about "those cute (and dangerous) little motorized cars" is a one-pager in the August 3 issue of *Life* about cute little motorboats—capable of going 25 mph, piloted by youngsters from five to fourteen. The article maintains that this Southern Californian Midget Power Boat Association is under strict supervision, but as the National Safety Council warns about midget cars: this is too much speed for a child to handle. Unfortunately, there is no overall federal legislation making it illegal for youngsters to pilot high-powered motorboats. Various states are working on legislation to help overcome the many boating problems. The United States Coast Guard is "emphasizing education not legislation."

• Once again, in 1958, an increasing numbers of Americans joined the ranks of "The Luckless Legion"—those who were injured or killed in automobile accidents. The above is also the title of The Travelers 1959 Book of Street & Highway Accident Data, which has been published annually since 1931 (except for the war years), and is distributed free in the interest of street and highway safety. Inquiries should be directed to John G. O'Brien, The Travelers Insurance Companies, Hartford, Connecticut. Single copies or quantities may be had free as long as the supply lasts.

▸ THREE NEW PUBLICATIONS on recreation for the ill and handicapped are now available from the National Recreation Association. They are: *Starting a Recreation Program in Institutions for the Ill or Handicapped Aged* ($2.00) by Morton Thompson of the NRA staff; *Recreation and Psychiatry* ($1.25) by Drs. Robert J. Campbell, Alexander Reid Martin, William C. Menninger, and James Plant; and *Recreation for Patients in General Hospitals* ($.35) by Beatrice H. Hill and Elliott M. Cohen, also of the NRA staff. These may all be ordered from the Association, with the usual ten percent discount to NRA associates and affiliates.

▸ STUDENTS INQUIRING about the 1960 Kodak High School Photo Contest will be in line for a free supply of information offered by the Kodak Company. These aids provide all basic information needed by the young photographer to enter the contest. For information and entry blanks write: Kodak High School Photo Contest, Rochester 4, New York. #

NOVEMBER 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

RIPE GRAPES. The warmth and promise of the harvest season are beautifully expressed by seventeen-year-old Tom Burns of Struthers, Ohio, a fifty-dollar Special Award Winner, Senior Division, 1959 Kodak High School Photo Contest, sponsored annually by the Eastman Kodak Company.

Next Month

The December issue will bring you many exciting reports on the Congress just past in Chicago: highlights of the important sessions, a page of brief notes about events and people, a specially edited version of Paul Goodman's controversial banquet speech, a write-up of the Institute by Woody Sutherland, and many photographs. Other articles will cover such subjects as how to put on a doll show, the goals of the recreation program in a psychiatric hospital, and an evaluation of public-private responsibility for recreation. For Christmas there are articles on how to build durable, handsome outdoor Christmas displays, six new games for Christmas, and if space, Christmas crafts.

Photo Credits

Page 366, (top), also 357 (bottom) American Music Conference; 367, (top), also 366 (bottom) Daryl Cornick (courtesy Manitowoc, Wisconsin, Department of Recreation); 372, Don E. Olson, Fargo, N.D.; 378, (right) Wesley H. Gibson, Jr., *Times Herald*, Vallejo, California, (left) Wisconsin Conservation Department; 383, John Bonsay, Honolulu, Hawaii; 388, (top), also 389, *Newark* (New Jersey) *News*.

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EDUCATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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A NEW DAY FOR THE CULTURAL ARTS

Siebolt Frieswyk

The "age of anxiety," an era of soul-searching, and the Bomb parallel a new emphasis on the cultural arts. Part of the stimulus undoubtedly derives from various cultural exchange programs and a keen awareness of the need to measure up in the eyes of the world.

This continually expanding participation—both active and passive—in the arts arises, further, from long, slow, patient efforts of leaders in civic life, educators, benefactors, and leisure-time planners and doers.

Culture in this country has, hitherto, largely been an imported product. Now, we are a major producer and the cultural equal of most other countries. Spectacular events have also taken place that have projected the arts into the international limelight. A young Texan pianist, Van Cliburn, wins a coveted prize in Moscow. Boris Pasternak is awarded the Nobel Prize for a novel—*Dr. Zhivago*—that could not be printed in Russia but was finally printed in the United States, via Italy, and proved once again that the pen is mightier than the sword.

In a world growing more leisure-conscious the question of what to do with it arises. Should we spend our leisure frivolously or for a purpose? Should we use it to build a stronger people and nation? August Heckscher, speaking at the 1958 National Recreation Congress, said, "In the present state of things we must be able to show that recreational activities make vital contributions to the common life, that recreation in work, and work in recreation, provide the conditions of true happiness, true creativeness, and true productivity."

Again, a question must be asked. *How?* Modern means of communication have, of course, brought the arts into millions of homes. Not to the extent that some of us would like, or the quality we might consider desirable, but, at least in ways or to an extent not before attained. Perhaps the future may give us more Walter Damroschs and Leonard Bernsteins.

Television and radio are one aspect only—the passive, educational spectator one. Recreation has the more challenging opportunity in the other—participation. Fortunately, many recreation leaders and departments have had a long tradition of providing the cultural arts. Music, dance, drama, and other such activities are an established part of a well-balanced total program.

The recreation movement must demonstrate its increasing maturity by showing what can be done with the new leisure, with our new place in the sun.

The arts, if anything, are creative and are, by their very nature, the wellspring of re-creative processes. This venturesome, imaginative, creative, forward-looking recreation is already under way in many places. Is it not conceivable

---

MR. FRIESWYK, *a former National Recreation Association music specialist, is now back on staff as special consultant for the performing arts. In this capacity, one of his duties will be coordinating NRA services with the National Cultural Center.*

that the cultural arts will catch on where they now lie dormant? Recreation people know organization techniques, how to tap new sources of leadership, and can offer facilities and equipment and other practical means to get cultural programs on their feet.

A great university president, asked for an explanation of his success, replied, "I am intensely interested."

Are we "intensely interested" enough to combine our practical knowledge with the new cultural upsurge and really make this a new age of culture in recreation? #

The Fine Art of PHOTOGRAPHY

Water Babies

ONCE THE stepchild of the fine arts, photography has come sharply into focus as a full-fledged member of the family. Recreation departments have much to offer the amateur lensman, not only in organizing camera clubs and making facilities available, but in providing subject matter and opportunity. Have you ever had an open-house camera night at your community center and invited camera-club members to shoot arts and crafts classes in action, asked them to rehearsals of drama and music events, run a park-playground photography contest, included photographs in your community's annual art show?

Stimulate your camera clubs to greater creative effort. Get your local library and museum to book traveling photographic exhibits. Get your teen-agers to enter contests. (This month's cover is one of the prize winners in the 1959 Kodak High School Photography Contest.)

From the Atlantic to the Pacific photography has come into its own. "Photography in the Fine Arts," an exhibit shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, this summer, has now become part of the museum's permanent photography collection. Duplicate exhibits of these pictures are now touring the country; one is currently on view at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, Virginia, through November 22. Included in the exhibit is Maurice Terrell's "Water Babies" shown here (courtesy *Look* Magazine).

The photography section of Oregon's recent centennial celebration consisted of a 149-print exhibition, "This Land—This Oregon," now on permanent loan to the Oregon Historical Society. A movement there is now afoot for a state-subsidized program to foster photography as a fine art.

During the Oregon centennial celebration a statewide high-school photography contest offered a thousand-dollar scholarship for study at a photography school. A series of audience-participation events included a photography workshop, a public forum and lecture on the creative aspects of photography, and a print clinic based on the work of Portland photographers. All these events were held at the Portland Art Museum.

Most or all of these ideas can be adapted for use in your community with the recreation department as the coordinating agency. This is an excellent way to build up the department's picture files, acquire photographs for that annual report and feature in your local newspaper, to lend to banks, merchants and organizations for public service displays. And please don't forget to send some to RECREATION Magazine. #

LIBERAL ARTS and the EXECUTIVE

In view of the controversy over the value of liberal arts in training leaders for the space age, the following statements are unusually significant.

"Liberal arts and management have a close relationship. Properly applied, liberal arts can transpose the entire philosophy and character of management.

"Liberal arts provide a man with knowledge and the ability to apply it. This type of an education perfects a man with knowledge and the ability to apply it. This type of an education perfects the *man as a man* and is not intended to perfect a lawyer, an engineer, or a manager.

"Liberal arts enhance management by equipping a person to handle men. To handle men, a manager must teach them. An individual may have sufficient knowledge to teach, but may not be able to transmit that knowledge to others.

"Liberal arts aids the manager in understanding people and the conditions which affect them. It makes the manager aware of the moral responsibilities of his functions. It guides him to other fields than management and broadens his outlook.

"Consequently, a trend exists whereby experienced managers and executives are brought together for a period of instruction and discussion in liberal arts."—*from "The Liberal Arts in Management," Charles A. Nelson.* Harvard Business Review *(May-June 1958).*

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Pools and beaches everywhere are installing Sentinel Coin-and-Key Checking Systems. One big reason for this trend is the freedom from responsibility for patrons' clothing and other personal possessions.

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Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*
—The Editors.

There's Hope

Sirs:

Hurrah! Childhood may yet be restored! A most hopeful sign was "Let's De-Sophisticate" in the September RECREATION.

For too long, a prosperous society has overindulged its young with "nylon, neon, and chrome" and with activities formerly reserved for adult society. This adultification of our youth has resulted in a jaded generation of sixteen-year-olds who have tasted and tired of everything and whose search for newer thrills has only brought tragedy into their lives. It is imperative that we restore vigor and simplicity to childhood. Thank you, Joseph E. Curtis, for showing wisdom and leadership in this direction.

MRS. VIRGINIA R. OFFER, *Lynbrook, New York.*

New Avenue

Sirs:

It is indeed a great pleasure to find such a vivid report on our films ("Listening and Viewing," October 1959) in the beautiful context of a publication such as yours. This is a somewhat novel publicity approach to the work done by the Children's Fund at large, and I feel sure that it will open up new avenues for us to prospect in behalf of "all the world's children." Your generous support is most heartily appreciated.

VICTOR DE KEYSERLING, *Director of Publicity, U. S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.*

It's Standardized

Sirs:

According to figures shown in The National Recreation Association *1955 Yearbook*, 1,130 cities reported table tennis as a part of the municipal recreation program. Of the 1,130 cities, 415 indicated on their reports the number of participants, which totaled 255,524. I should be willing to wager that, of this imposing number, not one in a thousand is aware of the fact that this sport, one of the greatest of the carry-over sports, is played internationally and has a set of rules by which it is played. Specifically, there is such a thing as a "legal serve" and now a "standardized" paddle has been ruled upon. Who ever heard of the "live-ball-bat rule"? Well, it exists! There's just *one* way of calling the score. There are dress requirements for sanctioned tournament play. There are organized competitive programs that can be set up in departments of recreation under the guidance of the United States Table Tennis Association.

It is my sincere hope that the departments of public recreation will take advantage of the services of the USTTA so players will enjoy the game to its fullest. Public recreation will really be giving a service to its citizens by providing a game that knows no age limit.

LILLIAN C. GUYER, *Vice President, United States Table Tennis Association, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.*

More Information, Please

Sirs:

Thank you very much for the space given to the Sidney Hillman Recreation Center in the September issue of RECREATION (page 268). I am sure it will interest you to know that we have received many letters requesting additional information about our new center.

LEONORA SOLOMON. *Director, Sidney Hillman Recreation Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

Traveling Roller Skates

Sirs:

Our traveling roller-skating program, which we inaugurated several years ago, has been successful because the skating is done indoors and we use plastic and wooden wheels. Of course, we have a full-time person who keeps the skates in repair. *(See "Traveling*

Roller Skating Rinks," RECREATION, *November, 1956, page 436.)*

We have six traveling units and each visits about six playgrounds a week. These traveling roller rinks, from our experience, seem to create greater interest than the outdoor skating program.

RALPH BORRELLI, *Director of Special Events, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.*

Their Natural Playgrounds

This letter appeared recently in the Cincinnati Post *and* Times-Star *and is reprinted with permission.*

I think a composition by one of my seventh grade students, Dick Gabelman, portrays vividly the silent heartaches of many boys and girls who must helplessly watch their natural playgrounds torn up to make room for highways, viaducts, and new subdivisions.

Dick's composition. "What I Want Most in the World Right Now," said:

"I want a deed to the woods in the back of our house. I want this because it's going to be torn up this summer and houses built there. For four years I've roamed its blackberry trails and climbed its tall trees. If I could get this, they wouldn't build any houses there, that's for sure. Every summer we build a treehouse or some kind of log house in it, or we camp out under the tall oaks and maples."

We incessantly build, build, build, for our children. Will we ever open our eyes to see that often we thwart our purpose by tearing down what God already has built there for them?

SISTER MARY GRACE, *St. Vivian School.*

Senior Citizen Projects

Sirs:

In observance of Senior Citizens Month [May], members of the Los Gatos-Saratoga Senior Citizens conducted a charm course, which culminated in May with a "Favorite Costume Fashion Show and Tea." The choral group presented a program and the seniors modeled their favorite costumes.

A conference discussed the senior citizen's responsibility to the community and the community's responsibility to him. A representative from the state welfare department spoke at the conference.

"A Pancake Breakfast," held the end of May, was a fund-raising project, as well as a service to the community and a "get acquainted" project.

STELLA DI GERONIMO, *Senior Citizens Director, Los-Gatos-Saratoga District Recreation Department, Los Gatos, California.*

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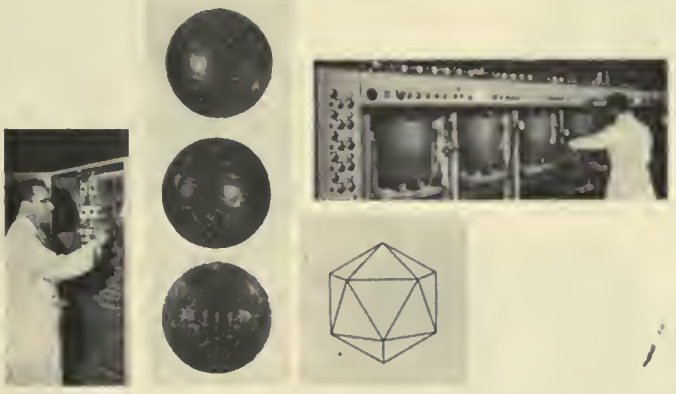

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This warranty shall take effect January 1, 1959. Therefore, any units for which warranty cards have been returned to us since that date will be honored on the above basis. The new warranty is valid provided the warranty card is dated after January 1, 1959.

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A Bicycle Vacation

Sirs:

Three of us left New York City on Monday, July 27, and headed for Sun Valley, Idaho. Our bicycles had been taken apart and packed in the luggage carrier with skates and camping equipment. In Wisconsin we noticed two groups of cross-country cyclists. In Europe the previous summer we had noted thousands of bicyclists touring everywhere from Norway to Italy.

After we arrived at Sun Valley, we obtained a room in the Skaters Chalet at two dollars per person per night. Bicycles were assembled and skates polished and sharpened for the coming activities. There are several miles of safe cycle paths in the valley. The new enlarged Olympic-size ice rink was available for skating all summer from 5 A.M. to midnight.

Our typical program for the weeks at Sun Valley started at 6 A.M. and finished about 10 P.M. This included a before-breakfast bicycle run to Haley or to the Sawtooth National Forest primitive area (this warm-up ride was 20-25 miles); plain and racing skating; school figure practice and ice dance practice sessions; a trout dinner; and hockey practice or a hockey game.

After the weeks at Sun Valley we headed for Yellowstone and arrived there the night the earthquake hit West Yellowstone. We were forced to flee the park and cancel our proposed tour there.

Our next stopover was at Mackinac Island in Michigan. We rented Schwinn tandem and single bicycles and enjoyed a two-day tour of the island. No motors are permitted on Mackinac and cycling is just wonderful. Three cycle stands rent five hundred bicycles almost every day. It was a great thrill to ring the bicycle bell and have the horse traffic move over to let you pedal by at ten to fifteen miles an hour.

We finished the vacation at the Thousand Islands but the narrow roads and heavy traffic made cycling both dangerous and unpleasant.

We all lost several pounds on this grand vacation tour.

ROLAND C. GEIST, *College Skating Club, New York City.*

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Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Recreation in Limited Spaces

What do you do for fun when you're submerged—in the depths of the ocean—for at least an admitted sixty days? That was one of the problems the Navy faced when it started to build our record-shattering atomic submarines. Because of space limitations, the recreation area had to be small—but it also had to be functional, relaxing, and complete as man could build.

Edmund M. Waller, head of the recreation and Physical Fitness Branch, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., told 41st National Recreation Congress delegates all about the peculiar problems of recreation in atomic submarines and how the Navy resolved them, and he's going to amplify these remarks for a two-part article in RECREATION. Part One will appear in an early issue—probably in January.

An interesting aspect of Mr. Waller's remarks is that our astronauts are going to face pretty much the same problems when they take off in space. They, too, will have to stay in a restricted area for an extended period of time. What happens?

For one thing, whodunits and comic books lose their appeal in a very short time. The men find their tastes change—they want meatier stuff and start to browse in the library for heavier reading. For instance, an old chief who liked whodunits took twelve of them aboard the *Seawolf* before a record cruise but never read half of them. Instead he got a two-volume history of Europe in the ship's library and finished it.

Another oddity is the desire for color. Even though the Navy painted the walls of the *Seawolf* in many different colors, the men were still "color starved." They wanted color movies, stereopticon slides, lots of books and magazines with color plates.

The first article in this exciting series will deal with the Navy's original plans for recreation in atomic submarines. The second will deal with the problems that came up after the equipment and materials were put to use. You won't want to miss a word of either of Mr. Waller's articles.

The "Organizational Child"

Are the leaders and parents of today so eager to give their children a well-rounded life of play and culture that there is a tendency to overorganize them? Reports, magazine and newspaper articles seem to indicate, more and more, that this is the case. Mrs. Joseph W. Scott of a typical suburban family in New Jersey, for instance, recently stated, in an interview in the *New York Herald Tribune*, that her daughter's schedule calls for an activity *every* afternoon—ballet, Bible school, aerobatic dancing, Brownies, and choir practice. Pamela is nine. Finally she complained to her mother, "I have no time to see friends!" What Mrs. Scott calls the "organizational child" had resulted—changes in her daughter's schedule were in order.

Do we, as recreation leaders, have a tendency to add to this overcrowding of the schedules of the children who come to our centers and playgrounds? It might be well to take a careful look at our programs with this possibility in mind.

Groans from Suburbia

Recreation facilities in most suburban areas today are groaning with an overload—because of a steady flow of city people in search of a place for outdoor play. A shrinkage of open spaces within the city limits is occurring on the one hand, while, on the other, the urge to get out of doors for outdoor play is growing stronger in urban and suburban people. In some instances, such as in Westchester County, New York, it has been necessary to establish hard and set policies to limit the use of park and beach facilities to local residents only. Those long restricted to such use are further imposing measures to discourage local people from bringing outsider "guests."

This situation re-emphasizes the necessity of taking stock of the critical shortage of play space in metropolitan areas *now*, the urgent need for city buyers to acquire any remaining vacant lots *at once*, and the wisdom of planning ahead—for the future.

Is Leisure Positive?

Work, when it implies a certain weight and a certain involvement of the personality, plays a basic part in the equilibrium of the individual, his insertion in the social environment, his physical and mental health. Throughout history it has played this part in the most varied social and cultural settings and has taken on very different meanings for those who performed it. Seen from this angle, will not the reduction of the proportion of work in human life, and the gradual abolition of purely manual labour as a result of automation, have very harmful repercussions? *Can activities other than work, and particularly spare-time activities, replace work and, from the psychological point of view, take over the part it played with respect to personality?* Does the transference of the center of personal activity and achievement to leisure activities ensure equivalent advantages and psychological virtues comparable to those of vocational work? What is going to happen when, little by little, increasing numbers of men find themselves deprived of 'work,' in the traditional sense? Can leisure activities give balance to an individual's whole life, to his personal training and development . . .?—GEORGES FRIEDMANN *in "Work and Play in the Machine Age,"* Way Forum (*No. 31, March 1959*).

Leisure is what you make it. It may be your greatest blessing or your greatest curse. You determine its quality, and its quality determines you. In the old era, the job determined the worker. In the new era, leisure determines the man.—WALTER B. PITKIN.

MUSIC IN THE JET AGE

Many benefits accrue from making music a part of our lives . . .

The blue-denim set makes music in Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Today, more Americans play musical instruments than ever before.

over-sixty set can sharp a flat
the best of 'em! What's a
wrinkles to a triangle player?

MORE AND MORE people are realizing music has a place and function in their lives. This is a part of a compensating return to the leisurely, cultural arts, in a day of automation, speed, and jet propulsion.

Music education is flourishing all over the country, in the conviction that music as one of the arts, adds greatly to the quality of living. Edwin M. Steckel, director emeritus of Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia, writes, "Formerly apart from everyday life, music is now a part *of* everyday life. Its unique accessibility is one of the outstanding characteristics of our day. The world's finest music and the world's finest artists are available to everyone, everywhere, thanks to radio, improved recordings, and television. There is no excuse today for anyone's failing to become familiar with the world's greatest music. It is said that, 'a man should hear a little music, read a little poetry, see a fine picture, each day of his life, in order that worldly cares may not obliterate the sense of the beautiful which God has implanted in the human soul.' "

Making music affords a means of self-expression, a balance for emotions and a release from tension, according to scientific and psychological findings gathered by the American Music Conference.

In regard to actual participation in the performance of music, the AMC estimates the number of amateurs playing musical instruments in the United States rose from 14,300,000 in 1936 to 28,500,000 in 1957. More than 8,000,000 children are now playing instruments and receiving instruction, compared with only 2,500,000 in 1947.

Psychologists who have concerned themselves recently with music's influence now know of its general effectiveness in molding the moods and controlling the emotions of the person who actually plays an instrument. Dr. Ralph Habas suggests marches and polkas to counteract the blues. Monotony can be cured by music with a strong beat. Tests made by Dr. Charles Diserens indicate that sprightly music not only can reduce fatigue but can increase an individual's strength. Experiments conducted by Dr. Alexander Capurso, director of the school of music at the University of Syracuse, show that zestful, enthusiastic and exultant composition can perpetuate or express a joyful, stimulated mood and that eloquent, tender, serene, graceful, and somber music fits into a sentimental, nostalgic mood. The Pennsylvania Medical Society reports that "music has a special place in promoting

All children are inherently musical. New upsurge in music has taken it out of esoteric realm into the lives of millions of youngsters—and oldsters.

Never underestimate the power of an egghead! Here, Dr. Otto Fick, an English professor, shows he's hip.

a sense of well-being among nervous and anxious people." Marching music has always been an action motivator and morale builder for young men at arms.

So influential is music considered to be that President Eisenhower has said, "Music is a universal language which shall one day unite all nations of the world."

The lasting emotional effects of music were noticed by Richard Fencl, Chicago Park District traffic engineer, in the comparative behavior of motorists returning from a football game and from a music festival. Football fans were in an aggressive, if not belligerent, mood after four quarters with vicariously "hitting that line" along with the football team. Festival audiences, on the other hand, were in a relaxed, pleasant mood following the musical program and their driving reflected this soothed attitude.

Floyd S. Bordsen, industrial psychologist with Sadler and Associates, a Chicago personnel management firm, offers music as a remedy for business-induced tension. "Conquering worry is a matter of thrusting it aside with another interest," Bordsen says. "Playing soothing and relaxing music offers a change of pace for the individual and occupies his mind with activity unrelated to the business routine." The amateur musician finds a respite from everyday problems by occupying his mind with music. The necessary mental effort required to read and translate the written note into harmonic sounds provides an enforced vacation from nerve-tightening problems.

Called a "jet-age pacifier" by Dr. Capurso, music making is becoming increasingly popular not only with business executives, but also with housewives, professional people, white-collar workers, and others seeking a creative outlet for their tensions.

The dedication and imagination demanded by the playing of a musical instrument challenge the mind. By successfully meeting the standards imposed by music, the capacity for abstract thinking, the ability to concentrate, and attention span can be developed. The fun and sense of accomplishment in creating music result in feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence that stimulate continued mental endeavor.

Senior Citizens Find Music

The secret of youth has been discovered in music by the over-sixty set. Amateur musicians of grandmother and grandfather vintage are banding together in music organizations all over the country to find companionship, fun, and renewed interest in life. Pride in their new accomplishments has dictated a new restriction for many musical groups—no youngsters allowed, youngsters usually being defined as those under sixty.

This is the case in the Sirovich Day Center orchestra in New York City. About eight years ago, after discovering a number of musicians in their crowd, members of the center formed an unusually capable orchestra, limiting its membership to those over sixty. These amateur instrumentalists found that they not only had a lot of fun making music together, but that their music was quite entertaining. Soon they were making radio and television appearances in their home towns where their audiences also concurred in this opinion. The orchestra has recruited its musicians from all levels of proficiency; some had never touched a musical instrument before and others were old vaudevillians and bandsmen.

The music story from the Evanston, Illinois, Senior Citizen Center is similar. When the visitors began discussing their interests it became obvious that music ranked high. Now musical instruments accompany the elder Evanstonians to their weekly meetings and impromptu ensembles inevitably get under way.

Grandmothers in Albany, California, are not content with the music and musical knowledge of their younger days; they are diligently pursuing jazz, hot and cool, in an adult education class. Putting them in the know about the techniques of the solid piano are local instructors and visiting lecturers such as Dave Brubeck.

A community music center in San Francisco, California, is giving other West Coast grandparents a chance to indulge in musical activity. Senior members of the center study voice and a variety of musical instruments. One student, who will admit only to being "over fifty," thinks music "is wonderful for old people. It gives them an interest in life."

Two old gentlemen in Kansas devote their entire leisure time to music. Ed M. Horn of Hanston, Kansas, and his close friend, Herbert Brown, not only play musical instruments but make them as well. Their handcraft talents have produced banjos, mandolins, violins, and guitars, and a couple of experimental instruments. The two men, with three other friends, form "The Melody Five" that plays for community dances and private jam sessions.

A rhythm band in Chicago, made up of some thirty members of a golden age club, was begun eleven years ago by seventy-eight-year-old engineer Adolph Witte. Now pushing ninety, the rhythm band organizer is still an active drummer in the band, provides party entertainment, and goes on a ten-day summer camping spree in Wisconsin.

Music has given these older people a new lease on life; it has given them something new to learn, and, along with it, a genuine feeling of accomplishment so necessary to the nurturing of the human spirit. #

Today, creative fulfillment is as important to man's well-being and happiness as his need for better physical health was fifty years ago.—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3D

FRINGE AREA PROBLEMS

Garrett G. Eppley

ARE MUNICIPAL park and recreation departments causing the people in their fringe areas to depend on them for their opportunities for recreation? When municipal park and recreation departments provide recreation for and in fringe areas without cost to those areas, are they impeding the progress of recreation?

To determine the extent to which departments render recreation services to their fringe areas, the writer mailed questionnaires to a cross-section of park and recreation executives in the six states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Forty-two executives responded to the inquiry. Tabulations of the replies are as follows:

WE PROVIDE IN FRINGE AREAS	*Yes*	*No*
1. Community center programs	8	34
2. Supervised playgrounds	11	30
3. Special activities or programs for organizations	14	22
4. Guidance in program planning, to		
a—governmental agencies	31	8
b—voluntary agencies	29	6
c—private groups	30	6
5. Leadership to fringe areas for full or partial pay	6	30
6. Areas primarily for people living in fringe areas	3	35
7. Recreation equipment for fringe areas	11	30
8. Guidance in facility planning or development, to		
a—agencies or organizations	30	7
b—private groups	31	11
9. Family rates		
a—for golf or swimming to the local residents	20	21
b—to residents of the fringe areas	14	20
Miscellaneous		
1. We charge a greater fee to persons living in the fringe area for use of facilities for people living within the city or park district	15	23
2. We a—break even	7	10
b—make a profit	1	
3. We have noticed an unusual growth in the number of private recreation facilities being established in fringe areas	8	26
4. We feel our department should render recreation services to fringe areas	22	15

Executives were requested to list activities or facilities for which residents of the fringe areas were charged different rates than local residents and to list activities and facilities from which residents of the fringe areas were barred. Only a few executives listed activities or facilities under these two categories. One city in a metropolitan area bars nonresidents from use of its playgrounds, community centers, and swimming pools. It will grant no permits for picnicking to nonresidents. Some cities give no family rates to nonresidents for golf and swimming. One city charges a parking fee for out-of-state cars.

The major reason given for differentiating between local residents and nonresidents is lack of facilities.

In answer to the question, "To what do you attribute the growth of private recreation facilities?," several executives said it was caused by a lack of public facilities in the fringe areas. Other reasons given were "the desire to belong and the desire for better facilities." Two executives felt that the growth was in part due to the desire of some groups to maintain a segregation of races. I, myself, feel that the failure of government to provide adequate park and recreation facilities, especially in our fringe areas, is accelerating the establishment of private clubs and facilities. These clubs and facilities draw their memberships and participants largely from the middle and upper economic classes. If this trend continues, park and recreation departments may find the support of these people for the park and recreation programs and budgets very difficult to obtain. Though I would not condemn the establishment of private clubs and facilities, I question the place of some of them in a democracy.

A vast percentage of our cities has acquired very little park acreage since 1930. The acquisition of park and recreation areas in our fringe areas has lagged far behind the rapid growth of population in those areas. The National Recreation Association discovered that whereas forty-two percent of the acreage for out-of-city parks for cities of fifty thousand population and over was acquired during the decade preceding 1930, only seventeen percent of the total acreage was acquired from 1940 to 1957, when the population growth in those areas was greatest. The acquisition of open space in our fringe areas is rapidly becoming either too costly to purchase or not available for purchase. Many of our park and recreation departments are having great difficulty in holding on to their present park acreage.

It is encouraging to note that there are exceptions to this situation. For instance, Dallas, Texas, in six years (1952-1958) acquired 2,244 acres, a gain of forty percent in its park acreage. The Forest Preserve of Cook County, Illinois, the county in which the city of Chicago is located, increased its acreage from 37,899 acres in 1950, to 45,230 acres in 1959. Iowa is attempting to provide park acreage outside the city boundaries by establishing county park (conservation) boards. Fifty counties have established such boards within the last three years.

The recreation needs of the people living in the fringe areas cannot be solved until the people living in those areas assume their share of the cost of adequate facilities and programs. They are not likely to assume their share of this

(Continued on page 401)

PROFESSOR EPPLEY *is chairman of the department of recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

RECREATION TO KEEP AMERICA STRONG

A. S. Flemming

THE OPPORTUNITY OF participating in this forty-first National Recreation Congress means a great deal to me. There is no question at all but that the organizations here-represented are playing a major part in making and keeping America strong. This is an objective we must keep uppermost in our thinking, in the light of the demands that are being placed on our human resources by a rapidly changing and complex world.

The federal government is recognizing the importance of the activities to which you, as leaders in recreation, have dedicated your lives.

You are all acquainted, of course, with the work of the President's Council on Youth Fitness. There is also functioning, at the present time, the commission headed by Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission. This commission is going to produce a report that will provide us with leadership in this area which will be meaningful for many years to come.

Of course, recreation will play a major part in the considerations of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, too, and a major part in the White House Conference on the Aging. We are now planning for the latter, which is to be held in January 1961 under the authority of a law passed by the Congress.

Also, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a department that is oftentimes referred to as the department of the people, is vitally interested in the role that recreation plays in making it possible for each human being to realize his highest potential. In other words, there is no question in our minds within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare but that the field of recreation should be an integral part of the programs and services of our department.

I approach my discussion with you this morning in the light of three basic concepts of recreation: that recreation is a means of life enrichment and contributes to the full development of the human personality; that recreation offers satisfying and constructive employment of one's talents, interest, and energy, while enlarging one's capacity for further expression of these qualities; and, finally, that recreation is a basic human need which is met only as the individual recognizes its intrinsic satisfaction and participates in it on a voluntary basis.

In the light of these, there are some things that the federal government can do in an effort to strengthen the nation's total program in the field of recreation.

Government Stake in Recreation

First of all, we must make sure of the fact that those associated with the federal government, and particularly with programs in the fields of health, education, and welfare, recognize the part that recreation either is playing or should play in helping us to achieve national objectives in these fields: 1) There is no question at all, of course, that recreation has a very important role to play in the preservation and promotion of physical and mental health, and in the prevention, care, and treatment of disease; that is why the U. S. Public Health Service of our department has a vital stake in developments in the field of recreation.

2) Periods of recreation can be utilized in such a manner as to help our nation achieve its educational objectives. In a very real sense, a sound program in the field of recreation is also a sound educational program, and likewise, a sound educational program must include a sound program in the field of recreation. Recreation programs, for example, provide opportunities for developing a deeper understanding of the humanities. That is why all who are associated with the Office of Education of our department have a real stake in the recreation movement.

3) Recreation has proved and will continue to prove to be of invaluable assistance to those who are participating actively in our federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation. In my judgment this is one of the most exciting programs in which our nation is engaged. It is a program that

The Secretary of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in an address to the 41st National Recreation Congress, offers to help interested agencies determine the role of our federal government in the field of recreation.

Arthur S. Flemming

replaces despair with hope. The motto of our department is "Hope, the anchor of life," and this program of vocational rehabilitation symbolizes that motto in a very significant manner. Our office recognizes the fact that it has a great stake in the recreation movement throughout our nation.

4) We are very much aware of the contribution that those who are trained in recreation can make to the strengthening of our welfare programs among all age groups. Right now, our attention as a nation is being focused on the problem of juvenile delinquency. All over the nation there seems to be a desire to find quick, overnight remedies. Actually, juvenile delinquency is the result of our failure to provide adequate and equal opportunities for education, including recreation. There are no short cuts in dealing with this problem. We will continue to be faced with it unless we are willing to travel down the long, hard road of providing such opportunities without regard to race, color, or creed, and we will never travel down that long, hard road until we strengthen the spiritual foundations of our nation.

I know those who are engaged in the recreation movement have made, are making, and will continue to make a major contribution in dealing with this particular problem in the field of welfare, just as you have made and are making and will continue to make a contribution to many other problems in the field of welfare. This is why the Social Security Administration of our department has a real stake in the recreation movement. But not only is this true of our department; it is also true of all the other departments of the government that have a role to play in this field.

In the second place, we must develop policy objectives for the federal government in the field of recreation. In 1951, the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation prepared a recommended general policy of the federal government relative to public recreation. It is my understanding that no action has been taken on this recommendation. I personally intend to do whatever I can do to obtain action on this recommendation. It may not be possible to accept all of the proposals. It is possible, however, to develop a federal policy in this area which will be accepted topside and which can be used as a guide by all of the agencies of the federal government that share responsibility for recreational activity. This is long past due, and unless an overall guide of this nature is developed, the federal government is almost sure to deal with this all-important area in a hit-or-miss manner. This, we just can't afford to do if we are to utilize our human resources in an intelligent manner.

In the third place—and now I am not just talking about the federal government, but I am talking about government at all levels, and about private groups that are playing such a major role in the recreation area—we must obtain agreement as to what constitutes a fair share of responsibility on the part of federal, state, and local governments as well as private groups, if we are to take full advantage of the opportunities that confront us as a nation in the field of recreation.

Division of Responsibilities

The Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation, in its 1951 report, suggested the following division of responsibilities. They suggested 1) that it is the responsibility of *communities* to provide recreation areas, facilities, and services to the people within their political boundaries, through private and public agencies; 2) that the state government have the responsibility to assist the communities by enacting adequate enabling laws, by providing advisory and information services, and by providing such complementary recreation areas, facilities, and services throughout the state as may be needed; 3) that it is the responsibility of the federal government to develop, conserve, and facilitate the development of the recreation resources on the federally owned land, and in cooperation with the states and localities, to complement these programs in the effort to meet the overall recreation needs of the country in an integrated fashion.

The federal government should take the lead in bringing together representatives of government at all levels, representatives of the recreation movement as it exists in this country today, in an effort to see whether we can reach agreement on the division of responsibility between government at all levels and private groups.

As a layman in this area, my first reaction to these three statements is simply this: the responsibility of the private groups in this particular area is not identified as it should be. But I am convinced of the fact that if a group of persons who are professionals in this area came together, along with representative citizens, that it would be possible to agree on what does constitute a fair share of responsibility on the part of government at all levels and on the part of private groups. If we could reach such an agreement, our programs in recreation would move forward in a much more dynamic manner than will otherwise be the case.

If we can reach agreement on fair shares of responsibility, it will make it much easier to reach agreement on the investment of funds that should be made at these three levels. Actually, agreement should be reached on this division of responsibility before a federal policy can be developed, and

I want to stress this. The kind of division of responsibility I am talking about cannot be imposed on the nation; it must come out of the kind of discussions to which I have referred.

In the fourth place, effective means must be provided for coordinating the various activities of the federal government in the field of recreation, and I am the first to admit that those means do not exist at the present time. Suggestions have been advanced from time to time designed to achieve this objective. Some would like to see a federal recreation service established in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Others would like to see brought into existence a Federal Department of Recreation or possibly a Presidential Commission on Recreation.

It seems to me that many of the objectives that those who have made these proposals have in mind could be achieved if the Committee on Recreation within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were strengthened and provided with a staff, and if at the same time we elevated and strengthened the Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Recreation. If we moved in this direction, we could turn the spotlight on the importance of recreation, and at the same time keep the primary responsibility for taking advantage of our opportunities in this field with the operating agencies within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also with the other departments and agencies of the federal government that have and should continue to have major responsibilities in the field of recreation. The creation of a separate unit within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in the sense of making it a separate operating agency, or the creation of a separate agency of government, could lead to a shifting of responsibility to the new agency by operating agencies of the federal government that should never be permitted to shift their responsibilities in this manner.

We have had an evolution of the federal government's activities in the field of the aging which parallels this to some extent. We have in the office of the secretary a Special Staff on the Aging. This staff is charged with the responsibility of giving staff service in the field of the aging to the operating agencies of our department. You can see immediately there isn't an operating agency in the department that doesn't have a concern with the problems of the aged, just as there isn't an operating agency in the department that doesn't have a concern with the problems of recreation, or at least should have it if it doesn't.

But not only does our department have a concern relative to problems of the aging, but so do a number of other major departments of the government, so the President a few months ago established a cabinet committee. He called it a council, the Federal Council on the Aging. Actually, it is a committee made up of cabinet officers and heads of a few of the independent agencies that have a direct concern with the problems of the aging. He has asked me to serve as chairman of that Federal Council on the Aging. We have just been under way a few months. I had a meeting of that council just the other day, to go over some of the staff work that had been carried on under the direction of the executive director of that council. In other words, we have a full-time executive director of the council, and he in turn has access to some staff resources. I was very much impressed by the job that has been done, but above all by the willingness on the part of my colleagues in the cabinet to come to the meeting, to participate actively in the discussion. This is significant because it means that they will go back to their departments and implement the results of these discussions.

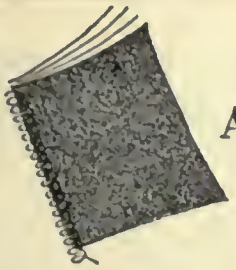
"Be Careful"

On the basis of my experience in the federal government, I always say to those who have an interest in a special effort, "Be careful. Don't push for an organizational plan that may result in your becoming an orphan child within the executive branch of the federal government." I have seen it happen. It can happen. At the present time, on the basis of my own thinking, I would favor a special staff on recreation, to serve our intradepartmental committee on recreation within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and I would favor elevating the Inter-Agency Committee that has been in existence now, for a period of ten years. When I say this, I do not reflect in any way, shape, or manner on those who have served on the committee. However, if that committee is to play a meaningful part in the field of recreation, as far as the government as a whole is concerned, its status must be elevated and we must have on it people who will participate in the decision-making process and then go back and put the decisions into effect.

I know this is a matter of deep concern to you. I do not want you to feel that I have dogmatic views on this point. I don't. I would certainly be happy, more than happy, to discuss this particular issue further with your representatives. I am interested in achieving the same objective that you are interested in achieving, namely, to make sure that the federal government plays a meaningful and effective part in the recreation movement.

Summing it all up, I will be more than happy, as long as I am in this position, to work with you in calling to the attention of the operating agencies in our own department, as well as in other departments of government, the important role that recreation can and should play in helping us to achieve health, education, and welfare objectives. I will be happy to work with you in identifying the responsibilities that should be assumed by federal, state, and local governments, as well as by the voluntary private agencies throughout our nation. I will be willing to take the initiative in endeavoring to work out an agreed-upon policy for the federal government in the field of recreation. And I will be very happy to do everything possible to strengthen methods for obtaining coordination on recreational matters within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also among the other agencies of the federal government.

I want to end on the note on which I started. You who are engaged in this tremendously important activity are making a major contribution in the direction of helping human beings realize their highest potential, and by so doing, you are helping to make and to keep America strong. We are indebted to you as a nation for your contributions. I want to help you in every way to achieve your objective. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Youth in the News

• The first nationwide all-American Youth Show, to be held in the New York City Coliseum, December 1960, will point up youth accomplishment and achievement. According to Richard A. Feldon, chairman of the Advisory Council to the American Youth Exposition, "We are not trying to belittle the need for attention to the youth delinquency problem . . . but are anxious to remind Americans everywhere that the three percent wrongdoers are not representative of the ninety-seven percent rightdoers."

The exposition will provide opportunity for young people, parents, business, social, civic, political, religious leaders to see in one place under one roof the outstanding contributions youth is making today. Vice-president Nixon is honorary chairman of the advisory council.

• Seven thousand delegates will receive invitations from President Eisenhower to attend the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in Washington, D. C., March 27-April 2, 1960. This is the sixth such decennial conference held in the United States since President Theodore Roosevelt called the first one in 1909.

Purpose of the anniversary conference is "to promote opportunities for children and youth to realize their full potential for a creative life in freedom and dignity." Youth representatives will be treated as full-scale delegates, taking their place beside adults in work groups dealing with every current problem facing American children and youth. The National Recreation Association is one of the cooperating agencies represented on the Council of National Organizations, one of three major groups functioning in preparatory work for the golden-anniversary conference.

People in the News

• The 41st National Recreation Congress constituted a fitting send-off for O. C. "Terry" Rose, assistant recreation director of the Chicago Park District. Mr. Rose retired the week prior to the Congress, after devoting thirty-eight years to recreation. Hereafter, he will live in Florida.

• Verna Rensvold, who recently resigned as superintendent of public recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, has joined the staff of the National Recreation Association as a special field representative.

In Memoriam

• Mrs. May Rockwell Page, philanthropist and widow of DeWitt Page, died recently in Bristol, Connecticut, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Page had donated more than a million dollars to the city and youth and welfare agencies. Seventy-acre Page Park is one of the city's showplaces. Mr. Page aided the National Recreation Association for some years.

• Mrs. Mary M. Daly, a supervising playground director for the New York City Department of Parks for thirty years, died recently after a two-month illness.

• Clement Miller Biddle, director-emeritus of the Boys Clubs of America, died in Bronxville, New York, at the age of eighty-three. He was one of the founders of the BCA, as well as of the Boys Club and Girls Club of Mt. Vernon, New York.

• Dr. C. H. McCloy, physical education professor at the State University of Iowa for twenty-nine years, died of a stroke at the age of seventy-three. Dr. McCloy was noted for his research in physical education and his interest in promoting physical fitness. He was a former president of the Pan-American Institute of Physical Education and of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

• Stephen Wyckoff, a research leader in the science of forest genetics, died of cancer at the age of sixty-eight. He had retired in 1954 from the U. S. Forest Service after thirty-five years. At the time of death he was executive vice-president of the Forest Genetics Research Foundation, a nonprofit organization he helped found. #

This attractive exhibit, prepared by NRA District Representative Richard (Wink) Tapply for the New England District Recreation Conference, shows how to display your recreation story at fairs, conferences, meetings, and workshops.

Rev. J. N. Quello of Fargo discusses workshops with Mrs. Ruth Anderson of the North Dakota State Department of Health.

Today's Pioneering

Episodes in the thrilling story of our field's fastest growing phase . . . recreation for the ill, aging, and handicapped.

Carol Lucas

It all began when Dr. O. H. Pannkoke read the article "Ambulation and Activity Instead of 'Bed and Bored'" in the May 1959 issue of Nursing Homes. *He then made a long-distance call to Beatrice H. Hill, author of the article and director of the Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped of the National Recreation Association. This call resulted in a series of workshops in North Dakota to show members of the Lutheran Hospitals and Homes how to conduct recreation activities in a coordinated program such as the one described in the article. The series was conducted by Dr. Lucas at Mrs. Hill's request. Her report follows.*

MY COVERED WAGON was a stratoliner and my travel time from New York to North Dakota would have seemed a life-sized miracle to those early pioneers who inched across the country. It struck me that there was almost nothing in the world we were flying over that would have been recognized by a reincarnated pioneer.

As we came in high over the plains of North Dakota, on that June day last summer, I shared with all pioneers of every era the exhilaration, the anticipation, the sense of adventure in exploring a new territory. For, in the great northern plains of our country, the idea of recreation for senior citizens is, indeed, new territory.

I had qualms as the plane touched down and I must admit I wished for a moment that I had brought along something more spectacular than simply the material for three workshops designed to attract people from eight states.

It was indeed fitting that the series of workshops, the first project of its kind in the region, should be sponsored by the Lutheran Hospitals and Homes Socicty, itself born out of a great Christian pioneering movement. This society has been an extremely effective pioneer in providing health services and facilities in rural areas. The reconnoitering, the advance planning and laying of groundwork had been done carefully, thoroughly, and effectively by Dr. O. H. Pannkoke, public relations director of the society, and his devoted coworkers.

The Workshop

Anyone who has ever conducted a workshop has, at the back of his mind, a hope that one day he will have a chance to work with the ideal group of participants. I was aware, that first day in Fargo, that this hope had become a reality. This was also true in Powell, Wyoming, and Sterling, Colorado. In all three workshops were representatives of public and private agencies, state and local departments, and a cross-section of community groups interested in and involved with services for the aging, plus senior citizens themselves. Here was total cooperation. This, the authorities agree, is the kind of group that can achieve real progress in the field of social welfare and recreation.

Each participant in the workshop received his own copy of the outline of the week-long course that served as a guide for the sessions, a basis for discussions, and a helpful tool for future reference. The outline included such items as music in rehabilitation, literature and the theater; dancing; crafts, the graphic and plastic arts; hobbies, games and sports; special events and parties. The portfolio presented to the participants also included informative

DR. LUCAS *is recreation consultant, Division on Aging, Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, New York City.*

Recreation activities must be planned with *the aged and not* for *them. Here, a workshopper persuades an oldster to get right in there and pitch. Even the wheel-chair patients found they could easily play horseshoes and bowl.*

Participants took active part in all of the workshops. Fred Wickie, superintendent of the Logan County Hospital and Good Samaritan Home, Sterling, Colorado, joins the ladies in some bang-up music making. No reticence here!

papers on crafts, medical advances, and motivating techniques.

Techniques. We found the showing of movies (*R/X Recreation* and *The Cold Spring Idea*), with follow-up discussion, provided an excellent warm-up session for the opening day, focusing the attention of participants on their common interests, stimulating them to express their views, creating an informal atmosphere.

At the close of the first day's program, volunteers were asked to take home various table games, learn how to play them, and return the following day and instruct the group. This procedure worked out very well and on the second day, volunteer leaders instructed the group in playing Monopoly, Scrabble, roulette for fun, twenty-seven different dice games, Racko, and Mr. Kee.

We tried an experiment. We removed the directions from Mr. Kee. Would the volunteer leader come back to the workshop and report that the directions were missing, or would he or she substitute another game? In only one of the workshops did the volunteer show sufficient initiative to substitute another game and, interestingly enough, the substitute game proved to be the most popular with the group.

In all three of the workshops, the participants learned how to play all the games and how to give instructions for play. The final session of each workshop was a party, planned and organized by the group. In one community the party was held in a nursing home and its major feature was a demonstration of Bingo as an example of a game in which everyone can take part. Ambulatory patients gathered in the large dining room, wheel-chair and stretcher patients were assembled in the recreation rooms on each floor, and bed patients played right where they were, hearing the caller through the home's public address system. The caller pronounced the numbers loudly and distinctly and repeated them several times, being careful to allow the players enough time for their moves. A volunteer was stationed on each floor, near the telephone connected with the home's intercommunication system, and when a player on any one of the floors made Bingo, the information was flashed by the volunteer to the caller. The winner's names were announced on the PA system and winners were awarded prizes.

Residents of the nursing home thoroughly enjoyed the game. Those confined to their beds were extremely appreciative of this opportunity to participate as an active member of the group. The demonstration was a source of pleasure and satisfaction to the residents and a revelation to many of the workshop people.

In all three workshops, senior citizens were included in the sessions. This must always be so. Recreation activities must be planned with the aged, not *for* them. The same is true of recreation for children or for any group, as a matter of fact. If participants have no voice in the selection and setting up of activities they will not receive full value from them.

Activities. Dancing was high in the popularity poll in all three workshops. During one session, two workshop members pulled a senior citizen from the sidelines into the dance activity and he, instead of remonstrating, joined in the fun. At the end of the session he exclaimed: "In all my life, I never danced before—I was just sitting here, minding my own business, and all of a sudden, I'm dancing!" He beamed. He

had, at this late date (but not too late) discovered the joy of dancing. Sometimes it is necessary to push gently so that the senior citizen can learn for himself whether or not he enjoys an activity.

The party that climaxed another of the workshops was held at a home for the aged where the matron was certain that her residents would not participate in the more active parts of the program. But, when the dancing (Hokie-Pokie and La Raspa) got under way, nearly all the ambulatory and wheel-chair residents found themselves taking part and having a great time. Members of the workshop danced with and gave support to those who had a fear of falling. It should be noted that some of the residents had attended workshop sessions and had felt that the dances were silly, but when they became participants their attitude underwent a marked change. This proved to all of us the tremendous importance of participation.

A full session on sports was included in all the workshops and senior citizens played darts, baseball, horseshoes, and bowling right along with the workshoppers, with modifications geared to their capabilities. Even the wheel-chair patients found they could play horseshoes and could bowl, with special lightweight equipment, and throw darts from their chairs.

Another session was given over to exploring the potentialities of ceramics fashioned of the new, inexpensive clay that hardens without firing; of finger painting and working with papier-mâché. The use of educational discussion records was demonstrated and evaluated by the group. In the session on drama, Co-star Records were used, with members of the group assisting in the demonstration. One person, using the script that accompanies the recording, enacts a drama in collaboration with the recorded voice of a well-known actor.

A highlight of each workshop was the session on rhythm bands. In each group, talent was discovered within the group for leadership. A well-known and popular Kitchen Band, developed by the women's auxiliary of the American Legion in one area, was invited to participate in the workshop and it was so enthusiastically received that it became the focal point of the party concluding the workshop. The band brought all onlookers into its activities as participants and a great deal was learned about the satisfactions of taking part.

Toward the end of the workshop course, a full day was devoted to studying and discussing forms and procedures for incorporating workshop activities into the daily curriculum of a nursing home or home for the aged. It is one thing to take part in a recreation activity in a workshop session and generate enthusiasm for it, but quite another to set up and direct that activity in a home so that all residents receive full benefits.

At the end of each workshop, members were asked to submit a written and unsigned evaluation of the sessions. The consensus was that the group sessions had been extremely helpful and stimulating, and a great deal had been learned through participation. It is hoped that similar workshops will be conducted in many other areas throughout the country and that, thereby, the quantity and quality of recreation for senior citizens will be vastly increased.

What Are You Doing About Election Night?

A simple answer to this question is invite the neighborhood in! Watch (or listen to) the election returns together. White Sands Proving Ground Service Club, White Sands, New Mexico (Fourth Army Area) did just that one year, with no trouble, just a bit of advance planning and decoration. They called it "Elephant and Donkey Party," and here's how it was reported in the Sixth Army Newsletter.

Elephant and Donkey Party

To assist in creating the desired atmosphere for the party on election night, the lounge was transformed into a convention hall.

Five days before the program, large posters, cleverly illustrated with drawings of elephants and donkeys, were placed on orderly room bulletin boards, around the club, and in the lobby of the theater. Notices were run in the *Daily Bulletin* and an article was written for *Wind and Sand*, the post newspaper.

With a red-white-and-blue color scheme as the decoration focus, bunting festooned the stage, and streamers of crêpe paper were swagged around the ceiling. Large pictures of the two candidates were hung around the lounge and on pillars.

The radio (or TV) was placed on a portable stage with large blackboards on either side. On each, twenty-four states were listed in alphabetical order. The boards were used to keep score of the election returns and were marked off in the following manner:

State	Electoral Vote	No. of Districts	No. Dist. Reporting	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
				Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Ala.							
Etc.							

Two men were selected in advance to keep score, and when the election returns started coming in, the information was written in the appropriate spaces on the boards.

The chairs and lounges were arranged in conversational groups facing the radio (or TV) and blackboards. An ample supply of magazines and newspapers was placed on coffee and end tables throughout the lounge, and during the course of the evening were read or thumbed through by the men.

A large tray of elephants and donkeys cut from colored poster paper was placed on a table near the entrance. As each man entered his "favorite" was selected and pinned on.

A "help-yourself" table loaded with snacks was set up in the lounge along with an urn of steaming coffee. Refreshments served in this manner eliminated the usual waiting line of men as well as noise and confusion.

The entire evening was spent listening to the various talks and speeches, the election returns, reading and looking at magazines and newspapers, and in group conversation and discussions. Before the night was over we had more enthusiastic guests than we had places for them to sit or stand.

RECREATION RIGHTS OF TEEN-AGERS

To develop skills at their own rate in terms of their interests and abilities

Virginia Musselman

Team Sports. To have an opportunity to learn, practice, and play with others of comparable skill. Equal opportunity for girls, and for those who are not "star" players. Excellent coaching, with emphasis on sportsmanship, health, and safety. Types: basketball, baseball, softball, volleyball, football, soccer, ice hockey.

Dual and Individual Sports. Expert instruction, provision of facilities and opportunities to progress in skill in those sports carrying over into adult life: tennis, badminton, bowling, golf, fencing, handball, horseback riding, riflery, swimming, skiing, ice skating, fishing, hunting, and camping.

Semiactive Games. Billiards, pool, table tennis, darts.

Mental Games. Bridge, canasta, pinochle, cribbage, gin rummy, Scrabble, chess, checkers, backgammon.

Tool Skills. To handle hand and power tools safely and efficiently.

Survival Skills. Outdoor safety, firemaking, cooking, water safety, trapping, shooting, fishing, tracking, shelter building, etcetera.

Social Skills. Table, dance, and every-day etiquette; social and square dancing; party planning.

Cultural Skills. To play at least one musical instrument. To sing in chorus, glee club, or other type of group singing. To explore as many art forms as possible: oil painting, drawing, ceramics, sculpture, metalwork, leatherwork, needlecrafts, weaving, and so on. To take part in drama activities, both formal and informal. To explore dance forms: modern, ballet, tap, folk, square.

Appreciation Skills. To listen to classical, modern, and popular music with understanding. To visit art galleries, exhibits, museums, historic places, etcetera. To read poetry and other literature that will interpret the past, represent the present, and arouse curiosity about the future. To attend plays, operas, and other forms of dramatic and musical art. To attend ballet, modern-dance programs, and other dance forms.

Nature Interest. To have the opportunity to learn the native birds, animals, trees, flowers, and so forth. To observe and learn more about the stars and planets, weather, rocks and minerals, shells, fish, and marine life. To develop an appreciation of the beauty of the world and an interest in conserving our national resources as their own heritage as well as that of future generations.

Hobby Interests. To develop sufficient interest to enjoy two types of hobbies: collecting, such as stamps, coins, dolls, toy soldiers, and others; and an activity hobby, such as oil painting, jewelry making, woodcarving, making model planes, and so on.

Civic and Service Interests. Most important. To be willing to do things for others, such as singing for a hospital ward, making toys for underprivileged children, collecting funds for national drives, working as volunteer leaders, helping out in political campaigns, antilitter drives, and so on. Opportunities for service and for accepting civic responsibility should be many and frequent. #

MISS MUSSELMAN *is director of the program department, National Recreation Association.*

'TIS THE MONTH BEFORE CHRISTMA

And all through the recreation "house" creatures are stirring with festive plans to make Christmas a joyous holiday.

THE FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL ideas were chosen to help you with your Christmas celebration planning—both program and crafts.

Have Deer Will Travel

Each and every recreation and park department in the country offers many outstanding projects that proclaim the spirit of the holiday season—a play, a pageant, a concert, a parade, special holiday gift-wrapping sessions or lessons on making Christmas candies, decorations, and pastries. Naturally, they all decorate their centers, offices, and trees in public squares, or set up pageant and Nativity scenes in park areas. In Vallejo, California, live deer accompany Santa in programs all over town. One year a comparatively tame six-month-old black-tailed deer was obtained from a state game warden; another year a young fawn was obtained from Knowland State Park in Oakland. After working with the young deer for at least a week, training it to follow by leash, it was ready for some seventy auditorium, lodge, home, office and business district visits. Keith Macdonald, executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation Districts reports "results are nothing less than terrific."

"We go through a program of Christmas carols, led by Santa. Some songs have three children on each side of Santa, holding lighted candles (all other lights are out). Santa also advises the children to leave a glass of milk and a cookie by the tree for him because he gets hungry while he works. We go through Santa's trip from the North Pole to our community with all the hand and arm motions that one can invent. We go through clouds, over a stump, under a branch, over a bridge, through grass, wading water, over rocks, through rain, then sunshine, and at last, swoop down to Vallejo. The return trip is twice as fast because Santa Claus does this with an empty sled.

"To put the finishing touch on each visit, Santa relates the following:

" 'I was waiting for my helper to pile the sled high with toys, and what do you think bounded out from the reindeer barn but Faline, who is Bambi's little six-month-old baby daughter. There she was, pawing at the sled, wanting to go along—well, you know I couldn't take her. So, I shouted to my helpers to take Faline back to the barn, I turned to wave goodbye to Mrs. Santa Claus, and off I went high into the sky. We went right through a cloud, over some pretty bumpy air pockets and I turned around to see how the load was riding, and what do you think was on top of the pile of toys? You're right! It was Faline! I couldn't turn back. I had to keep right on going and, if you'll be real quiet, I'd like to have you meet Faline right now.'

"Needless to say, the reaction just tops everything. Two children come up on stage and are given rolled oats for the deer; two other children are allowed to feed Faline from a baby bottle.

"If you have the build, personality, and desire to do more than is expected of you, try putting a real live deer into your Christmas program."

A United Christmas

The Douglas County, Kansas, Christmas Bureau was organized in 1958 to coordinate activities of the various community agencies engaged in benevolent work at Christmas time. A committee was organized in October to plan the operation. Represented were members of the Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, County Welfare, U.S. Marine Reserve, University YMCA, firemen, Ministerial Alliance, Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Council of Social Agencies, Girl Scouts, Social Service League, and the Lawrence Recreation Commission.

It was agreed that the recreation center would be the focal point of the bureau and that the Salvation Army would act as a clearinghouse with phone calls and requests channeled through that office—persons who had been on the list in previous years and new recipients were named. Each service club in the community was notified and most of them who had previously adopted families joined in the concerted effort.

Members of the committee collected and distributed food baskets. It was

agreed that many toys were sometimes wasted because they did not fit the age of the child. A system was designated to eliminate some of this duplication.

The Marine Reserve, university groups, VFW, firemen, and others who had previously collected toys brought them to the community center. There they were catalogued, wrapped, and labeled by the employees of Hallmark Cards. They were placed in areas marked for different age groups.

At a designated time those parents on the list for receiving toys were allowed to come in and select toys for each child. No children were allowed in the room. A check list with the names of the children was marked when each toy was selected, preventing the greedy from acquiring all of the better toys. This was done on Friday and Saturday prior to Christmas. Approximately 471 children received five toys each from the toy shop, 435 children were scheduled to parties given by the organization, 350 children were given candy and treats by the Elks, 107 families were adopted out with a total of 520 persons. Over seventy groups eventually took part in the program.

The program does away with duplication, allows the parent some selection and helps his dignity in that the child believes that the toy is coming from the parent or Santa Claus, as the case may be. In a united effort more people were made happy and the joy of giving was brought to the community. The plan will be continued in 1959. —Wayne Bly, *Superintendent of Recreation, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Christmas Angel Mobile

To hang in a stair well, or from a high ceiling, this large mobile fills the bill. The idea comes from Alice Koontz, first-grade teacher in Charleston, West Virginia. Her youngsters made and hung it in their school stair well.

Fit together two red hula hoops, to make a cage. Twine these with silver tinsel. From inside the top, hang a big silver Christmas-tree ball from a length of tinsel. This makes the head of the angel. Add colored paper eyes, nose, and mouth.

To the ball attach a large pine cone for the angel's body. Spatter it with glitter. Add wings cut from a silver or white lace-paper doily. Add pipe-cleaner arms, or arms cut from white cardboard. The arms can hold a cardboard book.

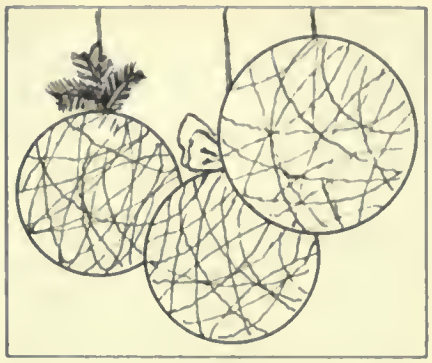
When hung from a long piece of tinsel, the hoop will turn in a most interesting way. Vary the idea with your own color scheme.

String Cages

Among the craft activities shown by Alleene Lohman, at a playground leaders' institute, sponsored by the Vermont State Board of Recreation, were "string cages" that can be adapted for various holiday decorations.

Materials Needed: Balloons, blown up and tied with their own "necks," salad oil, yarn or string; thick wallpaper paste, thick Argo laundry starch paste, half a cup dissolved in a little cold water to one quart boiling water, bowl for starch-paste mixture; clothes dryer, clothes hangers, etcetera for hanging balloons; suit box or large pan; glitter, gold paint, sequins, glue, etcetera; small Christmas tree ornaments, gilded spruce cones, etcetera; mobile making materials.

How to Make: Make a mixture of half wallpaper paste and half Argo starch. Sprinkle wallpaper-paste powder into water and stir until smooth and thick. Never put water into "flour"; lumps result. Tie balloons on to rack or hangers so they hang freely. Oil them slightly all over with salad oil, using palms of hands. Set bowl of paste-starch on table and place suit box or large pan beside it. Hold fingers of right hand down in "goo" and draw yarn or string through with left hand, thoroughly dampening yarn. Let yards of string or yarn collect in pan, break yarn and let end hang over edge of pan so it will not get lost, then holding balloon at top with left hand start winding "gooey"



yarn around the balloon in every direction until it is covered with a good network (leave a "window" near the top large enough to admit whatever is to hang inside. When string has dried (twenty-four or thirty-six hours) puncture the balloons and draw out the pieces. (Oil is to keep yarn from sticking to the balloons.) "Cages" may be decorated by brushing or spraying on spots of gold or copper paint and by spotting on Elmer's or white glue and then sprinkling on glitter. Have a large box below "cage" to catch excess.

Uses: Use for various holiday decorations. Suspend small Christmas decorations or cones inside the "cages"; decorate with stars and sequins, with ribbon bows or sprigs of greens. Use singly or in two's or three's, or use in mobiles. Pastel wool yarns are best, though ordinary string may be used.

Homemade Glitter

Holiday counters are aglow with bright, sparkling holiday colors, materials, sequins, papers, beadlike jewels. Perhaps you have been saving such items from last year. If so, here is where you can put them to good use.

Styrofoam (obtainable in sheets at any dime store) makes good Christmas angels, too, as well as tree balls, stars, bells, snowmen, and so on. Cover with colored sequins, colored glass beads, anything that sparkles. Most trimmings can be pinned on this material. Glitter dust can be added by sprinkling over paste or glue (after this sets, shake off excess), or use one of the new Linck Glitter "pens."

When cutting Styrofoam shapes, first sketch the outline in pencil, then use sharp kitchen knife or small coping saw for the more intricate pieces. This material can be smoothed by rubbing one piece against the other. #

ART COMES TO MAIN STREET

Betty Bunn

Folding chairs block off Red Bank's main street. There were bandstands at both ends. These youngsters are absorbed in a craft demonstration, one of the many special events and displays.

An outdoor art festival proves art can be recreation, and that "recreation is people."

How to Hold Your Own Art Festival

1. *Start planning at least six months ahead.*
2. *Get a working committee and assign each person a specific job.*
3. *See to it that all community organizations are represented on your working committee.*
4. *Concentrate on local talent.*
5. *Keep the press informed of all your plans.*

One man's opinion is as good as another's. Don't be influenced by the experts.

SNOW FENCES covered with pictures lined the sidewalks and stretched in two rows down the middle of Broad Street. As far as the eye could see there were exhibits, there were people, and there were artists of all kinds, shapes, and sizes.

Five-year-olds and eight-year-olds, housewives and professional artists—all helped to make the outdoor Festival of Art a success. Red Bank, New Jersey, had a show to be proud of.

This was the art festival's eighth year, but the first time it had gone big time. It had previously been held in Marine Park—off the beaten track. As the result of requests from many merchants who thought it would be good business to bring the show to their front doors, it was moved to Red Bank's main thoroughfare.

MISS BUNN *is assistant director of Public Information and Education, National Recreation Association.*

The merchants got in touch with Frank Balduc, executive vice-president of the chamber of commerce. Frank got in touch with the Monmouth Arts Foundation, sponsor of the annual event. Ray McCartney, director of the Red Bank Recreation Commission, was asked to help. A working committee was formed and each was assigned certain tasks.

The committee was composed of: Frank Balduc, Frank's secretary Mrs. Margaret (Peg) Lund; Ray McCartney, Ray's secretary, Mrs. Samuel B. (Eleanor) Levaus; Mrs. Robert (Carol) Beek, board member of the Monmouth Arts Foundation and chairman of the planning committee; and Mrs. John (Jean) Parmly, board member of the Monmouth Arts Foundation and chairman of the Art Advancement Committee.

The whole town was asked to participate—and did gladly. The street department donated men, trucks, hammers, and saws. Monmouth Race Track contributed tables with um-

brellas. The county put up the snow fences.* The mayor and the council closed off Broad Street for the two days of the festival. They had to reroute traffic and buses to do it, but do it they did. The Salvation Army, the YMCA, and the Presbyterian church donated tables to hold displays. The fire department laid out a fire lane. Students of the Red Bank High School prepared most of the printing of the programs and signs.

The borough of Red Bank gave a five-hundred-dollar cash award for first prize in the painting division. The Merchant's Trust Company gave the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar second prize and the third prize of one hundred fifty dollars was presented jointly by the Seacoast Finance and the Bell Finance Companies.

Other Red Bank merchants, hotels, and clubs contributed two hundred sixty dollars, in cash, for prizes in other divisions, as well as merchandise for the honorable mentions. Prominent local artists were asked to judge the entries. By newspapers, radio and TV, and by word of mouth, artists (both amateur and professional) were informed of the coming festival. Anybody who wanted to exhibit could.

The group thought they should have more than just exhibits to make the festival a success. There should be some entertainment, so bandstands were put up on both ends of Broad Street. Local bands were asked to play. They included all ranges, shapes, and sizes—everything from the Red Bank Nursery School Rhythm Band through the Rutgers Brass Sextet up to the band supplied by the Musicians Local #399. An accordion school supplied one-half hour of music and a barbershop quartet another. There were puppet shows, folk dances, and even a fashion show.

Another popular part of the festival was the "bargain board" where local artists sold works at minimum fees. These included sketches, show material from other years—anything they were willing to sell for from one dollar to twenty-five dollars.

By the time the big day arrived, there were more than fifteen hundred exhibits displayed. There were exhibits from first graders and all the other grades as well. There were exhibits from the Girl Scouts, from patients and staff of the Marlboro State Hospital and Monmouth Medical Center, from housewives and from grandfathers. One of the most unusual exhibits was a papier-mâché dinosaur made by some first-graders.

Nine patients from the Monmouth Medical Center exhibited a variety of arts and crafts, most of them created under the direction of the occupational therapy division of the department of rehabilitation therapies. Several of the patients had previously become so interested in art that they had exhibited in a number of shows, including the one in Red Bank.

All kinds of displays were shown. There were mosaics, jewelry of all types, including semiprecious stones and silver, decorated furniture, miniature dried arrangements, consisting of shells and dried berries, formed to look like Madonnas, only three inches high. There were demonstrations, too: how a potter's wheel works, sculpturing, watercolor technique, oil painting, and charcoal sketching.

First, second, and third prizes were awarded for painting, sculpture, photography, and ceramics, and also for the Novice Division and Children's Division.

The self-styled critics who roamed Broad Street after the judges had gone weren't the least bit influenced in their opinions by the experts.

"This one won a prize?" commented one man, looking doubtfully at a beribboned painting. "It's hard to figure."

"My, that's really abstract," said a women looking at a sculptured something or other.

One woman went overboard in her praise. "This doesn't look like a painting, it looks so nice," she said.

At the same time the Red Bank Festival of Art was going on, two local artists, Travers Neidlinger and his sister Gertrude, were bringing art to the theater. They were co-chairmen of the Eleventh Annual Spring Conference of the New Jersey Theatre League, which took place nearby at the Monmouth Park Jockey Club in Oceanport. The honorary chairman, Amory L. Heaskell, spoke on "Integration of the Arts." The Monmouth Park Festival of the Arts is held for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut community-theater groups.

Both events attracted unusually large crowds and many of the visitors were able to take part in each. It was these visitors who appealed to the merchants of Red Bank.

How did the merchants like the Festival of Art? Some were happy and some were not. Business seemed to be slower than anticipated in a few of the stores, but many of the merchants had good reports. Steinbach's Department Store said business increased, and, after the festival was over, it continued using the art motif by designing window displays around paintings. Sam Yonko of Yonko's Department Store said, "It's way too big to be measured in terms of a cash register today or next week or next month, but something like this is magnificent because it makes the entire area aware of creative arts and of the merchants who believe in them."

Mayor George A. Gray said, "In my opinion, the Festival of Arts was one of the finest events that has ever occurred in our town."

The *Red Bank Register* really told the story when it said in an editorial: "The prestige of the Red Bank area as a cultural center zoomed and is still floating around in the heavens . . . the event was exciting, bold, and imaginative."

It is through our comprehension of the arts—or of those we find ourselves equipped by nature to grasp and appreciate—that we educate and sophisticate our subtler feelings and more delicate perceptions, and in so doing deepen our sense of the infinite resources of man in exploring, reporting, and evaluating the world and all that is therein. A great picture greatly understood gives us more of a sense of this than endless reiteration of it in words—and similarly a great musical composition, or a noble piece of sculpture, or a fine building.—Aging in the Modern World. *(University of Florida Press)*

* If you are planning an art festival, do *not* use them—they are weak and fall apart. This was Red Bank's after-the-fact experience.

How the creative dramatics approach was used with an old favorite.

Beatrice M. Howell

Rats gather to celebrate their successful forays in Hamelin.

THE PIED PIPER IN HAWAII

The mayor of Hamelin Town listens to the Pied Piper play the tune that will hypnotize the rats into following him.

SITTING OUT UNDER a full moon at the beautiful Waikiki Shell, Honolulu, Hawaii, a completely charmed and enchanted audience sat enthralled by a delightful performance of a three-act play, *The Pied Piper*, composed, produced, and presented by one hundred children of many races. It was the result of approximately two months of study of creative dramatics by these children, aged nine to fourteen, sponsored by the Honolulu parks and recreation board.

According to Mrs. Gerald R. Corbett, director of the classes, the children, informed of the classes through a notice in the local newspaper, are first told the story. The play is then developed by group discussion. Children are asked how they think the story could best be demonstrated to an audience. Scenes are suggested and parts developed informally in the group discussion. Finally, lines are developed in answer to such questions as, "What would she, he, or they say?" At the same time, music is suggested, composed, and sung by them for the scenes the children feel need musical interpretation. Group dances for the various scenes originate in the same way.

In preparation for *The Pied Piper*, the children met for four hours on Saturday mornings over a two-month period. Classes in creative music were under the able direction of Dr. Gerald Erwin, music consultant for the state's department of public instruction. Classes in creative dramatics were given by Mrs. Alice McLean, who is well-known in her field and is also a talented actress. Classes in creative dance were given by Josephine Taylor, choreographer and dancer with studios all over the Hawaiian Islands. Costumes were designed by Frances Ellison, who also designs costumes for the University of Hawaii's Theater Guild. Although the children did not do the actual designing, they suggested colors to bring out the moods of the action.

In all these fields, the children's ideas were expressed, as in the dance, when they were asked, "How do you think a rat would act and feel?" It was their suggestion, for instance, that in the first scene, a group of about thirty children be dressed in gray costumes, with lifelike rat masks, and that they assemble to discuss recent forays into the kitchens and

All is devoured. Nothing is left of the soup intended for dinner except a ladle and a rat that died of overeating.

MRS. HOWELL, *a free-lance author, is actively interested in recreation programs for youth. She has recently had four articles published about junior sailing in the United States.*

homes of the harassed townspeople of Hamelin. Each new conquest, such as the eating of the hair of a child's new doll, was greeted with squeals of delight and ended in a song, accompanied by a dance. This must be recited to be fully appreciated:

Chorus: We are the rats of Hamelin Town.
We'll scare you people away.
We'll eat your cookies and drink your tea,
And you'll have nothing to say.
Solos: I'll jump on your toes and chew your shoes.
I'll open your purse and steal your checks.
I'll knock off your hat and pull your hair.
Chorus: We'll make you nervous wrecks!

According to Mrs. Corbett, the children developed a greater understanding of others through creative dramatics.

"I shall never feel the same about a rat again," one child told her. The animal had suddenly become a living, moving being with emotions.

Lines were not memorized and rehearsed, but were left to the quick thinking of the child during the performance, to speak the most convincing lines that occurred to him. As a result, no child forgot his lines, seemed embarrassed, or expressed stage fright. They all simply lived their parts and completely forgot themselves and any fears they might have had about remembering their parts.

A great deal of audience amusement resulted from child-inspired lines. However, one of the bits of humor, bringing the most laughter from a packed house, was the entrance of Gretchen, the mayor's maid, with a soup spoon in one hand and a rat in the other, instead of the soup which she had been ordered to serve. According to the dialogue, the rats had eaten the children's birthday cake, decorated with dancing ballerinas, which had been prepared for the mayor's children's tea party.

In addition to the fine lessons learned by the children about the international languages of movement and melody, the expression of ideas in speech and song, the ability to work with others and take criticism, there was also a wonderful demonstration of the ability of different races to work together in perfect harmony.

This was the second year these very popular creative dramatics classes were given, the play given the first year being *Joseph and His Coat of Many Colors.* The classes, which are self-supporting, are continuing in response to popular demand, The fee is twenty dollars for thirty-six lessons, including instruction by outstanding talent in drama, music, and the dance.

Both plays were sellouts. Only the demand for the beautiful outdoor Waikiki Shell, the stage of which is an upright seashell beside the ocean, at the foot of Diamond Head, prevented more than three scheduled performances. The shell is typically Hawaiian in its informality. Audiences sit on a natural grass amphitheater under the stars, moon, and tropical palms. *(See October, 1959* RECREATION *Magazine centerspread.)*

We hope that now, having achieved statehood, our plans for more space will soon be realized so these children can continue to enrich their creative abilities. #

Your Storytelling Corner

Elizabeth Culbert

AT THE BEGINNING of each story-hour season, even the most experienced storyteller would do well to reread such background books as *The Art of the Storyteller* by Marie Shedlock (Dover, $3.00) and *The Way of the Storyteller* by Ruth Sawyer (Viking, $3.50).

A story cannot fail if it is told with the conviction coming from the storyteller's personal belief in the value of the tale of folklore or literature. The article on folklore in *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia* is essential reading for all who would have their stories take root and grow, as the folktale must if it is to survive.

Busy recreation leaders, for whom storytelling must, of necessity, be but one of many specialties, will find practical aid and inspiration in two publications of the National Recreation Association: *For the Storyteller* ($.85) and *Storytelling* by Virginia Musselman ($.50). *Stories: A List of Stories to Tell and Read Aloud,* published by The New York Public Library, is an invaluable aid in selecting stories.

The following story collections, and individual stories therefrom, have been most successful with groups of children.

MISS CULBERT, *for many years a storyteller in the New York Public Library, is now librarian at NRA headquarters.*

STORY COLLECTIONS

It's Perfectly True and Other Stories Hans C. Andersen *(Harcourt, $3.25).*
Numskull Jack

The Wonder Clock, Howard Pyle *(Harper, $3.50).*
Bearskin
The Water of Life

Tales From Grimm, Tr. by Wanda Gag *(Coward, $3.50).*
Six Servants
Dr. Know-It-All

Celtic Fairy Tales, Joseph Jacobs *(Putnam, $2.95).*
Andrew Coffey

English Fairy Tales, Joseph Jacobs *(Putnam, $2.75).*
Master of All Masters
Tom-Tit-Tot

Rootabaga Stories, Carl Sandburg *(Harcourt, $3.25).*
The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy
The Wedding Procession of The Rag Doll and the Broom Handle and Who Was in It

The Baker's Dozen, Mary Gould Davis *(Harcourt, $3.25).*
The Hungry Old Witch
The White Horse Girl and the Blue Wind Boy
A Chinese Fairy Tale

The Jack Tales, Richard Chase *(Houghton, $3.75).*
Jack and the Bean Tree

Danish Tales Retold, Mary Hatch *(Harcourt, $2.75).*
The Talking Pot

Three Golden Oranges, Ralph Steele Boggs & M. G. Davis *(Longman $2.95).*
The Tinker and the Ghost

Former dancers in the famous Radio City Music Hall Rockettes volunteer to teach dancing to retarded children.

EX-ROCKETTES VOLUNTEER

Mabel Clemence MacDonald

ON A JANUARY NIGHT in 1955, a large group of former Rockettes traveled from all over the country for a thirtieth-anniversary celebration with their director Russell Markert, at Radio City Music Hall. The Rockette Alumnae Association stemmed from this reunion, and that night we discussed many worthy causes to support. We decided that we preferred an organization for which we could not only raise money, by holding rummage sales and an annual dinner dance, but to which we could also give of ourselves. Jeanne Philips Walsh of Skaneateles, New York, suggested an agency about which many of us knew very little—at that time.

Mrs. Walsh had listened to an address given at her church guild on the problems involved in developing mentally retarded children and their need for specialized volunteers. We thus decided to donate funds to the National Association for Retarded Children, for research, rather than to any one local chapter, in view of our nationwide membership.

At our next monthly meeting, two of the alumnae surprised us by announcing that they were teaching dancing to the retarded class in a Maspeth, Long Island, public school. Since that month, four years ago, many of us have become volunteer teachers in the Rockette Alumnae Dance Project, which has become a part of the recreation programs in many retarded schools and in special public-school classes throughout the country. Diana Anitra Mayer was appointed project chairman.

MRS. MACDONALD *is an ex-Rockette and cochairman of the Rockette Alumnae Dance Project for retarded children.*

WITHIN MONTHS of the initiation of this volunteer service, classes were started in the Bronx and in Pelham, New York. The club *Bulletin* informed our out-of-town members of this development, and their response was overwhelming. They all wanted to know how and what we taught. Within a short time, we had answers for them. A committee of alumnae already teaching in the metropolitan area was formed. They worked out tried and proved dances and exercises that Florine Myer Bleyer, our artist member, illustrated. The NARC had pamphlets printed, containing instructions and these diagrams, and these were sent to prospective teachers.

Our teaching methods are simple—a matter of making "simple steps even simpler," as one of our pioneer volunteers phrased it. Steps and exercises were chosen with balance in mind, lest the children feel insecure or fearful of trying to do them. The first step is, of course, winning the children over. Until they learned to trust us, they were either shy and withdrawn or overly aggressive. Although we know they are mentally retarded children, we have not treated them as such but handle them as we would normal children. We smile at them and praise them individually, and we are very careful never to talk down to them. Shortly thereafter, they begin to conform to a more normal pattern and become more spirited.

THE FIRST LESSON of the term is the most difficult for both teacher and student. Very often, the youngster's coordination is off, and it is necessary for the teacher to clasp an ankle and move the foot to make the child understand what is wanted of him. By the second lesson, somehow, they have become aware of their ability to move their own feet, and then we can settle down and teach them to dance. We utilize simple exercises to limber their muscles and get them used to using their bodies. Holding onto chair backs for support, they do deep knee-bends and high kicks; seated on the floor, they perform waist-bending exercises to help strengthen their backs and aid posture. A simple series of arm movements, executed as gracefully by the boys as the girls (the boys have no fear of being called "sissy," by the way), is followed by a rest period during which each child is called upon to sing, recite, or improvise a dance. Like normal children, they enjoy performing.

Some dances, and some dance movements, are harder to do than others. Here is what we found: square dancing is one of their delights; the basic brush tap step is the hardest for them to grasp; the waltz is a relative cinch. Progress is more apparent in schools where the children are graded according to age. For instance, the teen-age group in Pelham has made amazing progress. They have learned every type of ballroom dance, a difficult rhythmic tap dance, and, in the Christmas show this past year, they performed an intricate hand-drill (dancing with hands and feet while seated), taught to them to improve their coordination. However, such progress is unusual. From the survey made to write this article, it was found that overall accomplishment depends completely on the groups' capabilities because the teacher can teach

(Continued on page 404)

BIG-TEN FOOTBALL—WHEEL-CHAIR STYLE

The University of Illinois program with the handicapped, under the leadership of Professor Timothy J. Nugent, was discussed at the Chicago National Recreation Congress, 1959.

Dick Bauer

ON ANY FOOTBALL afternoon in Champaign, Illinois, thousands of spectators jam Memorial Stadium to watch the Fighting Illini of the University of Illinois tangle with some Big-Ten gridiron foes.

Yet if these fans had visited the Illinois campus just a few hours earlier, they would have witnessed another football game the equal in courage and determination of the afternoon contest. There are some, in fact, who claim it surpasses the Illini game in these respects. For the morning game is played by men in wheel chairs—paraplegics who attend the University of Illinois.

Playing and practicing within the huge university armory, these students play an exciting and demanding game that leaves no doubt that they have conquered their disabilities, mentally and spiritually, if not physically. Two six-man teams put on a wheel-chair exhibition of passing, catching, "running," and blocking that makes the word handicap appear a misnomer.

These Saturday morning wheel-chair football games are a facet of the University of Illinois' outstanding Student Rehabilitation Program, part of a program that very obviously stresses "ability, not disability."

The rehabilitation program began at the university, in 1948, under the supervision of Professor Timothy J. Nugent. Nugent's original eight students quickly proved to a dubious university that they were capable of overcoming the obvious and not-so-obvious problems attached to attending such a big school as Illinois in a wheel chair. Today the program includes one hundred and fifty students and allows a student to enroll in any curriculum offered.

"What we try and accomplish," explains Nugent, "is to allow our students to have the opportunity to experience the same opportunity as any other students. If the other students can play football so can our students. . . ."

"Our special services," continued Nugent, "include our transportation facilities, housing, and campus activities. We consider ourselves in regular competition with other students. Our activities program has in it basketball (Illinois fields the famous Gizz Kids basketball team in the National Wheelchair Basketball league), baseball, football, swimming, archery, square dancing, and many other individual sports."

Nugent, who coaches the wheel-chair basketball team, works quite closely with its football counterpart. "The only thing that keep us from having competition with other schools or institutions is the unique problem of facilities." states Nugent. "The university armory is one spot where you have a large indoor area and a smooth field, hard enough for rapid movement and still soft enough to keep a boy from getting hurt if he takes a spill." The armory floor at Illinois is of fine, hard-packed dirt and large enough to hold the required sixty-yard field.

The Illinois wheel-chair version of football consists of two first-line teams of six players each, the White Flashes and the Blue Streaks. The teams play four official games each season during the morning preceding an Illinois home football game. As in any college sport, the wheel-chair teams are plagued by the loss of graduating players. The season actually starts when the teams from the previous year assemble and bid on new

MR. BAUER, *a 1959 University of Illinois journalism graduate, is now a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force.*

TODAY THEY RAN

LAST JUNE, 1959, at Bulova Park, Queens, New York, over one hundred athletes gathered for the running of the Third National Wheel-Chair Olympic Games. From the time of the opening of the games by Ben Lipton, director of the Joseph Bulova School of Watchmaking, until the completion of the last olympic contest—the 240-yard-team relay—we were privileged to enjoy the fire, determination, and enthusiasm of these fine "athletes on wheels."

The Wheel-Chair Olympics, sponsored by Bulova, in cooperation with Adelphi College and the Paralyzed Veterans of America, had previously been run in 1957 and 1958, at this same site. This, the third year of the olympics, drew the participation of seven teams and approximately one hundred participants. Teams entered were: Crossroads Whizzes (Indiana), Jersey Wheelers, Pan Am Jets(New York), Brooklyn Whirlaways, Bulova Watchmakers, Canadian Wonders, and the Cleveland Comets. All of the teams except Crossroads had participated in the two previous games.

Events included in this year's games were: 60-yard dash, 100-yard dash (paraplegics only), 200-yard dash, 240-yard relay, darts, Ping-pong, javelin throw, shot-put, discus, and archery. Each event was run in two classifications—high lesion and low lesion—with participants classified according to the extremity of their handicaps. All participation, including field events, was in

players. A point system, based on the number of players a team has lost plus its record from the previous season, determines which team will get first "draft" choice and thereby helps keep teams at equal strength throughout the year. "Once a man is selected by a team," explains Nugent, "he remains with that team, come good or bad, for the rest of his stay at the university. There is no switching teams."

The teams are governed by rules very similar to those in regular football, and officiating is done by hired officials not connected with the university or the Student Rehabilitation Program. Play is as rough and tempers sometimes as hot as in any other gridiron contest.

The offensive team may line up in any formation provided it has a three-man "line" and a three-man "backfield." A lineman centers the ball to the quarterback who may either "run" with the ball or pass it to one of his receivers. The defense also lines up as it pleases, the only stipulation being that it maintain two men in the line.

"Tackling" of a player consists of a defensive man touching the ball carrier simultaneously with both hands; blocking allows a player to ram into or collide with another player's chair from any angle except the rear. As in regular football, a team has four downs to make a first down; in this case the required yardage is fifteen yards instead of ten. Punts and kicks are simulated by passes; the kick may be picked up and returned by a man just as a regular kick return. If the ball goes out of bounds, it is put in play at that point.

Scoring still gives six points for a touchdown; extra points are run over from the two-yard line. Neither the defense nor the offense seems to have an edge in the contests as past scores, such as 34-13 and 12-7, indicate that either a wide open scoring game or a close defensive battle might develop.

The players give each play of the game their whole effort, and it is not uncommon to see a wheel chair lose a wheel or a player knocked from his chair to the floor as a result of a smashing block or tackle. Nobody ever seems to get hurt, however. "The rules are set up to prevent injuries," states Nugent, "There has not been a serious injury in the entire eleven years of the game."

The wear and tear on wheel chairs is partially offset by a wheel-chair repair shop located in the armory. If a chair loses a wheel it can be sent to the shop and be in playing condition for the next game. The players don't subject their own chairs to the ravages of the game; each team is supplied with heavy-duty chairs for such use.

The very nature of the game demands that the players develop skills that would make some regular college football players look on with envy. Imagine sitting in a moving wheel chair and avoiding several other onrushing wheel chairs while at the same time trying to pick out a possible pass receiver. The pass must be thrown fifteen to twenty yards, from a sitting position, and since the maneuverability of a receiver is only a fraction of what it normally would be, that pass must be exactly on its target. The receiver must avoid the defenders and still be able to lift both hands at the last second to gather in the pass. It is not a game for boys.

As Nugent points out, wheel-chair football is but one part of the overall scope and purpose of the entire rehabilitation program. The program and the students in it do not seek sympathy, admiration, or special consideration. As stressed in their theme "Ability, not Disability, Counts!" the student rehabilitation leaders and people want only a public observance of the positive rather than the negative side of the handicapped individual. #

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wheel chairs. Dr. Alois Bruegger, of Zurich, Switzerland, was present to render decisions regarding extent of handicap disability.

The Wheel-Chair Olympic Games were established to provide opportunity for the physically handicapped to participate in sports, an area of endeavor often denied them. And what is more important in rehabilitation than the confidence engendered by genuine achievement?

The Crossroads Whizzes from Indianapolis, Indiana, were the youngest and newest team to enter the Olympics. The team traveled eight hundred miles, in an overnight plane trip, to reach New York an hour before game time. Physical fatigue did not deter the team in any way. For most, this was their first public competition; as the time of the games approached team spirit reached its peak. The strain and tension caused by uncertainty, uneasiness, and competitive inexperience hovered above the team like a cloud. However, this all dissipated as they played. Even a seventh-place standing failed to dampen their good feelings.

For many team members this had been their first airplane trip. For others, it was their first trip to New York City or the first journey outside Indiana. It was amazing to see the self-confidence generated in team members by being able to travel, by being able to take the subway downtown, and navigate the streets of the city by themselves. The side benefits, derived from these games, are almost as important as the games themselves, in terms of overcoming a physical handicap. The team returned home with the desire to return to future games and a resolve to make a better showing in team standings. —JAMES R. CHAMPLIN, *Recreation Consultant, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis.*

Special events are part of rink activities. Here is world champion Carol Heiss at opening of South Mountain Arena last year.

TWO NEW

PART II: Operation and Program

THE PROGRAM of our ice rink, upon which successful operation depends, should provide skating opportunities for all types of skaters, to ensure maximum use of the ice throughout the skating season.

This calls for long hours filled with activities, if intelligently planned. When the skating season is in full swing, the ice at our South Mountain Arena, in Essex County, New Jersey, is in use nearly eighteen hours a day, and sometimes longer. Hours at the Branch Brook outdoor rink are only a little shorter. In order to make this time worthwhile, tight scheduling offers the type of skating designed to attract a wide variety of potential users.

Program. There are four basic parts to a comprehensive skating program. First, and most important, are the general public sessions. This is the skating group to whom the bulk of the skating time is allocated and around which our weekly schedule is built. There are morning sessions for housewives, late afternoon sessions for school children, and evening sessions for teen-agers and adults. In all, during the week shown, there are fifteen two-and-a-half and three-hour sessions devoted to public skating at South Mountain (see chart on Page 390).

Both rinks have been highly successful in stimulating interest and participation in hockey. Whereas only one of the county's secondary schools had a hockey team before the rinks were opened, last season we had a five-team schoolboy hockey league. This winter the league is expected to expand to at least eight teams. The rinks also offer Pee Wee hockey for boys up to twelve and senior amateur hockey for adults.

Examination of the schedule will show that hockey is generally played during hours when there is apt to be little public skating. Schoolboy hockey games are played during the late afternoon and early evening on Mondays when the arena is closed to the public and operates with a skeleton staff to give employees a day off. During this period three games can be played. High-school hockey teams practice during the early preschool hours before 8 A.M. Pee Wee hockey is usually played from 7 to 8:30 A.M. on Saturday mornings and senior hockey after the end of the public evening sessions at 11 P.M.

Provisions for figure skating are made at hours not convenient for public skating sessions. During these sessions, the ice is marked off in a grid, and a section of ice called a "patch" is provided for each individual. Note that most skating-club and public-patch sessions are from 6:00 to 8:00 during the week and in the earlier hours Saturday evening.

Skating instruction is an important rink activity. Both

An ice-resurfacing machine is a sound investment. This one, shown in action at Branch Brook, completely resurfaces the ice in one pass, reducing maintenance costs.

MR. VAN COTT *is director of recreation in Essex County.*

Successful operation of a rink depends upon the development of a comprehensive program and operating personnel to carry it out.

ICE RINKS

Harold J. Van Cott

rinks offer individual and group instruction under the direction of carefully selected teachers (who pay a percentage of their fees for the privilege). Instruction is offered to the general public and to special groups through schools and adult education programs. We believe that our cooperation with the evening adult education programs of several communities last year brought about the first such skating courses offered in the country. In addition, a special public service instruction program offers the legally blind and deaf and dumb school children an opportunity for exciting physical activity. The object of an instructional program is to develop better skaters and thereby increase the enjoyment of skating.

Group-skating activities are particularly valuable to the recreation program. They provide skating time for people who might not otherwise skate and promote skating for large numbers of people who might not otherwise be reached. Sunday night at both rinks is set aside for skating parties sponsored by various community groups such as churches, service clubs, industrial groups, and so on. One church skating party last year drew 1,400 participants and spectators.

An interesting aspect of our scheduling during school hours is the time offered to schools who wish to integrate ice skating as part of their physical education program. It is our firm belief that the intense programing, indicated by the schedule shown, is necessary from the start. Note that on Saturday, January 10, 1959, the South Mountain rink was in continuous operation for nineteen hours. The activities programs on other days are almost as long. This kind of schedule will do much to ensure the success of any skating rink, especially one which has as its purpose the providing of healthful recreation for local citizens.

Personnel. The personnel who manage and operate the rink form the cornerstone of successful rink operation. Ideally, personnel should be strongly interested and experienced in both the management and operation of ice-rink facilities. We have been extremely fortunate in Essex County from the start in that our key personnel have met these requirements. Additional employees have been trained on the job by them.

Paul Camitta, who has served as manager of the rink at Branch Brook since it opened, is an experienced member of our recreation staff and an energetic, dedicated employee. To serve under Paul during the first season, at Branch Brook, we were fortunate enough to place an assistant rink manager, Stephen Noir, a dedicated skater with a lifetime career in rink management who is now managing South Mountain Arena.

A key man in operating a skating rink is the rink engineer. The importance of a skilled rink engineer cannot be minimized because proper ice conditions are necessary to good skating, and ice conditions must suit the activity in progress. The engineer should not only be a refrigeration engineer but

Artificial ice provides long skating season. This lightly clad group is skating outdoors on a sunny fall day. Up-to-the-minute weather forecasts aid engineer to plan ahead.

Hockey is one element of a comprehensive skating program. Here are high school teams in action at the South Mountain Arena. Hockey has expanded rapidly in the county.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN ARENA
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR WEEK OF JANUARY 5th, 1959

MONDAY (employees day off)

3:00- 4:00	P.M.	Blind Children
4:00- 8:00		High School Hockey (games)
8:30-11:00		Group Rental

TUESDAY

9:00-12:00	A.M.	Public Session (housewives)
1:50- 2:50	P.M.	Far Brook School (group recreation)
3:00- 5:30		Public Session (school children)
6:15- 8:15		Figure Skating (public patch)
8:30-11:00		Public Session

WEDNESDAY

7:00- 8:00	A.M.	Livingston H.S. Hockey (practice)
10:00-12:00		Group Rental
1:50- 2:50	P.M.	Far Brook School (group recreation)
3:00- 5:30		Puhlic Session
6:00- 8:15		Group Rental
8:30-11:00		Public Session

THURSDAY

7:00- 8:00	A.M.	Livingston H.S. Hockey (practice)
9:00-12:00		Public Session (housewives)
1:50- 2:50	P.M.	Far Brook School (group recreation)
3:00- 5:30		Public Session
6:15- 8:15		Figure Skating (public patch)
8:30-11:00		Public Session
11:30-12:30		Senior Hockey

FRIDAY

6:30- 8:00	A.M.	West Orange H.S. Hockey (practice)
1:00- 2:30	P.M.	Kimberly School (group recreation)
3:00- 5:30		Public Session
6:00- 8:00		Group Rental
8:00-11:00		Public Session
11:30-12:30		Senior Hockey

SATURDAY

5:30- 6:30	A.M.	Morristown School Hockey (practice)
7:30- 8:30		Pee Wee Hockey
9:00-10:00		Public Patch
10:00-12:30	P.M.	Public Session
1:00- 2:30		Group Instruction
2:30- 5:30		Public Session
6:15- 7:45		Public Dance Session
8:00-11:00		Public Session
11:30-12:30		Senior Hockey

SUNDAY

7:00-10:00	A.M.	Group Rental
10:00-12:30	P.M.	Senior Hockey
1:00- 2:30		Group Instruction
2:30- 5:30		Public Session
6:15- 8:15		Dance Group
8:30-10:30		Sacred Heart Parish Skating Party

also experienced in rink operations. Our chief engineer at Branch Brook during the first year was John Hanst who had worked with Stephen Noir at other rinks.

In addition to the various service personnel required in similar activities, ticket sellers, doormen, checkroom attendants, snack bar personnel, and office personnel, the operation of a skating rink requires other specialized employees.

One is the skate shop manager. Here again we were very fortunate in obtaining Al Corona, who had had eleven years' experience in the skate shop at Madison Square Garden, in New York City. As previously described, fitting ice skates properly and sharpening and repairing them is a very specialized craft. Al knows it thoroughly and has been able to train other skate-shop personnel for us. An experieneed skate-shop manager can often help a skater immeasurably through proper fitting and by subsequent adjustment of the blade and shoes after observing the skater in action.

Ice guards form another important group. Their job is to maintain order in the rink, to help inexpericnced skaters, and to render emergency first aid. Our rink guards, drawn from interested young men from the county, were trained by an experienced ice guard, John Worchol. The number of guards needed depends upon the session in progress and the size of the crowd. During our peak periods up to nine guards are on duty at a single time.

Although the desire to serve is important for all personnel at a recreation facility, it is a special requirement of ice guards. In eonstant contact with the skating public, they are our first line of public relations. Therefore their attitude must be one of helpfulness, and they must exercise authority with restraint and good humor while being ahle to deal with any situation that might conceivably arise. Proper selection of rink guards is a must.

An operating ice rink requires the help of extra personnel during the weekend and school vacation peaks. It would be very difficult to operate both Essex County rinks without the regular service of additional part-time personnel. Housewives, especially those with an interest in skating and able to work a few hours a week, were invaluable to us throughout the season, and the teachers and students were glad to be profitably employed.

Maintaining the Ice. It has been mentioned that different types of skating call for different types of ice, and without becoming too technical, they are as follows:

HOCKEY. The ice should be hard and dry and without any snow to impede the puck for this game. For hockey practice the heat in the indoor arena is turned off completely. When spectators are present, the indoor arena must be at comfortable temperature and hard hockey ice is attained by lowering the temperature of the brine. During a game the ice is resurfaced twice at the intermissions.

SPEED SKATING. This calls for wet and soft ice to decrease the friction between the blade and the ice surface and to allow the racing skaters to dig into the ice as they corner. The water on the surface of the ice tends to flow into any cracks and freeze there, smoothing the ice.

FIGURE SKATING. Figure skaters don't like hard ice but they want it to be dry so that the marks made by their skates can be seen. To increase visibility, the lights directly overhead in the arena are turned off and only the side lights are used.
GENERAL PUBLIC SKATING. There are the two types of ice used for this. For young children the ice should be dry but not too slick. Some snow and marks are actually desirable and the indoor rink building temperature should be relatively cool. On a normal weekday evening, wet ice without puddles provides easy skating for regular skaters. However, on weekends or holidays, when big crowds are expected and when many poor skaters will be in attendance, the ice should be dry and hard. Any water on the ice tends to discourage the inexperienced skater, although in fact wet ice makes much easier skating.

Maintaining proper ice is accomplished by adjusting the refrigeration equipment to change the temperature of the brine. This is the job of the engineer on duty and he must know the daily schedule and anticipate the necessary adjustments. At an outdoor rink the weather is also an important factor, and up-to-the-minute weather forecasts must be available to enable the engineer to plan ahead. Considering the highly technical ice requirements, the need for experienced engineers who are also skaters is obvious.

However, there is more to maintaining the ice than merely changing the temperature of the brine. It must be regularly resurfaced. This can be done manually, but the experience at Essex County has been that a Zamboni ice resurfacing machine is a sound investment. The Zamboni can do the job of a crew of men better and more efficiently. Its speed of operation provides more skating time, and, in the long run, it costs less than a large maintenance crew.

The Zamboni automatically planes, washes, and squeegees the ice, then applies hot water and wipes it with a towel to completely resurface it in one pass. Hot water tends to melt the upper surface which then refreezes smooth and level. An area should be set aside for dumping the snow picked up by the Zamboni, and the machine itself must be housed.

Music. Music is an obvious requirement for all ice skating rinks. Our outdoor and indoor rinks are both equipped with professional sound systems using broadcast-type tape recorders, variable-speed turntables and amplifiers. We are fully equipped to make and edit our own tapes. This allows us to dub in announcements and to play varied music continuously for hours.

The tape is basic and less costly to operate for public sessions. However, records permit a quick change of music at dance and figure sessions and during special activities. In addition to the one in the control room, we have found a second record player at the rink side to be valuable for playing music for exhibition figure skaters and dancers.

We believe that adequate initial investment for quality recording and public address equipment proves more economical in the long run.

Public Relations

When the investment and the effort going into the establishment of an ice skating rink are considered, the need to attract the public is obvious. Our public relations program is not merely geared to inform the public of the activities of the park commission but also is definitely planned to draw them into recreation activities.

We have enjoyed excellent relations with local newspapers and their interest has kept the public informed of regular and special events at the rinks. Essex County newspapers have been extremely cooperative in helping our rinks succeed.

We were fortunate, too, in having our Branch Brook outdoor rink the subject of the CBS television program "Let's Take a Trip." Although the program was televised outdoors during a driving snowstorm, we believe that it was an extremely successful and helpful venture.

Interest in rinks and skating can be generated through cooperation with various other recreation departments and such groups as schools; civic, church, industrial, fraternal, and service organizations; and through Sunday night skating parties. Our staff is ready to speak anywhere in the county, and, in effect has become a veritable lecture bureau specializing in ice skating.

Maximum usefulness of any recreation facility can be realized only if the general public is aware of the opportunities available; but the effort to create this awareness must be continuous. You can't have one big splash and relax.

Do It Right!

There is no question that the construction and operation of an artificial ice skating rink is a bigger task than it appears at first glance. It can be done successfully and with tremendous benefit to the community, if it is approached in a businesslike manner, and with an eye on the future. Even if admission fees are nominal, an ice skating rink can be self-sufficient. Colleges and universities might well consider a rink on this basis.

A final word of advice. Invest time before investing money. Visit as many existing rinks as possible and talk to as many experienced rink personnel as possible. When the construction of an ice rink has become a serious consideration, secure the services of a competent consultant. This article has only been able to touch on the highlights of rink construction and operation. There are a thousand details between the lines. We of the Essex County Park Commission will be more than happy to show our rinks and to share our experiences with anyone who is interested. #

We are not a nation of softies but we could become one, if proper attention is not given to the trend of our time, which is toward the invention of all sorts of gadgetry to make life easy and in so doing to reduce the opportunity for normal physical health-giving exercise.—Richard Nixon.

LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

ARKANSAS. *Little Rock* has passed a $4,950,000 capital improvement bond issue with $500,000 earmarked for parks and recreation. The first capital improvement will be six tennis courts and an all-weather building. This tennis center will be a memorial to state tennis champion Robert G. Walker who was killed in a sports car accident last year.

CALIFORNIA. The *Long Beach* Recreation Commission has received a detailed report of the city's preliminary master plan, embracing a period extending to the year 2000, when the estimated population will be 415,000. The park and recreation unit of the study, whose primary purpose is anticipated distribution of land use, attempts to integrate the requirements of all ages into the system. Facilities in adjacent cities and county areas were taken into consideration.

The *Fulton-El Camino* Recreation and Park District in Sacramento County has a development program calling for seven park sites for the three-and-a-half-square-mile area as well as a parkway system connecting the recreation-school-park sites along the channels of Chicken Ranch and Strong Ranch Sloughs. These areas will provide extensive parkways suitable for picnicking, hiking, and nature study. Eventually a parkways trails system will encompass most of the county's stream areas. Estimated cost of the development program for the seven park sites within the district is about two and a half million dollars. Last November bonds were authorized in the amount of $1,350,000.

In *Santa Clara County* voters have approved a $2,817,000 bond issue for acquisition and development of county parks, to be financed by sales tax revenue. The county plan for parks, recreation, and open spaces calls for an increase in park and recreation land from approximately twenty thousand to sixty thousand acres in a twenty-five-year period. Proposed are mountain parks, valley floor, marine and reservoir parks, as well as landscaped freeways, streamside preserves, recreation roads, and hiking and riding trails.

Stockton is developing a municipal dump site and slough as a new recreation area, to be known as Van Buskirk Park and Golf Course. Plans call for 94 of the 254 acres to be used as an 18-hole golf course, 14 acres as park with picnic and tot-lot facilities, and 80 acres as a regional park with camping and archery areas, swimming pool, and baseball diamonds. There will also be a marina along the San Joaquin River at the edge of the park.

Los Angeles has received three and a half million dollars for the portion of Griffith Park taken by the state highway department as a freeway *(see "The Loss of Local Park Lands to Highway Planning," RECREATION, June 1957, page 201).*

Palo Alto recently passed a referendum to purchase twelve hundred acres of mountainous area adjacent to city limits to complete its well-rounded park system. In *Ventura*, a 2,100-berth harbor is the first harbor program to be directly financed from the state's new $10,000,000 revolving fund under the supervision of the Division of Small Craft Harbors of the State Department of Natural Resources. Construction is slated for completion by late 1960.

COLORADO. The first unit of the state-park system became reality in June when the state leased a 3,765-acre area, including a 750-acre reservoir, from the U.S.Corps of Engineers. The area, to be known as the Cherry Creek State Recreation Area, will acquire an additional nine hundred acres with termination of a private agricultural lease after January 1, 1960. At present, boating, water skiing, boat and bank fishing are the only activities for which facilities are available. Development plans include installation of a marina, bathing beach, bathhouse, picnic areas, and eventually tent and trailer campgrounds.

This unusual playground pavilion in Hamilton Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has a hyperbolic paraboloid roof, providing a protected outdoor recreation area not hampered by supports. Overall dimension is fifty-six square feet.

In *Adams County*, Metropolitan District #50 has completed a new combination baseball-softball field and is completing a combination indoor-outdoor swimming pool, three neighborhood parks, ranging from two to five acres, four park-school playgrounds, an archery range, and a model airplane flying circle. Recreation School District #14 has a new combination indoor-outdoor pool and is developing a six-acre neighborhood park. The Thornton area has a new bathhouse; the Brighton area is developing a twenty-seven-acre park; and the North Jeffco Recreation District is completing a new recreation center.

CONNECTICUT. In *Fairfax*, a town of 2,500, a private contractor erecting a new office building has set aside a good section of the basement as quarters for a teen canteen and director's office. The recreation commission will lease it for a five-year period at a dollar a year.

Torrington is celebrating its thirtieth anniversary in recreation this year (the National Recreation Association as-

sisted in establishing the department). This city of thirty thousand never had to purchase a piece of playground or park property; each area has been donated by a civic-minded person. This summer it dedicated Storrs Park, a twelve-acre playground donated by Robert S. Storrs, former vice-president of the Torrington Manufacturing Company.

The *Greenwich* Planning and Zoning Commission has approved a 164-acre site for a $700,000 municipal golf course, adjacent to the Westchester County Airport. The course, to be designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be bounded on the east by the proposed Byram River Gorge Park.

FLORIDA. A park in *Manatee County* has been dedicated in honor of Royal S. Kellogg for his work in forestry in the state and county. The state's newest park in Volusia County, fifteen miles south of New Smyrna Beach, is named for John Bartram, botanist and naturalist to King George III of England, and early explorer of northeast Florida. The park faces the Atlantic Ocean on the east.

Fort Lauderdale has added two new pools, a modern library, a $385,000 stadium, and a small boat marina. Plans have been drafted for a new tourist setup, to include a large community center, shuffleboard courts, and bowling. *Hialeah's* new pool, dedicated this summer, is the largest public pool in the state, 165′ by 75′. The city had added ten percent to all utility bills, earmarking half for a capital outlay fund. Thus the pool was paid for in cash—$268,500—when it was built.

IDAHO. Earlier this year the state fish and game department installed the first of a series of prefabricated concrete boat ramps at the Farragut Wildlife Management Area on Lake Pend Oreille near *Coeur d'Alene*. Planks for the ramp measured 4″ by 1′2″ by 10′ and cost $7.60 each; the cover was 1′6″ for the entire length of the ramp. Transportation and placing of the ramps cost approximately $10 each.

KANSAS. *Topeka* opened two new neighborhood pools this summer. Both are 50′ by 100′ and include bathhouses, diatomaceous earth filters, and hard-surfaced parking lots. The city is constructing a third neighborhood pool in a newly annexed area of fifteen thousand population. This will give the city four new neighborhood pools and one central standard fifty-meter pool—all built in a four-year period. Topeka also plans construction of one more neighborhood pool within the next three years. This completes a ten-year long-range plan for pools, adopted five years ago. *Anthony* will have a new $85,000 pool, approved by a three-to-one vote.

MICHIGAN. *Battle Creek* is developing 640-acre Charles Binder Park, deeded to the city by the widow of the tract's late owner. The area has a north-woods atmosphere, with about three hundred acres of timberland. Some of it is very hilly, and a golf course is being developed at Sunset Ridge. Picnic grounds, hiking trails, and horseback riding will all be available in the park, and there are plans for a domestic zoo. The area offers a ski run with ski lifts planned.

Canopied refreshment bar in Evansville, Indiana, Community Center, was first exhibited at Chicago's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The teen-agers raised $1,500 to have the bar moved to the center which is housed in a converted railroad station (see RECREATION, *November 1958, page 305).*

MISSISSIPPI. *Oxford*, a town of five thousand, recently acquired Avent Park, a twenty-eight-acre area donated by a local citizen. The area is well located; and, although anything but level, much of it is wooded and lends itself to many activities. The town is hard at work improving its recreation program, has appointed a five-member recreation board, and employs a full-time superintendent, Dan Matthews, a graduate of the University of Georgia.

NEVADA. Two parks in *Las Vegas* have been renamed for two of the city's outstanding mayors. Cragin Park honors the late E. W. Cragin, and Baker Park honors C. D. Baker.

NORTH DAKOTA. The state boasts twenty-seven new swimming pools built in the last three years, most in communities of less than one thousand population. *Bismarck* opened a $250,000 pool this year and *Fargo* is constructing a new $141,000 pool. #

Planning Binder Park (see Michigan): from left to right, Lionel Hayes, ski architect; Dr. Leland P. Shipp; Mayor Russell Worgess; Charles F. Boehler, park planning consultant; and Arch Flannery, director of recreation, parks, and buildings. Plans include golf course, zoo, ski lifts.

MAKING CITIES MORE LIVABLE

"We Need Breathing Spaces . . ."

"IT IS WONDERFUL to have national parks and forests to go to, but they are not enough. It is not enough to make a trip once a year or to see these places, occasionally, over a long weekend. We need to have places close to hand, breathing spaces in cities and towns, little plots of ground where things have not changed; green belts, oases among the piles of steel and stone. Children especially need this contact, for they have not as yet been weaned from the primal needs of the race. We need, in addition to such places, some areas large enough to be set aside as wilderness, where there is no design, no planning whatsoever, no management of plants or animals, where people may sense what this planet was like before man achieved the power for revamping it to his needs. Such regions, while they

might seem to have no economic use, would act as buffers to a civilization that might destroy man's equilibrium and sanity. It is perhaps not without reason that Thoreau said, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world."—*From essay "Our Need of Breathing Space" by Sigurd F. Olson, in the book* Perspectives on Conservation: Essays on America's Natural Resources." *Published by Resources for the Future, Washington, D. C., 1958.*

A Basic Question

". . . we, the citizens, have got to see that we get plans that are really balanced, or that pose clear understandable alternatives. There are different types of plans and different items to be purchased for our money, depending on a clear statement of alternative objectives—which we so rarely get. Is our city and region better off to spend, say $500,000,000 on highways, or to spend half that on playgrounds, green areas, local community facilities and operations that may give greater happiness, and by keeping people pleasurably where they are, minimize the load on highways, and hence reduce their cost? These matters are indeed interlinked, though they are rarely presented that way. These are the balanced alternatives that you must insist on, rather than accept the single spectacular expenditure that some energetic public official or automobile club is plugging.—*From an address before the National Conference of Catholic Charities in September 1958, as reported in* The Catholic Charities Review, *January, 1959, in which Albert Mayer, architect and town planner, presented a paper entitled "Some Thoughts on Meeting the Challenge of an Exploding Urban Civilization."*

Overpopulated

Lewis Mumford decried the increasing tendency toward excessive population densities, in a series of articles in *The New Yorker*, dealing with New York City's traffic problems. In one he stated:

"Instead of maximizing facilities for motorcars, we should maximize the advantages of urban life. Parks, playgrounds, and schools; theaters, universities, and concert halls; to say nothing of a quiet night's sleep and a sunny outlook when one wakes up, are more important than any benefits to be derived from the constant use of the automobile. To accomplish this improvement, we must devise a fundamental change in the city's whole pattern. The plain fact is that the high-density city is obsolete. . . ."

"Beauty Is a Protest"

"Another basic characteristic of the renewed city concerns a state of mind we have about beauty. Don't you think it's time we stopped apologizing for beauty? Why should we accept the pseudotheory that beauty without practicality is no reason for beauty? To create a park just because it makes a more beautiful city isn't reason enough? . . . Beauty is an enormously strengthening vital force in the city itself. Beauty is a protest against disorder, dirt, and decay. Ugliness promotes disorder and disorder promotes decay, and decay winds up in the kind of slum-ridden areas we see around our central core.

There is an up-cycle that can operate in cities, just as there is the all-too-well-known down-cycle. When older areas are beautified and made places which lift people's hearts and heads, places where people want to live and raise families and are proud to live, the up-cycle starts, and experience has proven it has a remarkable momentum."—*From an address entitled "America Is Our Cities" by Roy W. Johnson, director, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Washington, D. C., and former director of ACTION, given before the Greater Cincinnati Conference Workshop in September 1958, when he discussed the space-age city.*

CONCESSION MANAGEMENT

Factors concerning the public welfare, which are the concern of both park and recreation agencies . . .

CIRCUMSTANCES peculiar to individual situations often influence the decision on whether to lease or self-operate park concessions. Local custom in a particular area may indicate a preference for one method or the other. Existing regulations or statutory limitations have a direct bearing on which method is used. So also do personnel and financial problems. The desire to manage concessions also varies among agency administrators according to the amount of experience they have had with concessions operations.

The only justification for the selling of wares within a park or recreation area is that it constitutes a public service. Then, factors affecting the public welfare are of prime importance. Each park agency must determine if this can best be done by itself or by a concessionaire.

When leasing concessions, be sure to give careful thought to whether service or profit motives are being given priority. The primary consideration should be public service, but private individuals or groups will not be interested in a concession operation if there is no possibility of a reasonable return on their investment. This fair return may not be possible if the agency insists on certain policies or services, such as a reduced return on some items, in order to promote desirable uses or practices within the park or recreation area. Ultimate net returns must therefore be considered along with public service rendered.

Financing

A method must be found under existing statutes and regulations for financing the initial investment. Among the methods used to provide funds are appropriations from general tax funds, mill levies, bond issues, loans, gifts and private contributions.

A flexible budget must be prepared, based on estimated expenditures for overhead depreciation, contingencies, and merchandise, in addition to standard maintenance and operation requirements.

Finally, the agency should discuss all the aspects of the operation with competent legal counsel. It is his responsibility to interpret all governing statutes and regulations, determine the degree of liability and the limits of authority. Have him prepare and approve all final contracts, and determine the types and coverage of insurance applicable to the operation. Require insurance for all of the following hazards: public liability, fire, property damage, theft, surety bonds for staff, products, and vehicle.

Based on material in Food and Merchandise Sales in Public Parks, *published cooperatively by the Michigan State University and American Institute of Park Executives Park Education Program. This is one of their series of publications.*

CONSIDERATIONS

Public Benefit

To operate a concession in the interests of the public, it must be done efficiently and economically, either by the agency or by a concessionaire, whichever way is best. In deciding, some considerations are:

- Protection of the public against possible fraud and exploitation.
- Number of hours it can be made available.
- Type and variety of merchandise to be sold.
- Maintaining standards of cleanliness.
- Maintaining proper attitudes and relationships between employees and customers as park patrons.
- Providing sufficient staff, or at least having them on call at all times to handle emergencies.
- Maintaining standards of structure and equipment repair.
- Maintaining reserve stock of merchandise.

Advantages to Agency

Certain advantages may legitimately be realized by the park or recreation agency through leasing to a concessionaire. These should be considered carefully before making any decision:

- Definite income, with little responsibility in addition to supervision.
- Reduction in overall administrative and clerical costs.
- Financial benefit from greater experience contributed by the concessionaire.
- Smaller capital investment.
- More flexibility with respect to personnel procedures to meet unexpected situations.
- Hiring and releasing employees without civil service entanglements.
- Adding temporary help for seasonal employment.

INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF PUBLIC AGENCIES

The growing complexity and interrelationship of public agencies is emphasized in an annual report of the president of the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners. He states:

"Even as it has become apparent in our national life that we cannot exist alone without working in concert with other nations, so has it also been demonstrated in our municipal government and in its various subdivisions that we cannot act on a unilateral basis, but must, with increasing frequency, consult with a great number of other agencies, both public and private, in attempting to reach a solution to our problems. This condition is nowhere better demonstrated than in the impact of the new interstate and state highway development program as it affects the City of Minneapolis."

He then reports on a meeting with the planning engineers of the state highway department, with reference to its proposed program of highway development and the close cooperation between the park board and the board of education, both in the joint development of park-school sites and, to some extent, in the integration of programs. This cooperation has necessitated frequent meetings on the staff level and also between the two policy-making boards.

RECREATION MANPOWER

RECREATION IS IN the embarrassing situation of not knowing the status of its own profession because no *national* personnel inventory has ever been made. This will no longer be so after the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts its nationwide survey of recreation personnel in 1960. *(See* RECREATION, *October 1959, page 305.)*

The survey embraces social welfare personnel in welfare, health, rehabilitation, and recreation settings in voluntary and government agencies. It is being sponsored by the Committee on Survey of Social Welfare Manpower in 1960 of the National Social Welfare Assembly. Through this committee all the major national functional agencies and organizations, both voluntary and government, are participating in the study.

The survey will cover:

- Age, sex, marital status.
- Place of employment and whether the employing agency is voluntary or governmental; local, state, or national.
- The type of programs in which social welfare personnel are engaged; the position level held, such as recreation worker, supervisor, administrator, teacher; the specialization, such as group-work research, psychiatric social work, etcetera.
- Current salary.
- Working conditions, such as the regularly scheduled weekly hours of work, length of paid vacation, amount of paid sick leave, insurance provisions, retirement plans where the employing agency pays in whole or in part, and car ownership for work and who pays operating expenses.
- Length of employment—in present organization, total in all social welfare organizations, in fields other than social welfare.
- And, finally, information on education—undergraduate and graduate fields of concentration.

This will be a sample survey, thus will not include every community or individual worker in the United States. The sampling procedure has been developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, using counties. This sample of counties (about five hundred are designed to represent the entire country, in nine regions, and provide data by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan character within five broad regions: Northeast, South, North, Central, and West).

Because of the large amount of work involved in preparing lists of employee names in the largest concentrations of populations, the Bureau of Labor Statistics sample design provides for a two-stage sample in twenty areas—a sample of agencies and a sample of individual recreation and social welfare employees from these agencies. These twenty metropolitan areas are Boston, New York City, Newark, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (New Jersey), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Houston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Minneapolis–St. Paul, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Los Angeles—Long Beach, San Francisco—Oakland, and St. Louis.

The questionnaire will be mailed directly from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to each social welfare employee with a franked return envelope for reply. All questionnaires are confidential and no identifying name appears.

Tabulation and analyses of the returns are the responsibility of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The kinds of data and the form in which they will be presented are decided jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the survey committee. A number of federal agencies are cooperating in this study in such a manner that the local collection of names will not be necessary. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Prisons, Armed Services, and Veterans Administration are sending the names of their recreation and social welfare personnel directly to the Bureau of Labor Statistics to select the sample and mail the questionnaires. The Bureau of Public Assistance, Children's Bureau, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Public Health Service will ask the respective state agencies to submit data on all their state and local government social welfare employees, using the same questionnaire with pertinent additions. Their findings will be analyzed state by state, for use by the respective states. The findings will also be integrated with those of the direct questionnaire sent out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in order to provide overall figures.

The following timetable for the survey has been set:

- July 1—August 15, 1959—organization of state committees.
- August 15—September 15, 1959—appointment of local survey representatives by state chairmen.
- September 15—November 1, 1959—assembling of lists of employers of social welfare personnel.
- November 1, 1959—January 2, 1960—collection of names of individual social welfare workers.
- February 2, 1960—mailing of questionnaires to individual social welfare workers.
- March 1, 1960—mailing of second questionnaire to nonrespondents.
- March 21, 1960—follow-up of nonrespondents.

The period of tabulation and analysis of returns and preparation of the report will be carried on during the spring and summer.

There are two important and specific ways in which recreation agencies can help:

- Local recreation executives should furnish a list of their recreation employees when requested to do so by the local survey representative and
- Encourage these employees to complete and return promptly the questionnaire when it is received. (Individual workers and agencies will not be identified.)

The present survey of recreation and social welfare manpower will give recreation its *first national personnel in-*

ventory and will provide basic information that will aid the many projects now under way to advance the recreation movement and enhance the status of the recreation profession. The National Recreation Association has conducted regional surveys of recreation personnel as well as studies of specialized recreation workers. In 1953-55 the Association conducted a study of fourteen Southern states *(see* RECREATION, *September 1955, page 319)* and published its findings in *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region* ($3.75). This year the Association published its results of the first national study of hospital recreation workers, *Recreation in Hospitals* ($2.00).

The National Recreation Association is cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Social Welfare Assembly in conduct of the 1960 survey. The Association has made a financial contribution and is providing personnel services. W. C. Sutherland, director of the Association's Recreation Personnel Service, is a member of the survey committee.

Here is another milestone for the profession! #

HOLD THAT LINE!

W. C. Sutherland

THE NATIONAL recruiting effort has been steadily increasing. Distribution of recruiting materials has been extensive and the number of state and local recruiting committees has increased. Individual professional workers are carrying more responsibility for recruiting activities. Recreation as a profession is recognized by more and more vocational guidance people, employment organizations, and the general public.

This would lead one to believe there is real progress on the recruiting front and that enrollment of professional recreation students is increasing. The facts, however, show otherwise. The annual student inventory made again this year by the Association's National Advisory Committee on Personnel, reveals that of sixty-five colleges and universities reporting major curricula, only thirty-four reported recreation. The total number of degrees granted, 503, is a considerable drop from the preceeding year. The following tables continue to show the condition which exists and points out, rather specifically, the urgent need for the profession to double its effort. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1951, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting					Number of Degrees Granted				
	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959
New England	4	3	2	4	2	27	49	21	81	27
Middle Atlantic	9	6	4	7	5	173	78	26	121	91
Southern	10	9	8	12	8	100	86	70	104	83
Great Lakes	11	9	7	14	8	251	182	167	211	207
Midwest	4	0	1	3	1	26	0	1	8	4
Southwest	2	1	1	2	2	16	3	4	3	13
Pacific Southwest	10	4	9	13	6	65	17	92	125	65
Pacific Northwest	3	4	3	6	2	34	29	25	30	13
TOTAL	53	36	35	61	34	692	444	406	683	503

NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED IN 1958

DISTRICT	No. Schools Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			TOTAL		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	2	13	2	15	6	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	27
Middle Atlantic	5	16	11	27	28	23	51	0	0	0	10	3	13	54	37	91
Southern	8	28	29	57	18	5	23	0	0	0	2	1	3	48	35	83
Great Lakes	8	74	47	121	63	17	80	4	2	6	0	0	0	141	66	207
Midwest	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	4
Southwest	2	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	13
Pacific Southwest	6	30	27	57	5	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	36	29	65
Pacific Northwest	2	6	6	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	13
TOTAL	34	176	127	303	121	53	174	7	2	9	13	4	17	317	185	503

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

Two for Christmas

Christmas is just around the bend and the time has come to plan decorations and craft projects. One item, of many uses, is the 3-D Glitter Pen,* a tube containing both glue and glitter, with which you write as with a pen. This glitter can be applied permanently to cloth, paper, leather, wood, metal, porcelain, glass, or practically any surface, to produce a sparkling, three-dimensional effect. Decorations made with this substance may be wiped off with a cloth to correct errors, applications dry in minutes, do not flake. Cloth on which it has been used can be hand-washed and then ironed on the reverse side. Its uses in a recreation program are limited only by your imagination. The Glitter-Pen is available in six colors—gold, silver, red, green and blue, and multi, a combination of the other five colors. The tubes come individually in single colors, or packaged in sets of three. For complete information, write the O. E. Linck Company, Clifton, New Jersey.

Authentic, original stained-glass designs have been lithographed on special paper that needs only to be oiled with vegetable, baby, or mineral oil, colored with wax crayons, and applied to the window, to achieve a genuine stained-glass window effect. The Stained Glass Craft* Christmas window comes in nine designs on twenty-four "panes" that can be trimmed and arranged to fit any size window. These can also be used as wall murals. After the paper has been oiled and colored, it is attached to the window with cellophane tape. No electric floodlights are required. For complete details, write Stained Glass Craft, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

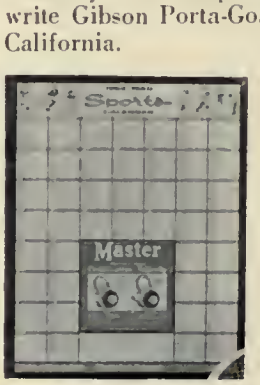
• A lightweight plastic ball, of accurate trajectory and high speed, called the Bloop Ball,* has been developed by the Frank Plastics Corporation. The Bloop Ball is particularly suited for indoor use, as it is not heavy enough to knock anything over or hurt anyone if hit. Since it throws fast and true, the Bloop Ball provides good, safe indoor sport. For details write Mr. L. C. Frank, Jr., at the company, 91 Pallister, Detroit 2, Michigan.

• A new and unusual surfacing material for indoor and outdoor areas is Turf-Tred, made from the shredded bark of hardwood logs. Its dustfree nature, springy surface, and tendency to stay in place, make it an appropriate covering for such areas as playgrounds, bridle and garden paths, parking areas, and indoor arenas where resiliency and a softer than normal surface are required—such as for horse shows, various athletic events, circuses, and so on. For details, write Paygro, Inc., Chillicothe, Ohio.

* Have been tried out or used by the author.

• Decorating a large wall area at low or moderate cost is a tall order to fill, but the Glenview Products* people have come close to it with their giant-size colored photographic murals. These are suitable for offices, reception rooms, lobbies, club rooms, or practically any wall on which you'd like to place one. Shown in picture here is a black-and-white version of the color original, "Mountain Retreat." A full-color brochure, illustrating and describing this and other Grandview full-color murals, with prices and dimensions, is available for ten cents. Write to Glenview Products, 322 N. Jefferson, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

• The Gibson Porta-Goal is a portable basketball standard that can be used indoors or out. Its heavy iron base contains a built-in dolly, with large rubber or metal casters on which to move it. In the Match Play Porta-Goal, shown in the accompanying photograph, the backboard is offset four feet from the upright. Of three-inch, heavy-duty steel-pipe construction, none of the Porta-Goals will tip over because of the way weight is distributed in the base. Safe and easily assembled, they can also be completely dismantled for storage. The goal utilizes the latest official Wilson backboard assembly. For complete information about all Porta-Goals, write Gibson Porta-Goal, 370 Grand Avenue, Oakland 10, California.



• A free, all-at-one-glance sports and special events calendar is being offered to recreation directors and personnel managers by the Master Lock Company.* As can be seen from the photograph, there is ample space provided after each date to record future athletic events, important meetings, and other happenings. It covers the school year rather than the calendar year, is printed in two colors, measures 18½" by 24¼", contains protective metal strips top and bottom, with double eyelets for easy hanging. Copies may be obtained from the above, Department T, Milwaukee 45, Wisconsin.

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Magazine Articles

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *September 1959*
Fall Buyers Guide.
Reserved for Youth (Oakland's Children's Community Theatre), *Florence Van Eck Birkhead.*
Paper Work on a Grand Scale, *Gina Della Bosca.*

THE CAMP FIRE GIRL, *September 1959*
The Secret Word Is Play.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, *September 1959*
Special Education Issue.

THE YWCA, *October 1959*
The Science Directed World as Background for the Arts, *Richard Glenn Gettell.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR MENTAL HEALTH, *Mary Mackin.*
Art for *Our* Sake, *Irma Schmidt.*

Recordings

Enrichment Records:

TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND THE ROUGH RIDERS and COMMODORE PERRY AND THE OPENING OF JAPAN (ERL 118); ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND TRADERS OF THE FAR WEST (ERL 117); THE MONROE DOCTRINE and F. D. ROOSEVELT'S FOUR FREEDOMS SPEECH (EAD 4); GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS and THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT (EAD 3). Enrichment Materials, 246 5th Ave., New York 1. All 12-inch. 33 1/3 rpm. $5.29 (school and library), $5.95 (retail).

Records for the Children's Hour:

HOLIDAYS (Christmas, Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Valentine's Day, Easter, Birthdays); MY FAMILY (My Family, In the Evening, Going with the Family, My House, Pets, In the Morning, A World to Know, Something to Do); THROUGH THE YEAR (Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter); THE WORLD I LIVE IN (Creation, Beauty, The Wide World and I, Order, Life), Geneva Records, Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Each album, four 7-inch records, 78 rpm. $2.75 per album.

THE UGLY DUCKLING and Other Tales by Hans Christian Andersen (TC 1109), read by Boris Karloff. Caedmon Publishers, 277 5th Ave., New York 16. 33 1/3 rpm. $5.95.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Art, Crafts

CERAMICS, Vincent A. Roy. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 278. $7.25.

CUB CAPERS (Projects for Cub Scouts), Rita Guzzi and Natalie Fantony. Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass. Pp. 40. $.50.

FIFTY YEARS OF MODERN ART, Emile Langui. Frederick Praeger, 15 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 335. $6.50.

KITES, Larry Kettlekamp. Wm. Morrow, 425 4th Ave., New York. Pp. 48. $2.75.

MAKE YOUR OWN ATROCITIES WITH TOOTH AND NAIL, George Daniels. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York. Pp. 72. $1.95.

MODERN ART IN THE MAKING (2nd ed.), Bernard S. Myers. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 486. $10.95.

PLASTIC MAGIC, C. B. Colby. Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 48. $2.00.

POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES, R. G. Haggar. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York. Pp. 74. $2.95.

Biography

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, NATURALIST, Shannon and Warren Garst. Julian Messner, 8 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 192. $2.95.

HEART OF A CHAMPION, THE, Bob Richards. Fleming H. Revell Co., Westwood, N. J. Pp. 159. $2.50.

LUTHER BURBANK, NATURE'S HELPER, Lillian M. Bragdon. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 124. $1.75.

Children

ADVENTURES WITH CHILDREN IN NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, Elsa Barnouw and Arthur Swan. Thos. Y. Crowell, 432 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 276. $3.75.

CHILD, THE: DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT, Max L. Hutt and Robert Gwyn Gibby. Allyn & Bacon, 150 Tremont St., Boston 11. Pp. 401. $6.00.

CHILD'S WORLD, THE, Frank J. and Elizabeth Estvan. Putnam, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 302. $4.95.

CHILD WELFARE: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS, Dorothy Zietz. John Wiley, 440 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 384. $5.50.

GROWING AND LEARNING IN THE KINDERGARTEN, Mamie W. Heinz. John Knox Press, 8 N. 6th St, Richmond, Va. Pp. 152. $3.00.

GROWTH THROUGH PLAY, Albert M. Farina, Sol H. Furth, Joseph M. Smith. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 246. Spiralbound, $5.75.

OUR PROBLEM CHILDREN, Virginia Condol. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 35. $2.50.

TRAILS IN KINDERGARTEN, Phyllis Van Dyke and Hilda LaQua Batterberry. Exposition Press, 386 4th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 62. $2.50.

ENJOY YOUR CHILDREN (recreation and activity ideas for 7-12-year-olds), Lucille E. Hein. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 218. $3.50.

STIRRING UP FUN FOR YOUNGSTERS (parties for 5-8-year-olds), Agnes K. Harris and Louis C. Kuehner. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 96. $1.95.

YOUR CHILD'S FRIEND, Sidonie M. Gruenberg and Hilda Sidney Krech. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

WAYS OF STUDYING CHILDREN, Millie Almy. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27. Pp. 226. $3.50.

(Continued on page 402)

Fringe Areas

(Continued from Page 369)

cost as long as the municipal park and recreation departments attempt to assume it for them. This cost might be solved, however, by an extension of the municipal park and recreation district to encompass those areas, the establishment of metropolitan park and recreation districts, or the establishment of county park and recreation districts. Park and recreation districts adjacent to each other might form cooperative agreements or joint boards. Thus the people living in each district could use the facilities of both districts.

Park and recreation departments should continue their guidance to both government and private groups in the fringe areas. That guidance should encourage the people in those areas to establish either their own administrative authority for parks and recreation or become a part of the existing park and recreation district.

The state park and recreation associations should take the necessary initiative to secure adequate legislation for the provision of park and recreation facilities and programs in fringe areas.

Strong advisory committees of lay citizens should be created to support actively the local park and recreation programs. They can prove of value in interpreting the recreation needs of the people; in resisting encroachments on park acreage and recreation facilities by other government agencies, voluntary agencies, and private groups; and by instigating a park and recreation survey, which calls for a master plan of development and operation. A master plan tends to encourage an orderly acquisition of areas, the construction of facilities based on need, and the provision of the proper administrative organization.

As members of the recreation profession, we should ask ourselves, "Are we helping the residents of our fringe areas to solve their recreation problems?" If we are not, a longer delay merely aggravates the problem. #

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(Continued from page 400)

Church Recreation

BEST PLAYS FOR THE CHURCH (new ed.). Mildred Hahn Enterline. Christian Education Press, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 90. Paper. $1.00.

CHURCH KINDERGARTEN, THE, Polly Hargis Dillard. Broadman Press. 127 9th Ave. N., Nashville 3. Tenn. Pp. 146. $3.95.

CHURCH USE OF AUDIO-VISUALS (rev. ed.), Howard E. Tower. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2. Tenn. Pp. 155. Paper. $1.50; hard cover. $2.50.

CONGREGATION AND THE OLDER ADULT, THE. National Lutheran Council, 50 Madison Ave., New York 10. Pp. 19. $.10.

GOOD THINGS FOR CHURCH GROUPS. Beatrice M. Casey. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis. Pp. 366. $3.95.

TRAINING FOR LEADERSHIP, Vincent J. Giese. Fides Publishers, 746 E. 79th St., Chicago 19. Pp. 159. $2.95.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR PUPILS (Sunday School). J. Vernon Jacobs. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

WOMAN TO WOMAN, Eugenia Price. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr. S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 241. $2.95.

YOUTH PROGRAMS ON NATURE THEMES (worship services), Ruth Schroeder. Abingdon Press. 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 2, Tenn. Pp. 192. $2.75.

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Recreationol Use of Wild Lands, (American Forestry Series), C. Frank Brockmon. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 346, photographs. $8.50.

From the Mayflower to missiles, this well-documented book brings us to the threshold of a great new era. The importance of wild lands takes on new proportions in relationship to growing human need. As a Texan expresses it, "Cattle is moving East and cotton is moving West: Southerners are moving North and Northerners moving South, but they are all going to town." At last, the boy has been taken from the country, the country taken from the boy, but his yen for the land has only been sharpened.

The still valid Great Ponds Act, passed by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1641, is the first bench mark of American policy regarding acquisition and use of public lands. Nearly two hundred years later (1822), the federal government acquired Hot Springs Reservation, while Central Park (1853) was the first municipal area of importance. Mr. Brockman takes us from these early beginnings through the sequence of major events culminating in the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act (1958). In addition, the final chapter gives a worldwide picture with data on each continent.

The author, who is professor of forestry at the University of Washington, Seattle, holds no brief for central, unified control of the nation's recreation resources. "Even if that were possible, our recreation opportunities are too varied, too widely scattered, to make such a central authority practical. There should be some means of insuring close agreement on broad recreational objectives between top administrative levels of all agencies concerned. Cooperation between those agencies in fulfilling details of all recreation objectives will be enhanced. Recreation is too important to the national welfare, and too costly, to permit any other procedure."

Part of the big job needed in preparing people to use recreation resources properly are: skills in living with the out-of-doors, understanding esthetic and conservation values; and the inherent challenge to agencies dealing with either conservation education and outdoor recreation activities, or both.

Only better land-use planning can relieve the impact of increasingly large numbers of users threatening destruction of our major recreation resources. Lands adapted to a wide variety of use must be selected in relationship to population concentration.

Economic advantages are real for recreation is also a tremendous industry in terms of dollars and cents. Criteria for determining these advantages are being developed, just as they have been to measure other business enterprises. Travel, and all its concomitant services, —lodging, food, equipment, and such— are all tangible business aspects of recreation. Our wild lands and recreation resources are providing the core of this industry.

In addition to the development, maintenance, and operation of the land itself, there is the very definite need for services designed to help the park patron use and enjoy the resources unique to each area. The growing demand for formal training and sound experience is evolving a new field of endeavor, that of recreation land management.

This book, first of its kind, is a vital contribution to recreation. (RECREATION Magazine used part of Chapter One as its October editorial, "Concepts of Recreation," page 309). While it was planned for the student, it should be in the library of all professionals and teachers concerned with this field. Orchids to Professor Brockman! —*William M. Hay, NRA Southern District Representative. (See* RECREATION, *May, 1959 for Mr. Hay's article, "Land for Living.")*

Shodow Mogic, Bill Severn. David McKay Company, Inc., 119 West 40 Street, New York 18. Pp. 179. $4.00.

This unusual book fills a gap in recreation literature; up to now, material on shadow plays has been fragmentary and difficult to find.

It will interest collectors of historical background material as well as club or camp leaders who find shadow puppets, hand-shadow shows, silhouettes, and so forth interesting program material. The former group will enjoy the long and honorable history of shadow plays, tricks, shows, puppets, and silhouettes. The latter will find clear instructions, well illustrated by Yukio Tashiro.

Creative Power: The Education of Youth in the Creative Arts (Second Revised Edition), Hughes Mearns. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14. Pp. 272. Paper, $1.50.

Reissued under the sponsorship of the Children's Theatre Conference of the American Theatre Association, this book (first published in 1929) is as important today—and as fresh—as it was when progressive education was a revolutionary idea.

Today, as schools are being pressured to concentrate solely on "facts and figures," this again reminds us that every child has creative abilities that can be brought to light through wise teaching and wise leadership.

Mr. Mearns is so well known in the field of education he does not need to be introduced here. He started as a teacher at the progressive Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University. This book is considered by the National Education Association one of the twenty most significant in recent years.

It is a delight to read. The following paragraphs show the insight running through every page:

"Someone should stand by in the early years to watch for and foster these natural endowments. It is not enough to discern a native gift; it must be enticed out again and again. It needs exercise in an atmosphere of approval. Above all, it must be protected against the annihilating effect of social condemnation. The fair-minded boy may be called 'softie' by his mates; the low-voiced girl may be accused of posing for adult favors. The budding scholar may be discouraged by the epithet 'bookworm'. . . . All too often adults encourage only a limited range of traits, those commonly believed to be essential for success. . . .

"The best time for watching children is when they are off guard: on picnics . . . in places of public interest, at young people's parties, in the informal hours of the home life. Here the often overlooked gifts are exposed: wholehearted sharing, grit to contest against odds, natural leadership, care for the younger and the weak, cheerfulness, an interest in planning.

"The important thing is to expose children to a multiplicity of activities

and interests, so that their inherent gifts will have as many chances as possible to show themselves."

The introduction is written by Winifred Ward, and this book is required reading for the classes in creative dramatics at Northwestern University. The cover and the binding of the new edition, while soft, will not tear or crack, and the pages will not drop out, a problem with most paperbacks. Paper, type, and margins are all good; but the excellent contents are what really counts.

Music for Everyone and Time For Music, Ehret, Barr, and Blair. Prentice-Hall, Englewaad Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 156 each, illustrated. $3.60 each.

These two song books, complete with melody and accompaniment, are prepared particularly for teen-age use, with special consideration given to boy's changing voices. Each is a carefully selected blending of old and new songs, including some folk songs, patriotic songs, campus, religious, and popular songs from some of the better known stage musicals such as *The Music Man* and *Brigadoon*. The two books are attractively printed and illustrated.

Art for Young People (11 to 19 Years af Age), Eugenie Alexander and Bernard Carter. Spartshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, New York. Pp. 83, illustrated. $5.75.

This small book contains a great deal of informative material for both the experienced and the beginning art teacher. Though aimed primarily at young people, there are sections that could be easily adapted for use with young children. Full-page photographs of juvenile art work illustrate the authors' points effectively. It also offers a five-year syllabus showing the kinds of work children can accomplish at different age levels.

The book would be a great help to a recreation leader interested in doing art work with young people, as it includes many ideas for craft work and various "how-to-do" crafts. Of special interest to the recreation worker with the ill and handicapped are the sections covering projects for handicapped children. The book is well illustrated. — *Mary B. Cummings, NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Meaning In Crafts. Edward L. Mattil. Prentice-Hall, Englewaod Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 135, illustrated. $5.25 ($3.95 from NRA Book Center).

Here is a significant book on crafts for elementary-school-age youngsters. In recent years there has been a flood of how-to-do-it books for all ages, all too often a rehash of unimaginative, stale projects with little or no value. Most show, by diagrams or patterns, exactly how to make the project. Almost none are concerned with the *person* rather than the project, or supply the leader with information on using crafts as a medium to help the child develop his own personality.

Edward Mattil has done a remarkable job. The book provides basic procedures used in a wide variety of craft media: modeling and sculpture, printmaking of many types, puppetry, drawing and painting, papier mâché, needlecrafts, holiday and seasonal activities; and other miscellaneous crafts, such as collage, mobiles, kites, toys, and the like. The whole focus, however, is on the use of arts and crafts in providing basic procedures that free the child to develop his own techniques, to express himself, and to have something to express.

Mr. Mattil's philosophy is a far cry from that of the instructor who hands out patterns or directions that result in every child's producing the same thing, or who hands out materials and then retires to the background, letting the child "create" in a vacuum. As Mr. Mattil expresses it, "The teacher's role is one of establishing a wholesome climate for creative work, providing good motivation, introducing sufficient orderly procedure to insure good basic foundations on which to work and then permitting the child to use his own ideas for the development of his project."

This book should be required reading for all leaders or teachers who conduct or plan to conduct craft programs for children. It can be the basis for excellent staff discussion and in-service training. The author and publisher are to be congratulated on such an excellent contribution to child development.

Rockettes

(Continued from page 385)

only as fast as the youngsters can take it in.

We have also found that when the regular classroom teacher is present during the dancing lesson, the children behave better. Some teachers, naturally, prefer to use this as a rest hour, and, if she does, the Rockette has to be both dance teacher and disciplinarian. Although their behavior is generally good, they are still children and subject to the usual distractions. This is one of the reasons the dance project stresses the social graces. For example, the physical demonstrations of affection they showered on us at the beginning have been replaced by curtseys and bows. We achieved this, without hurting any feelings, by explaining that they were now too big for hugging. Of course, we do embrace them at times, as a reward for a step accomplished, but their usual award for a good lesson is a lollipop. One of the most difficult things to get them to remember is the correct sitting position, with ankles crossed and hands folded; they need constant reminding.

BY THE END of the first teaching year in Pelham we saw improvement in a great many of the children. Yet, as we watched the boys and girls waltzing together, with the boys cutting in to change partners, we wondered if we had helped them at all. When we expressed this doubt to director Mrs. Amelia H. Simpson, her reply was most vehemently affirmative.

"Why, dancing has given them a feeling of achievement. It has made them expressive, both facially and bodily. In short, it has brought them out of themselves. Their posture, until you came, was very poor. Now they remember to sit straight all the time. They are more willing to meet strangers, and they have learned to concentrate, which has helped them with their school work. Certainly dancing has given them this ability because no one else can dance for the child. He must learn to motivate his own arms and legs. And helping him to help himself is the only way he will ever learn anything."

That same day brought us another reward of the spirit. One of the children was going to Europe with her family during the summer, and they had originally planned to fly. However, when Laura's father saw her waltzing in the Christmas show, he decided to go by ship so he could dance with her to the music of the ship's orchestra.

Our efforts have not been in vain, if we can help these children, as we had Laura, onto the long road to being accepted by society. Like most activities of this kind, this has been a two-way street: we have equipped the children with a skill to enable them to meet society a little closer to its own terms, and we have had the gratification of teaching an intricate subject (for them) and seeing it bear fruit. #

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PERSONAL LIABILITY "BUSINESS PURSUITS" INSURANCE protects either volunteer or professional recreation workers from lawsuits arising in connection with their work.

RECREATION ACTIVITIES ACCIDENT INSURANCE covers all participants nineteen years of age and under against accidents occuring during supervised recreation activities. (The few activities on which premiums would be too high are the contact sports of tackle football, ice hockey, lacrosse, and boxing. They are not covered.) Cost is only 75¢ per person per year for full coverage, which pays from the first penny to the limit of $750. For $5 deductible, the cost is only 60¢ per person, annually. All participants in an agency must be insured. The minimum premium is $100.

BASEBALL-SOFTBALL GROUP ACCIDENT PLANS cover softball and baseball teams against accidents incurred during play or while traveling to and from games. Covers all members of the team plus manager and coaches. Rates range from $17.50 to $80 per team, depending on the maximum age of the players.

THE NEW TEAM SPORTS ACCIDENT INSURANCE PLAN, which covers all except the contact sports on a participant rather than a 100% registration basis, was announced at the 1959 National Recreation Congress in Chicago. Literature on this new plan has gone out to all NRA affiliated agencies. Write for a brochure if you did not receive it.

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• And here's a list of *NRA's general services*: on-the-spot field service; aid and consultation (by mail and in person) on budgets, legislation, long-term planning; recreation personnel recruitment, placement and referral; up-to-date information on recreation; RECREATION Magazine; program materials and ideas; National Recreation Congress and district conferences; training courses; research; community surveys; area planning; nationwide public interpretation of the value of recreation and recreation agencies; and the International Recreation Service.

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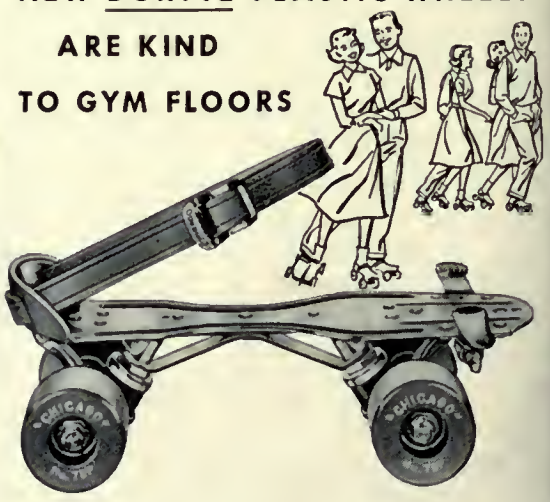

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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all non-profit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the Association.

The National Recreation Association is a nation-wide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

DECEMBER 1959

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
ASSISTANT EDITORS
JEAN WACHTEL ELVIRA DELANY
ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN
Business Manager, RALPH MORRIS

VOL. LII. Price 50 Cents No. 10

On the Cover

"And the whole world sent back the song which now the angels sing": A Very Merry Christmas to All. We received such a widespread response to our cover of last December that we asked RECREATION Magazine artist Don Smith to capture some of the same happy spirit for us this year.

Next Month

Are you ready for the challenge of the Sixties? Our January issue will carry statements from leaders in labor, business, industry, and the three major faiths, voicing what they expect from the recreation profession in the next decade. There will be a discussion of the curriculum strategy necessary to produce the kind of leaders that recreation, in all its many aspects and phases, needs. The story of Houston, Texas—past, present, and future—will epitomize the phenomenal growth of municipal recreation, not only in the Southwest, but across the nation. Dr. Howard Conant has prepared an article on creative art teaching in recreation and takes a stand with which you may agree or disagree wholeheartedly and fervently.

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National Recreation Association, Inc., 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y., a nonprofit organization. The officers are Grant Titsworth, chairman of the Board; Susan M. Lee, Howard H. Callaway, James H. Evans, vice-presidents; Adrian M. Massie, treasurer; Joseph Prendergast, executive director. (Addresses care of National Recreation Association, as above.)

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None (nonprofit organization).

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the persons or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only.)

Ralph C. Morris, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of September, 1959.

Emily H. Stark, notary public, State of New York. No. 41-3813275. Queens County. Term expires March 30, 1961.

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Editorial

If any of our readers use the suggestions for a program, as mentioned here, be sure to let us know. Further program ideas can be obtained from the Jane Addams Centennial—1960 Headquarters, 2006 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania, or from National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 226 West 47th Street, New York 36.

JANE ADDAMS

September 6, 1860

to

May 21, 1935

Virginia Musselman

THE YEAR OF 1960 will be the centennial of the birth of Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, champion of the poor, pioneer in the health, welfare, and social work field, instigator of child-labor legislation, a founder of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and one of the three women to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Agencies and organizations of labor, social work, and child welfare will combine forces to pay tribute, on local and national levels, to the contribution that Jane Addams gave so freely and gladly in social betterment, equality of races, justice in government and peace. Jane Addams was not concerned, however, only with peace and bread. She had a constant awareness of beauty, a devout belief in the importance of play, and her fame on the political scene sometimes obscures her efforts to make art, culture, and all other forms of recreation available to everyone.

The recreation movement owes her a great deal. She was one of the original founders of the National Recreation Association and served as a vice-president of its first executive board. At its first national Congress in Chicago in 1907, she was on the program, and her speech was on "Recreation and Social Morality." She opened the first "independent" playground in Chicago, in a vacant lot adjoining Hull House, equipping it with swings, seesaws, giant slides, and sand bins.

Hull House opened its doors in September, 1889. Less than two weeks later "reading parties" for factory girls were started. That first Christmas, at the children's Christmas party, little girls turned away and would not accept candy. Noticing this, she found that these children were working fourteen hours a day in a candy factory. A children's party thus sparked her long fight for child-labor laws. That first New Year, Hull House gave an "old settlers'" party for old people, one of the first, if not *the* first golden-age club.

The very first building erected at Hull House contained an art gallery, well-lighted for day and night use. Art, music, dance, and drama groups for children and adults were among the first activities in her priority of importance. She understood from the beginning that education, recreation, and social work were all interrelated, that they were interdependent.

In 1960, public recreation departments may be asked by social agencies to join in community celebrations honoring Jane Addams. They should not wait to be asked, however, but should make plans for their *own* celebrations. Festivals, pageants, play days, music and dance programs, plays, discussion groups, art exhibits, hobby shows are only a few of the special events suitable to present "in honor of Jane Addams." Plan ahead.

And what more fitting memorial could be devised than the dedication of a new playground, a new park, rose garden, children's theater, music shell, or other recreation area or facility to Jane Addams, who knew that "progress is not automatic; the world grows better because people wish *that it should and take the right steps to make it better*"? #

MISS MUSSELMAN *is director, National Recreation Association Program Service.*

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LETTERS

How to Use Snow Fences

Sirs:

We, in Red Bank, would commend you for the excellent article carried in the November 1959 issue, "Art Comes to Main Street." The story was complete in detail, and we hope it will assist other communities in planning such an event.

However, for the benefit of all readers interested in such an affair, we must point out a slight error in the article concerning the use of snow fencing. Rather than say, "Do not use snow fencing," we say, "It is excellent for the purpose when properly erected." It can be attached (by wire) to parking meters, lamp posts, signs, and even frames built for the purpose, as shown in the pictures accompanying the article. (In this case the frames were nailed to the street with four-inch spikes.) Snow fencing, when properly strengthened at correct intervals (ten to fifteen feet) is entirely suitable for hanging even the larger paintings. It is also very versatile and can be erected in many shapes and forms to provide an interesting Parisian display.

We are currently planning next year's Festival of Art and our plans include the same use of snow fencing as before.

RAYMOND G. MCCARTNEY, *Director, Parks and Recreation Committee, Red Bank, New Jersey.*

Useful Pertinent Facts

Sirs:

I am program chairman for our local Rotary Club and at the last meeting had the honor of introducing our recreation director, William Houtz. Before the meeting I went through your magazine and received many pertinent facts I could use in the introduction of the program.

KEN CHANDLER, *Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.*

Kudos

Sirs:

. . . I did want to tell you how much I enjoyed both the guest editorial by C. Frank Brockman and the article by Karla V. Parker, which appeared in the October issue of RECREATION.

I think whoever thought of the idea of relating articles to the Congress deserves an extra bit of praise for creative thinking. Also, your printer should be complimented for the excellent printing job he does on your magazine, especially the obvious care he takes with your many types of illustrations.

HENRY J. MCFARLAND, *Director, New York State Department of Civil Service, Albany 1, New York.*

The Congress Letters

• Since December is the month in which we report on the National Recreation Congress to our readers, we thought it might interest you to read some of the comments on the Congress received by the National Recreation Association. Most were favorable; a few contained some minor criticisms and offered suggestions on how the author felt some of the problems might be overcome. Each letter is, in some way, a representative sample of many other letters received here.—Ed.

•

Sirs:

This being the first time that the Extension Workers in Recreation had had a meeting approved, we felt that the climate and arrangements for this conference would be a real contributing factor, and they most certainly were. Again, we wish to express our sincere thanks to you, the National Recreation Association, and the American Recreation Society for all that was done to make this first meeting a success.

ARDEN PETERSON, *Recreation Specialist, 4-H Club Program.*

•

Sirs:

I found the sessions that I attended to be inspiring and most helpful. I especially enjoyed the National Institute in Recreation Administration. The Institute proved most helpful to me in terms of the work that I am now doing for our Monroe County Board of Supervisors with their county park and recreation study.

FRANCIS DONNON, *Secretary, Recreation-Character Building Division, Council of Social Agencies of Rochester and Monroe County, Rochester 4, N. Y.*

•

Sirs:

My sincere thanks for the excellent conference in Chicago. . . . It was one of the finest I have ever attended (in spite of the hotel accommodations). The profession owes you a vote of thanks for your excellent leadership and for your fine efforts on our behalf.

SAL J. PREZIOSO, *Superintendent of Recreation, Westchester Recreation Commission, White Plains, New York.*

•

Sirs:

We are very pleased with the results of the 41st Congress. The displays were the best I've ever seen. The sessions were lively.

If I may, I would like to make a suggestion—maybe it's already been

(Continued on Page 423)

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ THE SIXTH WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH will convene next March. President Eisenhower issued the call for it nearly two years ago and set in motion a vast machinery, representative of a'l components of our society. On the thresho'd of a new decade, the seven thousand participants will consider the problems of youth brought about by the vast social changes of the past ten years. Through the outstanding leadership of Mrs. Rollin Brown, chairman of the conference, recreation will be one of the most important matters considered in the planning necessary to meet the challenge of these changes.

The National Recreation Association, at the request of the conference director, is reviewing all reports submitted to the conference by states and by organizations concerned, and is preparing materials on recreation to be presented at the meeting and/or to be published thereafter by the conference. A fourteen-page report has already been submitted. NRA's executive director, Joseph Prendergast has been invited to prepare a study paper for the workshops on "The Use of Leisure Time by Children and Youth," and the Association has been asked to nominate four persons to represent it at the conference. The Association was also asked to recommend NRA service associates for invitation to the conference.

▸ THE 1961 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE AGING: An invitation to serve as chairman of the conference's Planning Committee on Free-Time Activities —Recreation, Voluntary Services, Citizenship Participation—was accepted hy Joseph Prendergast last July. The Association has been asked to prepare the situation paper on Free-Time Activities for the conference. In the meantime the Association has recommended 115 of its service associates for invitation to the conference.

▸ THE CONFLICT IN DATES between the 1960 conference of the American Institute of Park Executives, in Long Beach, California, and the 42nd National Recreation Congress, in Washington, D. C., has been resolved. Previously both were going to take place during the same week. Executive secretary Alfred LaGasse has informed us that the AIPE Conference will now take place September 11-15, 1960; our Congress from September 26 to 30.

▸ A NEW, FOUR-YEAR, TWO-THOUSAND-DOLLAR AMF—W. J. VOIT YOUTH FITNESS SCHOLARSHIP was estab'ished to encourage college-bound students to enter the physical fitness field of teaching. The first scholarship was awarded to John R. Watkins of Jamestown, New York, now attending Springfield College. The Voit Rubber Company, owned by American Machine and Foundry, manufactures all kinds of athletic, playground, and underwater equipment as well as beach supplies. The scholarship was named for the company's founder.

▸ THE DIRECTOR OF THE SPECIAL STAFF ON AGING of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, William Fitch, has resigned that post and accepted the invitation of the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Retired Teachers Association to become their executive director. Under the leadership of Mr. Fitch and president Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, the AARP hopes to serve all clubs, agencies, and recreation centers in the field of the aging by informing them of legislative action being taken by their association in behalf of older people. The AARP and the NRTA a'so act as a referral agency for their over 300,000 members, many of whom inquire about local clubs and recreation programs available to them in their local communities. For further information write Research Department, AARP, 925 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

▸ THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANNUAL RESEARCH GRANT of two hundred dollars, to be awarded for the most promising research proposal submitted, has been announced by the American Camping Association. The purposes of this project are (1) to stimulate research in the field of organized camping, and (2) to encourage research personnel and graduate students to devote attention to camping problems, and (3) to interest personnel in related fields to work on organized camping problems.

All requests for information should be directed to Dr. Betty van der Smissen, Department of Physical Education for Women, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

▸ IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF RECREATION, we carried a footnote in the story about the Red Bank Art Festival to the effect that snow fences did *not* work well as a disp'ay medium for hanging pictures. Red Bank stoutly maintains that they worked extremely well, in their case. They plan using them next year.

▸ ADDENDUM: In the introductory paragraph of Dr. Carol Lucas's story on "Today's Pioneering," also in the November issue, it was mentioned that these workshops were held for Lutheran Homes and Hospitals only. However, they were open to a'l homes for the aged, ill, and handicapped, and nursing homes, in three states.

▸ ONE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT WAYS a recreation commission can help its board members to know their job better is by tel'ing them what recreation is doing. What better way to inform your board members than by giving them a subscription to RECREATION Magazine —*the* magazine of the recreation profession? Everyone for whom you subscribe will receive a card telling him of your remembrance. There are special rates for groups of ten or more.

▸ FOR OUR CAMPING ISSUE: We would like to carry a symposium of short notes reporting what day camps are doing around the country. Send us a write-up of your day-camp know-how, plans, projects, experiences, organization. or stories. Did you do anything exciting in this program last year? Have you any good photographs? The deadline for this issue is January 1, but material sent in right away will stand a better chance.

▸ JUST FOUNDED: an interagency committee to undertake a study of encroachment on park and recreation lands and waters. The agencies are: the National Recreation Association, the American Recreation Society, the American Institute of Park Executives, and the National Conference on State Parks. Committee chairman is Donald F. Sinn, superintendent of recreation and parks, Flint, Michigan. #

Editorially Speaking

Dorothy Donaldson

Delinquency Headliners

Teen-agers kill teen-agers in New York City. A Senate subcommittee, headed by Thomas Hennings, Democrat of Missouri, begins study of juvenile delinquency. The White House Conference on Children and Youth, as plans shape up for 1960, holds juvenile crime as a problem in forty-five out of the fifty states. Such is the temper of the day, as the Juvenile Delinquency Project of the National Education Association makes its second report.

"Juvenile delinquency is *everybody's* business," it states; and it goes on to list, among other things, what the "teacher" can do.

This project, directed by William C. Kvaraceus of Boston University, began in September 1958 and ended in June 1959. It utilized the services of a psychologist, sociologist, social worker, anthropologist, and school administrator; and it included visits to scores of large and small school systems, to observe directly what problems and solutions these school systems were grappling with.

The report's outline of teacher responsibility in the juvenile delinquency picture and its practical suggestions as how to maintain discipline are clearly applicable to the recreation leader.

"Good discipline is more than keeping order in the classroom," it states. "Its ultimate goal is to help children develop self-control, self-respect, and respect for property and people around them."

Out of its bagful of tips on discipline, let's look at a few:

- Make your instructional and other activities interesting, meaningful, and vital.
- Know your subject . . . and see what contribution your subject can make to pupils' needs and their abilities.
- Learn the pupil's problems. It may be more important to you to "find out something" than to "do something."
- Know your pupils' backgrounds, interests, abilities, needs, and present levels of achievement.
- Hold to "standards," but be sure they are standards which the pupil can meet.
- Give some thought to your own personal qualities. Be firm, dignified, sympathetic, patient, fair, charitable, pleasant, calm, confident, and businesslike. Dress attractively and neatly, but not glamorously.
- Know your pupils' names. Read Carnegie's *How to Win Friends and Influence People*. A good teacher is a good salesman.
- Be willing to apologize to a pupil if you find that you have treated him unjustly. Don't try to "cover up" in order to "save face."
- Control your temper.

The two reports of the NEA project, *Delinquent Behavior—Culture and Individual* and *Delinquent Behavior—Principles and Practices*, are now available from the NEA, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., for $3.00.

Prevention, Not Punishment

"The causes of juvenile delinquency are the same now as they were twenty-nine years ago," writes Herbert Hoover for United Press International, "parental neglect; lack of religious training as the base of morals; and slum areas where the only outlet for kids are the pavements and where the gregarious instinct of youngsters leads to the forming of gangs which drift into crime."

He continues: "The basic solution twenty-nine years ago was, and is now, to organize prevention whatever the merits of punishment may be.

"The weeding out of the slums is helpful, but that does not cure the street problem. The creation of playgrounds is also helpful, but playgrounds without organized sports and their systematic direction is not the whole answer. Despite these efforts teen-age crime is increasing."

And he goes on to say that kids are not born criminals. But they are dynamos of energy, curiosity and adventure.

In discussing the solution Mr. Hoover cites the importance of creating the facilities that will give the young people's explosive energy an alternative to streets and pavements and a place where character building can overcome the failure of parents.

> *. . . in an attack on delinquency the whole community must be involved. The individual plays a part in his day-to-day contact with others and through the community programs he supports. Important roles are played by institutions in the fields of religion, education, recreation, employment, and health, both through their basic services to all and their work with individual children.—From* Public Welfare Services and the Juvenile Delinquent *(American Public Welfare Association).*

Space-Age Needs

Since the moon race began with the first sputnik, there has been feverish activity in schools to encourage and guide gifted and apt students not only in science and engineering, but in cultural subjects too. The high-IQ student is gifted in these as well, and there is a need for artists, designers, craftsmen in the graphic arts as well. What, then, is the responsibility of recreation leaders in this picture?

Much can be done to stimulate participation in art groups—clay modeling, sculpturing, painting, and so on, and in the many crafts sponsored by a recreation department. Creative activities of all sorts can be introduced and encouraged. Help your young people to discover new and exciting interests.

Call upon local printers, teachers, commercial artists to do volunteer work with your groups—on poster work, displays, layout and design, lettering and type, creative photography, and so forth. Initiate a campaign to arouse interest first, before your new groups are launched; then give your youngsters some fascinating projects—and you'll never have to worry about the turnout. By working with high-school instructors, such activities could be made to supplement school classes in similar subjects. #

RECREATION IN OUR CHANGING TIMES

John J. Collier

Pointing up today's interrelationship of recreation and parks . . .

TODAY'S DEFINITION of recreation is quite a contrast to that of fifty years ago—the eoneept that play was for children and parks were for passive use. The way people define reereation today brings to mind the old Aesop fable of the elephant and the three blind men who were determining what the animal was like by touch. The first blind man felt the trunk and said, "The elephant is like a snake." The second felt the leg and said, "The elephant is like a tree." The third felt the animal's side and said, "The elephant is like a wall."

If eaeh one of you were asked what the word *recreation* means, there would he many different answers. It is misinterpreted frequently and often associated with having to be organized. It doesn't mean the latter any more than it means partieipating in a ball game, painting a picture, playing a musical instrument, hiking, picnicking, camping, fishing, visiting a museum, or just standing and looking at a beautiful vista. *Recreation* is a collective, generic term, denoting all the things man might do in his leisure to provide him with relaxation, enjoyment, and release from tensions. The National Park Serviee, in a 1933 report for the Natural Resources Board, stated: "Reereation eonnotes all that is reereative of the individual, the community or the nation. In this sense it is broader than the 'physical activity' concept. It includes mental and spiritual expression. It allows gratification of the nearly infinite variety of tastes and predileetions. . . . The public recreation movement in America represents a conseious cultural ideal of the American people, just as the great system of public education represents such an ideal. Its supreme objective is the promotion of the general welfare, through the creation of opportunities for a more ahundant and happier life for everyone."

Joseph Prendergast, exeeutive director of the National Reereation Association, said reeently, "Reereation is what you do when nobody (and no subtle social pressure) tells you what you must do. One man's reereation may be tennis. Another man may prefer to meditate under a tree. The National Reereation Association thinks both men are right and we try to make sure that eaeh will find what he wants close at hand."

The use of the word in this broad sense is absolutely essential to our thinking and planning if we are to meet the ehallenge that the new leisure imposes upon the park and recreation executives in these changing times. Only on this broad basis ean we hope to move forward together.

We have seen park use waver between two extremes. We

From a talk given at the Tenth Annual Conference of the California Society of the American Institute of Park Executives in Redwood City, California, January 1959. MR. COLLIER *is NRA district representative, Pacific Southwest.*

have had the philosophy of passive use only, exemplified by "keep-off-the-grass" signs. We have had the opposite, personified by a man with a whistle around his neck, insisting a park should be for active use only, with ball fields and tennis courts. He also insisted that in order for people to have recreation they must be organized and must perspire.

In the early days of this century there were verbal fights and, in some meetings and committees, people almost came to blows, over the use of, and changes in, existing facilities and development and use of new ones. Everyone of us owes a real debt to those early pioneer park men who fought to maintain the beauty aspect of a park and won, not as much as they would have liked, but far more than is sometimes realized. Some twenty years ago a well-known recreation site planner did the site plans for a city in Michigan. One of these sites remained undeveloped, thank God. Four years ago I reviewed that old plan, examined the site, and found a thirty-acre, level site, with 336 beautiful oak and maple trees. The old plan would have called for a complete bulldozer job on every tree—a flat bare thirty acres—before the recommended plan could have been realized.

Needless to say, the National Recreation Association, before it would develop a plan and make recommendations, requested the city to provide a tree-location rendering for the entire area. The final plan incorporated most of the park and recreation facilities required in such an area. The final development was accomplished by removing only thirty-three of the original trees. What bare and desolate places playgrounds and playfields would be today if the early "organized recreation" proponents had had their way!

We have a heritage from those early park men. Those whose primary concern is for parks and those whose principle concern is organized recreation have, in the main, adhered to one basic philosophy concerning park and recreation facility development, maintenance, and use. The underlying three principles are beauty, function, and ease of maintenance. Of these, the first two are the most important, but with budgets what they are, the third must be an important consideration, too. Today's accepted philosophy is, in essence, the same as expressed in English laws in 1833. They defined a park as follows: "A public park is any park, garden, or other land dedicated to the recreation of people." The Olmsted brothers, in 1904, added that "the recreation therein is expected to come in part, at least, from the beauty of appearance." We have since appended, "any area of land or water set aside for outdoor recreation purposes, whether it be recreation of a passive or active nature, or any degrees between those two extremes."

The definition is the same today. The difference has come in the interpretation of the word *recreation*. This definition has been developing and broadening through the years, and our facilities today reflect its deepening evolution.

Types of Recreation Leadership Needed

There was a time when the park superintendent and his employees almost lived the lives of recluses, operating, maintaining, and protecting the park area, a quiet life in the out-of-doors, surrounded by woods and waters. Unfortunately, some people still think this is their current role. This misconception needs correcting by an aggressive interpretation program acquainting people with the many recreation opportunities in the facilities under the control of park staff. A few people, calling themselves professional recreation leaders, still have difficulty in realizing the extent of the park man's stake in recreation. A few still think that all recreation must be organized.

Today's professional park and recreation leaders, in the provision of recreation facilities and in dealing with people's leisure-time interests, are dedicated to providing diversified recreation opportunities for all ages. They believe a publicly supported parks and recreation service should endeavor to provide the greatest possible variety of recreation opportunities for all ages.

In order to provide these, three types of leadership are necessary—direct leadership, enabling leadership, and indirect leadership.

- Direct recreation leadership is the type with which we are most familiar. This type works directly with people in an organized setting. The leader must be sensitive to the initial interests of the group with which he is working and must use good recreation methods to enhance the quality and carry-over value of the program. He must be well-versed in the basic sociological and psychological needs, interests, and habits of people in their leisure time.

The range of programs, carried on by direct leadership, includes playgrounds, teen centers, senior-citizen groups, choral groups, plays, sports, social activities, camping, nature activities, clubs, and so on. The primary requirement for the leader handling these jobs is ability to instruct in a specified skill area, such as in arts and crafts, music, drama, golf, swimming, nature, and so forth.

- Enabling recreation leadership is that leadership provided to assist individuals and groups in finding and using the facilities or resources of the park and recreation department. In a broad sense, this is a consultant type of leadership, designed to assist and suggest to recreation seekers ways they may use the facilities or services of the department to their best advantage. For example, that service provided by orienting day- or overnight-camping leaders to the area to be used—the trails and facilities, the rules and regulations involved. These services are often provided by ranger or park supervisor. Another example is providing picnic kits to groups, with counseling on their use.

In the years ahead, we will need, more and more, to pro-

vide leadership designed to help people help themselves. There is a limit to the number of direct leaders we will be able to afford. We will need to provide more specific training for our people having this kind of leadership and responsibility. It is much more than custodial in nature.

• Indirect recreation leadership is one of the most effective and also one of the most difficult to provide. It is the self-guiding kind, coming about through the design of our parks and other recreation facilities, the way we determine traffic flow and use of facilities, trails or walks, roads, parking building, room arrangements, location of rest rooms, landscaping, location of picnic areas, the layout generally. All these provide silent leadership. Other examples are trailside museums and self-guided nature trails.

Our common goal is that all people of all ages shall have the maximum opportunity to use their steadily increasing leisure time in a constructive and creative manner. We must recognize that probably more recreation is going on outside our jurisdiction than in it. We must be aware of the many forces at work in our field and draw them into our planning and provide unified leadership to these diverse aspects. If we don't, we will be caught like the man who was trying to delay the departure of the train by holding onto the rear platform and dragging his feet. #

COURT DECISIONS

Recreation Bonds

The Wyoming State Supreme Court, on February 9, 1959, reversed a district court decision that issuance of recreation bonds approved by county voters in August, 1956, was unconstitutional. The objection to the issuance of $250,000 in bonds by Albany County had been contested by a taxpayers' group on the grounds that "providing recreational facilities is a municipal function only, that such a plan should be submitted for approval of each part, and that setting up a committee to administer the finances amounted to investing county money in a private corporation." Also overruled by the supreme court was a contention that reference to other laws for the mechanics of the statute in question was in violation of the constitution.

The court held that the law "expressly and in plain unambiguous language authorized the county commissioners to levy taxes, issue bonds, or incur indebtedness for the purpose stated. The bond funds were pegged for a swimming pool, community center, skating rink, golf course, and skiing development.

Pending final decision on the case, steps had been taken to provide some of the facilities authorized in the bond issue. For example, the Laramie Community Golf Association has been developing a grass-greens course it had planned to turn over to the city when completed. Likewise, swimming pool projects have been initiated by private groups. —*Laramie Daily Boomerang.*

No Immunity

A decision by the Michigan Supreme Court exemplified how easily municipal tort immunity can be jeopardized by excursions into private enterprise that seem insignificant at the time. Acme Township, a small community, made a practice of renting its town hall for private parties at a fee of $3.00 per night. During one of these parties a woman tripped over the rear steps of the hall and brought action which resulted in a judgment of $4,250 against the township. The court ruled that use of the hall for the party had no connection with the exercise of any governmental function. In this instance the township gambled at odds of $3.00 to $4,250 and lost. It was pointed out that if such activities are to be engaged in, the charge should be sufficient to insure maintenance and provide adequate liability insurance coverage. —*Michigan Municipal Review*, February 1959.

No Trespassing

In December 1958 the Minnesota Supreme Court handed down an opinion supporting a previous decision holding that there was no authority whereby "a municipality, or any agency board of a municipality, may itself engage in a private business on municipal property, even though such property has been acquired by devise or gift." The court thereby sustained an action brought by the owner of a motion picture theater to enjoin the city permanently from permitting its auditorium board to operate a motion picture business in a building that had been a gift to the city. Apparently income from the showing of motion pictures had provided the funds to support the operation of the auditorium. —*Minnesota Municipalities.* January 1959.

Use of City Coliseum

Held refusal by city council to rent coliseum to amateur hockey team for certain dates after so renting to another team was not abuse of discretion. (*State v. City of Spokane, 330 P 2d 718, Wash., Oct. 15, 1958.*)*

Marina Bonds Valid

In action to validate waterfront improvements bonds to finance marina, held bonds valid. (*Panama City v State, 93 So. 2d 608 Fla., Mar. 13, 1957.*)*

* From *The American City.*

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS

With Store-Window Finesse

William Penn Mott, Jr.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAYS have been moving outdoors in recent years. In fact, we find them so attractive in Oakland, California, that Easter and other seasons have been increasingly emphasized with *al fresco* exhibits. The main problem has always been to make lifelike yet durable figures—inexpensively. Some of our finest attempts have possessed about as much resistance to weather as a snowman in a Turkish bath.

Oakland Park Department craftsmen have evolved a technique of constructing figures from burlap and polyester resin that fills the bill more than adequately. Displays built with this simple method have the beauty and finesse that one expects to find in the downtown store window yet are practically impervious to the elements.

The Nativity scene in Eastshore Park during the 1958 Yuletide season offered an excellent example. Sixteen specially fabricated figures grouped in and around the manger included the three members of the Holy Family, three kings, three camels, six shepherds, and the latest—a large gray donkey.

Built to a slightly larger-than-life scale, these colorful figures became the background for a flock of real sheep. And just a few days before Christmas a half-dozen live woolly lambs drew their first breath and made their first stiff-legged leaps in the midst of this "Palestinian" setting.

WILLIAM PENN MOTT, JR., *is superintendent of parks in Oakland, California.*

Simplicity adds beauty . . .

Fabrication of figures is done in the park department shops, where local sculptors and artists often join our display designer, Gordon Mortenson, and his crew in the creative process. Restaurateur Fenner Fuller, a noted ceramic sculptor, for example, originated the idea of the Nativity scene and has given many hours to the molding and firing of clay hands and faces.

Here is the method of making the figures:

Start by building a simple armature or frame of wood. Pieces of 2″ by 2″ by 4″ are most satisfactory (Fig. 1). To give needed dimension in areas where it is required (across shoulders, body, etcetera) chicken wire can be nailed and formed to the frame.

When this basic framework is ready, the burlap may be cut and, still dry, fitted to the frame (Fig. 2). Then the burlap is saturated with polyester resin, one piece at a time, and applied to the frame (Fig. 3). The burlap will fall into the natural folds of the cloth and harden. If some unnatural folds are desired, the burlap can be pulled into position before hardening and held by wire, string, or propping with sticks. These aids can be removed once the resin has set (approximately thirty minutes).

When the resin has set and cured for a period of four hours, it is good to coat the entire figure with resin again. This makes the burlap more dense and results in a better painting surface. Any paint or paint method may be used in finishing the figure. Spraying with an oil-base paint, however, seems to be the quickest and most satisfactory.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Faces and hands of the human figures may be made in several different ways. In addition to molding in clay and firing, they may be carved from wood or modeled in clay and cast in resin and fiberglass.

Use of these techniques, modified to fit your own needs, can give you figures of lasting beauty at comparatively low cost. We have found in most cases that the original set quite naturally grows into something more complete and satisfying with the passage of the years. #

Note: If readers are interested, the Oakland Park Department has a mimeographed sheet of instructions showing how to construct the burlap and resin figures, which they will be glad to provide upon request.

THE 41ST NATIONAL RECREATIO

"The conditions of the modern industrial era set the stage for the recreation performance"

—Homer C. Wadsworth.

THE SPIRITED, week-long 1959 National Recreation Congress was formally opened at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago, on Monday morning, September 28, at nine o'clock, with an official salute to the unusually large commercial exhibit section, as well as the educational exhibits. An impressive opening session followed at eleven, when Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the Congress Policy Committee, welcomed delegates and introduced distinguished guests, governors' representatives, visitors from other lands and our two new states, Alaska and Hawaii, and members of the Local Arrangements Committee. Our loyal and dear friend, Ethel T. Mori, superintendent of recreation, Honolulu, was on hand to present leis to Mr. Prendergast; Charles B. Cranford, outgoing president of the ARS; Congress secretary Willard B. Stone; Mrs. Rollin Brown, member of the Board of the National Recreation Association and chairman of the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth; and keynote speaker Arthur S. Flemming, U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Flemming paid a fine tribute to Mrs. Brown's work on the White House Conference, and spoke of the federal stake in recreation and possible division of responsibilities for recreation among the national, state, and local levels of government and private agencies. (*For full text of his speech, see the November issue of* RECREATION, *Page 370.*)

The entire opening ceremony, starting with organ music by Helen Brawley of Chicago and the effective singing of the Peoples Gas, Light, and Coke Company Chorus, with George Haase conducting, proved to be very moving. A posting of the colors, by the company's American Legion post color guard, and the invocation, given by Dr. Bernard D. Perlow, rabbi of the Chicago Loop Synagogue, preceded the opening address. This and all later sessions were planned in the light of the overall Congress theme: "Recreation in an Expanding Leisure."

Other sessions dealt with a wide variety of subjects, among them recreation leadership techniques and concerns, recreation for teen-agers and its relation to juvenile delinquency, recreation for families, the elderly, handicapped, hospitalized, and armed services, among many other groups. There were demonstrations of arts and crafts, exercises for physical fitness, ways of conducting successful music programs, to name a few. Actually, this year's discussion topics could be grouped in the following general categories (in relation to recreation, of course): administration and organization; areas, facilities, and equipment; armed forces; athletics and physical fitness; church recreation; community recreation; ill, handicapped, and aged; industrial; international; personnel; professional education; programming; public relations and publicity; research; rural recreation; youth.

The principal speakers at general sessions and the banquet, on the other hand, discussed the following topics: "Recreation for a Strong America," Mr. Flemming; "Purposes and Priorities," Dr. David D. Henry, president of the University of Illinois; "The Role of Recreation in an Affluent Society," Homer C. Wadsworth, chairman, President's Citizens Advisory Committee on Fitness of American Youth; "Leisure and the American Dream," Dr. Paul Goodman, psychologist and author of *The Empire City*, among other books; and "Is Recreation Doing Its Job?" This last was a symposium at the closing session and was handled by three speakers dealing with the subject from three different views: The Standpoint of a Parent, Mrs. Fred L. Keeler, vice-president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; an Educator, Francis B. McKeag, assistant to the general superintendent of schools, Chicago; a Taxpayer, George A. Ranney, Jr., president, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. The addresses of all general session people will appear in the *1959 Congress Proceedings*. Order your copy early.

Among Other National Figures from Related Fields

Among other national figures taking part were: Lt. Gen. Robert F. Sink, commanding general STRAC and XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Col. D. E. Reeve, head, Special Services Branch, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.; Capt. F. R. Whitby, assistant chief for morale services, Bureau of Navy Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Berry, commanding general, First Region, U. S. Army Defense Command, New York; Edmund M. Waller, head, Recreation and Physical Fitness Branch, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. W. J. Schaffner, director, Personnel Service Division, Headquarters Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Jesse Owens, former Olympic star and member of the Illinois Youth Commission; Dr. Fred V. Hein, consultant in health and fitness, American Medical Association; Robert J. H. (Bob) Kiphuth, New Haven, Connecticut, Yale's former swimming coach, mem-

CONGRESS

At the Congress banquet. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, presents the Association's Special Award for National Service to Gaylord Donnelley, president, R. H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago.

"I will be more than happy to work with you. . . ." Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, addresses Congress opening session on the federal government's stake in recreation.

Command Support. Present at this session, left to right, are Lt. Col. W. J. Schaffner, USAF; Capt. O. A. Imer, USA; Col. Harvey A. McDaniel, Jr., USAF; Lt. Gen. Robert Sink, STRAC; Prof. Charles Brightbill, University of Illinois, Urbana; Capt. F. R. Whitby, USN; and Lt. Col. Lincoln Holdzkom, USMC.

Wives Coffee Hour, with Marion Huey, assistant superintendent, Miami Beach Recreation Department, pouring. Others, left to right, Mrs. S. W. Mitchell, Kingsport, Tennessee, Mrs. Temple Jarrell, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Mrs. Elmer W. Johnson, chairman, National Community Relations Committee, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., and Ethel T. Mori, superintendent of recreation, Honolulu, Hawaii, look through the Congress Issue of RECREATION *Magazine.*

ber of U. S. Olympie Men's Swimming Committee and ehief coordinator for Amateur Athletie Union Activities; Gunnar Peterson, viee-president, Ameriean Camping Association; Franeis W. Sargent, executive direetor, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Washington, D. C.; Helen Rowe, national associate direetor, Camp Fire Girls; Hazel P. Williams, exeeutive director, Altrusa International; Commissioner Norman S. Marshall, national eommander, Salvation Army; Mrs. Edmund J. Sullivan, civie chairman, Arehdioeese of Chieago; Dr. Kenneth W. Kindelsperger, exeeutive officer, Syraeuse University Youth Development Center of the Ford Foundation; Rohert A. Montigney, national coordinator for AAU Youth Aetivities; George E. Barnes, incoming president, United States Lawn Tennis Assoeiation; and many others.

Visitors from Other Lands

Representatives from the Cooperative Community Recreation Exchange Program—1959 ineluded Abdul Razak bin Hitam, Malaya; Chew Keng Ban, Singapore; Siraj Uddin Ahmed, East Pakistan; Isaae Eitan, Israel; Taye Abate, Ethiopia; Karl-Martin Dürhammer, Germany; Dr. Klaas Rijsdorp, Netherlands; Alfredo Cruz Bolanos, Costa Riea; and Tomas Baltazar Gil, Venezuela.

Also many friends from Canada were again with us.

Additional Meetings

Among meetings separate from, and in addition to, the Congress, were: The Fourth National Institute in Recreation Administration, with special advance registration, oeeurred simultaneously on Tuesday and Wednesday and was held in the Chieago Park District Administration Building (*for details see Personnel, Page 441*). The National Conferenee of Extension Workers in Recreation held its own sessions Wednesday evening through Saturday morning.

Separate business meetings of the American Recreation Soeiety were held all day Sunday, and Monday morning. and culminated in a meeting Tuesday afternoon and an ARS banquet on Tuesday evening. (*For ARS elections, see Page 438.*) The Society presented its Fellow Award for distinguished service to recreation to Dr. Edith Ball, New York University; Oka T. Hester, direetor of parks and reereation, Greenshoro, North Carolina; and J. M. Ver Lee, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California. Cited for speeial serviee were Clifford C. Bream, Jr., chief, recreation division, department of medieine and surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.; Col. Frank M. Davenport, USA (ret.); and Donald B. Dyer, superintendent, Milwaukee department of municipal reereation and adult education. Charles B. Cranford, outgoing ARS president and Philadelphia deputy commissioner of reereation, was given a special citation.

Jay M. Ver Lee, left, superintendent of recreation, Oakland, California, receives ARS Fellow Award from hands of George Hjelte, the veteran general manager of the recreation and park department in city of Los Angeles, California.

A National Reereation Assoeiation National Advisory Council dinner was given by Mr. Prendergast, NRA executive director, on Sunday at which Thomas W. Lantz, Tacoma, Washington, superintendent of public recreation, was appointed new chairman of the Council, sueeeeding Robert W. Crawford. A speeial meeting of NRA assoeiates and representatives of affiliates, to diseuss sueh national matters as the forthcoming White House Conferenees on Children and Youth, and the Aging, the Outdoor Reereation Resourees Review Commission, and the National Cultural Center was held on Sunday evening.

Exhibits

The eommercial exhibit area was larger and more impressive this year than ever before, and the exhihits were lively and crowded. Among the many really fine displays was a five-by-five-foot seale model of the modern Amerieau playground ineluded in this summer's Amerieau National Exhibit in Moseow. Shown for the first time this year, too, was a full-size example of a "street zoo" cage. Designed to bring temporary displays of live animals to districts that do not have easy aeeess to a zoo, these can also be used for outdoor displays of arts and crafts, nature exhibits, and others. The lighted eage lifts off the base and a transparent bubble dome replaees it.

Sports fans found many exhihits of sports equipment; musie lovers, dancers, and so on listened to the latest in

THE NATURE AND FUNCTION of the recreation performance are determined not by the amount of time to be filled up by ceaseless activity but by the need of the consumer, from both an individual and social point of view. If we assume with Ortega and others that a sense of insecurity is a by-product of modern modes of living, then it becomes clearly a function of the recreation movement to help people to recover that sense of personal worth and dignity that is the hallmark of the free man everywhere.

It becomes also our purpose to broaden and extend the range of his interest and of his taste that he may find joy and happiness in the choice he makes for the use of his spare time. . . . The educator seeks to impart the knowledge and skill necessary to a useful life, both as a citizen and as a producer. The recreationist seeks to impart knowledge and skill in the arts of leisure. Together they are tasks directed toward creating a way of life for men that will produce enduring personal satisfaction and an active sense of community.—HOMER C. WADSWORTH, *chairman, President's Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth.*

stereophonic records. Exotic games from many parts of the world vied with aluminum diving boards, encyclopedias, sealed-beam lighting. Exhibitors were ever ready to demonstrate any or all of this equipment, which indicated the wide range of today's recreation activities.

Exhibitors not only contributed much to the Congress in the way of color and merchandise display but actively participated in events of the week. Their acting as hosts at the "Get Acquainted Party" on the first evening is becoming a tradition. The turnout this year crowded the ballroom to the point where dancing had to be a matter of well-planned strategy—for a time at least. This year, too, expert instructors from the manufacturers of arts and crafts supplies offered delegates expert help with the learning of new skills at the all-day arts-and-crafts workshop.

Consultation and Book Center

This area, humming with activity, consisted of the National Recreation Association Book Center, with its fascinating collection of books on all recreation subjects; the National Recreation Association Personnel Service and popular Job Mart; the RECREATION Magazine exhibit; the NRA Consultation Service and Insurance Information, and the American Recreation Society display.

Recreationists "Recreate"

Who says business does not mix with pleasure? The planned program of socializing for Congress delegates illustrated leadership techniques and lively recreation interests from first to last. The Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by Vern Hernlund and Terry Rose of the Chicago Park District, spread out an array of entertainment for all.

First, the Chicago Wives Committee helped delegates' wives to select their own activities from a smorgasbord of suggestions. At a kaffe klatsch on Monday, they made their individual choices. Among them "Don McNeill's Breakfast Club," mentioned above, proved to be very popular, and shopping trips were, of course, on the agenda.

Publicity

Even though the Congress hit Chicago at the same time the White Sox won the pennant, press, radio, and television went all out to tell the Congress story. Not only did the Chicago papers devote a great deal of coverage to it, but the Associated Press and United Press International put a lot of Congress material on the wires. Clippings are still rolling in from all parts of the country.

There was quite a bit of radio and television, too. Mr. Prendergast appeared on "At Random," a popular Chicago television program. This late-evening show runs for three-and-a-quarter hours and is moderated by syndicated columnist Irv Kupcinet. Other members of that evening's conversation panel were Dr. Preston Bradley, pastor of Chicago's Peoples' Church and founder of the Izaak Walton League; Bill Veeck, Chicago White Sox president; Warren Brown, sports columnist; actress Carroll Baker, who received so much acclaim when she played *Baby Doll;* Tony Owen, producer of the "Donna Reed" television show; and comedian Joey Adams. No topic was assigned to the group—it

Dorothy M. Finley, executive, USO Division, National Board YWCA, New York City, checks her program prior to chairing the master session on "Human Relations: You and Your Job." Management experts discussed principles.

was a free-for-all discussion. We're happy to report that almost the whole time was taken up with the problems of expanding leisure and what the field of recreation can and is doing about them.

Mr. Wadsworth was interviewed for a full half hour over WBBM-TV. Reports about the show were excellent. WNBQ—NBC's Chicago TV station—brought its television equipment over to the Morrison for an interview with Mr. Prendergast about recreation in the future. He also was interviewed on WMAQ radio. Mr. Waller told listeners to WBBM's "Town Crier" about recreation in atomic submarines. Jerry Pelton, recreation director for the Alaskan Air Command, appeared on CBS-owned WBBM for the "Jone and Josh" show and discussed recreation needs in Alaska.

Helen M. Dauncey, NRA's recreation specialist for women and girls, appeared on the "Martha Crane Show" on WLS, and Dr. Leonardo B. Garcia, medical director of the Mental Health Institute in Clarinda, Iowa, was interviewed for Len O'Connor's news show on WMAQ. (A prize-winning reporter, Mr. O'Connor has written a revealing book on juvenile delinquency in respect to the individual youngster rather than gangs. *They Talked to a Stranger* has just been published by the St. Martin's Press.) Dr. Norman P. Miller, associate professor of physical education at UCLA, was in-

TO BE RECREATION, an activity must be a serious and absorbing freedom from necessity. Spontaneity is a good criterion. . . . As we go into the period of adult leisure, people in recreation have a hard problem, which is at the same time a great opportunity and a mission. It is to bring back into our lives, through recreation, the worthwhile, the communal, the grandly human. They are lacking in the business and political world. . . .

Besides this business of interesting activities and getting people to participate, there must be leaders who can propose, invent, discover objective activities that are worthwhile, serious, important. In such activities, one does not need to cajole people to participate in them because they are worthy of adults at leisure.—DR. PAUL GOODMAN, *psychologist and author.*

Virginia Musselman, director, NRA Program Service, examines puppets exhibited by Chicago Park District.

DO WE NOT STAND to benefit in our thinking and planning about community recreation through involving the public and its representatives so as better to inform ourselves about the needs we profess to serve, to develop with broader citizen participation new programs designed to meet those needs, and to give the term "recreation" a fuller and richer connotation in its contribution to the human spirit. — GEORGE A. RANNEY, JR., *president, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.*

Craft instructor Bert Thornton of the Chicago Park District operates grinding machine used in gemcraft.

terviewed by telephone tape by WCFL and Secretary Flemming's address was broadcast over station WIND. Elliott Cohen, assistant to the director of NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, and Doris Berryman, recreation specialist for the Service's Sheltered Workshop Project, appeared on Jack Eigen's WMAQ interview show. "Monitor," NBC's network weekend radio show carried a statement by Elliott from coast to coast. Also scheduled for the Jack Eigen show were Jerry Pelton and NRA's district representatives Charles Odegaard and James Madison. Unfortunately time ran out and they never got a word in, edge- or otherwise. One of the most popular shows in Chicago, "Don McNeills's Breakfast Club," played host to the wives for three days. This was arranged by the Chicago Park District.

Tuesday evening offered an excellent presentation of *The Solid Gold Cadillac*, by the Loyola Players of Chicago, directed by Ruth W. Schwartz. This had played to standing-room-only in the Theatre-by-the-Lake this summer. It showed delegates that a delightful production and good entertainment can be achieved by an amateur theater group.

Separate drop-in parties, each dedicated to a different activity, were arranged by the Local Entertainment Committee for Wednesday night and were highly successful. They were led by experts who demonstrated skills and methods in folk singing, square dancing, and ballroom dancing—so delegates learned even as they played. The annual Congress Banquet, social highlight of the week, was held on Thursday evening. At this time, the NRA's special award for National Service to Recreation was presented to Gaylord Donnelley, president of R. H. Donnelley Corporation, Chicago, by Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Donnelley has been active in the work of the Association for many years as well as in many Chicago civic enterprises. Good food and Dr. Goodman's talk were followed by lively discussions of his speech in the corridors while tables were cleared, and then with good music and dancing.

The week's closing session on Friday morning was followed by carefully planned and very interesting tours, one to the Wilson Sporting Goods manufacturing plant at River Grove, the other trip to Chicago recreation and park areas.

New Thresholds

Each national meeting of this sort points up new thinking, new directions, trends and plans, and becomes a threshold for new experiences in many phases of the recreation job in the coming year. These new experiences, in turn, lead to another even better Congress another year, for the stimulating sort of exchange that helps leaders grow. Next year —September 26 through 30—the Shoreham Hotel in our national capitol, Washington, D. C., will offer a propitious setting for the exciting ambitious program already beginning to take shape in planners' minds. Banqueting and dancing under gay lanterns and the stars on the Shoreham outdoor terrace, for instance, may prove to be one of its delightful occasions, and there will be others.

Four national committees, with some relation to recreation, are located in Washington and are currently working with recreation representatives on plans for the immediate future. This Congress, therefore, will present a golden opportunity to interpret the recreation field to these and to other federal government people and to outline its important role in the jet age. It looks as though some interesting national figures can be present at our meetings; so put on your thinking caps, and send your suggestions to our Congress secretary, Willard B. Stone, National Recreation Association, Eight West Eighth Street, New York 11. ➟

PERHAPS UNDUE STRESS is being put on togetherness, because it is known from various studies that children often have great desires to be alone—to read or to pursue a personally important project. Or it may be they just want quietness and time for their own long thoughts. Hence parents need to realize that perhaps what they consider as the best recreation for their children may not be what the children need or want.— MRS. FRED L. KEELER, *vice-president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.*

Congress Cosponsored

The 41st National Recreation Congress was cosponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, with the cooperation of the Chicago Board of Education, Chicago Park District, Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation, Illinois Association of Park Districts, Illinois Recreation Association, and the Illinois State Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association.

We repeat below, for the benefit of newcomers to the field of recreation and lay people who do not know the two organizations, the joint statement of purpose drawn up by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society. RECREATION is NRA's official monthly publication.

LEISURE IS NOT for loafing but for growing. . . . Recreation and education are natural partners. Greatly increased leisure is one of the factors that will increase demands on education.—DR. DAVID D. HENRY, *president, University of Illinois.*

Joint Membership Statement
American Recreation Society
National Recreation Association

The National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society are glad to subscribe to this joint statement of the primary purpose of both organizations and to join in urging all professional recreation workers to participate in the activities of the Association and the Society as members of both. In this way effective, cooperative action can be developed for the advancement of the recreation movement and the recreation profession.

The National Recreation Association is a national, voluntary, civic organization through which professional and lay citizenship participation can unite to provide the many nationwide services in the recreation field which are essential to the sound growth of recreation throughout the country.

The American Recreation Society is a national, voluntary, professional fellowship organization concerned with the building of a strong professional group. Its program, directed to the profession, is designed to improve the quality of professional leadership, and thus, the quality of recreation services and opportunities.

To the professional recreation worker and to the individual planning to enter the field, membership in the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society is not a case of "either/or" but of identification with each and support of both. *October, 1950*

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 411)

done and I just haven't noticed. While I was with a small community, I found very few sessions that actually applied to my situation in a community of 15,000-40,000 people. . . . Maybe if the state presidents were contacted, as well as the NRA [district] representatives, this situation could be somewhat alleviated.

I have now, as of last June, taken over the job of superintendent of parks and recreation for the city of Livonia. Livonia is the second largest city in Michigan in land area and soon will be in population. NRA's Clarence Brewer is doing a yeoman's job in assisting us in our growing pains. We couldn't do without him.

We are in continuing need of new and more exciting ways of presenting programs and facilities to the public. This, I feel, is where we in recreation are failing. That is in letting people know about our experiments and in not experimenting enough to make new and more stimulating activities and facilities.

I hope you don't mind me speaking my piece because the National Recreation Association is our one bright light in solving many of these problems.

ROBERT E. GIRARDIN, *Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation, Livonia, Michigan.*

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Sirs:

As I remember, a year ago at Atlantic City I felt that the commercial exhibit section of the Congress was not up to par, but this was certainly corrected at Chicago. I believe that you probably had the most outstanding commercial exhibit setup that you have had in the period that I have been attending Congresses. It seems to me that this is always of terrific importance and an important part of the Congress to everyone. Also, I felt that the closing session this time was perhaps the best I have ever attended. The three speakers of the morning all had something to say and said it well, and I am sure left everyone something to think about. Incidentally, in the matter of remarks concerning speakers, but otherwise "apropos of nothing," let me say that the banquet speaker was certainly "different". . . .

This year's Institute on the Planning of Facilities was a fine one, well planned and well carried out, and I am very glad that I attended it. However I feel that the overall Chicago situation would have been of much more benefit to me, and probably to many others, had the time arrangement been somewhat different. Valuable as the Institute is, to have it on Tuesday and Wednesday of the Congress more or less "tears the heart" out of the Congress for those attending.

KENNETH FOWELL, *Director of Recreation, Department of Recreation of the Great Falls Public Schools and City of Great Falls, Montana.*

• Mr. Fowell writes the National Recreation Association a discriminating letter every year, after the Congress, giving his evaluations of it. These letters are always helpful.—Ed.

IS RECREATION DOIN

Francis B. McKeag

ONLY A FEW years ago I was an active member of the recreation services in the Chicago Public Schools; and I can truthfully say that my experiences in recreation have developed within me a deep sense of respect for the many fine accomplishments that recreation can provide for people. Literally, I have seen people "come alive" from utter dormancy and eventual decay.

As I change hats now from the field of recreation to education, I see nothing but startling similarities in the basic objectives in each field. Education and its common ally, recreation, present a common front in meeting the greatest challenge that has ever faced any professional or lay group, that of providing the tools and developing the skills inherent in learning as well motivating desirable traits in the development of personality and character. This is a large order in a period when everything remains stable and the requirements normal. Today, with the complexities of life, the situation in regard to the schools and recreation grows increasingly more difficult. Such challenges call for men and women equipped with courage, wisdom, foresight, and dedication to minister to the needs of the present while planning for the unforescen future at one and the same time. Truly, these professions stand out as symbols of dedicated service.

We are all conscious of the many challenges that have been directed at education during the past few years. Parents and citizens who otherwise had remained more or less apathetic and complacent suddenly became aroused and somewhat indignant, stating that the ills of the world were the result of the failure of the educational system. Such a practice is not new—it is an old story that during periods of unrest and instability we blame the schools for our common plight. In like manner, we blame recreation for any and all problems stemming from teen-age behavior.

Although the educator recognizes the state of panic in many citizens and the outright injustice of many of the charges, he has accepted the situation as one requiring evaluation and study. I refer to the Rockefeller, Rickover, and Conant studies. As a result of this soul-searching, many changes have been made in the existing pattern as a means of strengthening the program and providing greater opportunities to the youth of the nation in a period of great change. Would it be inappropriate to suggest that a Conant-type objective study be made of recreation to point up the strengths and weaknesses of this important community service?

To understand fully the concerns of the educator and his reasons for requesting community help and support, we should be mindful of the following:

1. The tremendous surge in enrollment throughout the country. In Chicago alone we grow an average of fourteen to fifteen thousand new students each year. Do increased numbers of pupils have any implications for the recreation profession?

2. Increased enrollment means additional teachers.

3. Increased enrollment requires more facilities.

4. Among the many thousands of new enrollees is a large percentage of newcomers who speak a foreign tongue and are culturally handicapped in many ways.

5. In-migration is reflected in phenomenal readjustment of persons within a city.

6. Curriculum revisions are currently going forward in all subject areas with more specific stress on science, mathematics, and English, as well as the introduction of a foreign language at the elementary school level.

Our goal is to motivate and inspire every child to his greatest possible potential. We believe that inspiration is provided with better classrooms, better teachers, and that a more dynamic curriculum will lead to aspirations.

Dr. Benjamin C. Willis, general superintendent of schools in Chicago, and members of the board of education staff have been conducting grass-roots budget hearings for the year 1960 throughout the eighteen districts that comprise the Chicago public schools. This is but one of the many innovations he has introduced to obtain the sentiment of parents and citizens on the functioning of the program of education in Chicago.

Some of the comments that have been repeated with great frequency by parents and citizens are:

1. Greater utilization should be made of the school facilities to provide educational, social, and cultural experiences for children, youth, and adults. The school is the logical center of community life. It has an auditorium, gymnasium, library, shops, social rooms, and so on, to serve the community. It can draw all persons regardless of racial, ethnic, or religious background into a common experience of community enrichment. A recreation program in a school building presents the maximum in terms of flexibility, in that it can be established with little or no expense for capital improvements and can be terminated with no loss to the community whenever this service is no longer needed.

2. Parents further requested improved facilities in the play area adjacent to the school to enable youngsters to have wholesome play experiences without being endangered by the hazards of streets and alleys. As evidence of the planning of one large city, in attempting to meet its responsibility

MR. MCKEAG *is assistant to the general superintendent of schools, Chicago Board of Education, and a former director of the social center program of the Chicago public schools.*

TS JOB?

"Thrice blessed are those who in making a living shall find time and ways to live a life, for only one is given to each of us here and hereafter."

to the community, the Chicago public schools have, in the past six years:

- Established the Lighted Schoolhouse program in some one hundred schools throughout the city. This program added to the playground development that has existed in Chicago for more than thirty years serves more than two hundred of the four hundred and fifty public schools.
- Developed the school-park plan in approximately twenty locations with the Chicago Park District, acquiring a large acreage that was developed for recreation purposes, the school system providing facilities within the school building to serve as the fieldhouse. This arrangement has been mutually helpful to both agencies as well as having resulted in more services at less cost for citizens throughout the city.
- The school board is committed to a ten-year, five-million-dollar program of playyard improvement.
- A study is currently being developed to find ways and means of opening school buildings in late afternoons and evenings for community use of teen-agers and adults at less cost than now. Cooperative programs have been developed with group-work agencies to supplement the efforts of the social center staff in providing specialized services in a few communities.

Recreation is in a positive position to give direct aid to the schools in several of its most pressing problem areas, specifically:

- Acceptance of the newcomers.
- Curbing high percentage of high school "dropouts."

The spirit of play is inherent in all persons regardless of age or background. The many children who are cast into our midst as newcomers present a variety of problems stemming from language barriers, customs, mores, and fears. Although these youngsters are in dire need of help, they find it very difficult to make friends and, all too often, refrain from attending recreation agencies because they are afraid. Recreation leaders can be of inestimable assistance if they make a positive effort to acquaint these children with the recreation facilities and the program.

Approximately half of the young people who enter high school drop out before graduation. This situation is identical in most of the large cosmopolitan cities in the United States. These young people, when they leave school, have few if any skills with which to compete in our increasingly technical economy and, without a high-school education, face the inevitable closed doors for occupational opportunities in any but the most menial and low-paid jobs. The sad commentary for this group is that without gainful employment they become easy prey for teen gangs and subsequent acts of vandalism and eventual delinquency and crime.

It is my judgment, after having listened to the pleas of literally hundreds of people desiring to drop out of high school before graduation, that most of the reasons given were covers for a failure to adjust socially or the feeling of not "belonging." I cannot overemphasize the importance of social adjustment and this type of acceptance by his peers to the young adolescent.

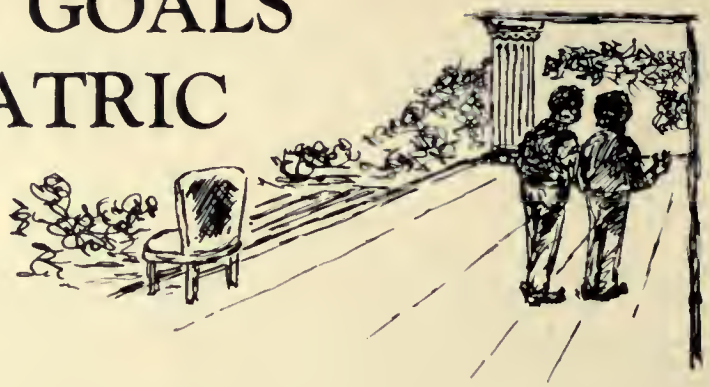
While serving as a high-school administrator I was also involved as a director of a youth center in the community, sponsored by the local Kiwanis Club. It was in this situation that I learned a most important attribute of recreation; namely, that it is couched in an informal atmosphere. Young people attend the recreation agency not by compulsion but voluntarily, motivated by personal desire. The youth center afforded me an opportunity, through this informal atmosphere, to talk to many young people about their problems. Frankly, I was better able to solve more of the personal problems of students of the high school while in the youth center than I was behind my desk at the school.

It would be my very sincere hope that recreation leaders would realize the tremendous advantage they have in meeting young people on this informal basis. If an attitude of mutual confidence can be established, the recreation leader can in many instances become the most powerful influence in the life of the individual. Every recreation leader should have some professional training in this very important field of guidance and counseling in solving personal problems. Teaching recreation is most important but it does not supersede the personal relationship.

In the depressed areas, where population density is great, the problems of the recreation leader are magnified and multiplied. In addition to sheer numbers, he must cope with the problems of transiency; broken homes; working mothers; substandards in housing, health, and diet; moral issues; and a total lack of adult supervision. However, it should be remembered that out of circumstances of this kind many young people rise to become fine citizens and our greatest Americans. It is for some teacher, recreation leader, clergyman, or other interested person to influence the life in such a manner as to bring to fruition the seeds of greatness that lie dormant in all individuals.

We admit to some extent that our society has witnessed some loss of influence of the home and church in our society. Instead we have deplored the rise in influence of the street corner. Yes, the evils of the street corner have, in many instances, become more powerful than the combined influence of the home, school, and church. All of these agencies should work toward the combined goal of re-establishing the influence and leadership of the home. #

RECREATION GOALS IN A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL



Lois Fahs Timmins, Ed.D.

ALL HOSPITALS, and certainly psychiatric hospitals, whether federal, state, or private, have certain elements in common. All deal with individuals who are atypical in some aspect of their functioning. All are fundamentally for the purpose of restoring the health of the patient. All must, therefore, have an orientation primarily and principally medical.

Despite their similarities, each hospital has its own particular philosophy, its own problems of finance, its own unique staff, and develops a program suitable for meeting the needs of its particular clientele. The goals of a recreational therapy program, therefore, must be integrated with the overall treatment philosophy of the hospital, and, in this instance, will be described in terms of our own particular hospital setting.

The Setting

Timberlawn Sanitarium in Dallas, Texas, is a 106-bed, private psychiatric hospital, owned and operated by its staff of psychiatrists. Facilities are available for treatment of all types of emotional illnesses, exclusive of narcotic addiction. The treatment staff consists of eight senior psychiatrists; three resident psychiatrists; three externes; graduate nurses, vocational nurses, and aides; two clinical psychologists; a social worker; an occupational therapist; and a recreational therapist.

Only patients for whom the active treatment program will be beneficial are kept at Timberlawn. If a patient cannot be helped, he is sent home. Patients requiring a longer period of care are transferred to state or Veterans Administration hospitals, or are sent to nursing homes for custodial care.

Timberlawn is a closed-type hospital; outside doors to patients' living areas are locked. However, even patients on disturbed divisions are free during the day to move from their rooms into the lounge areas, and at specified times may walk or play in the patio. As a patient's social behavior becomes more acceptable, he is transferred to convalescent divisions of the hospital where there are fewer restrictions, greater freedom to move about hospital grounds, and a more complete recreation program.

Facilities for recreation include a well-apportioned and moderately sized lounge; an outdoor enclosed patio for disturbed patients; a large recreation area with horseshoe, croquet, shuffleboard, and volleyball areas; and an outdoor swimming pool with cabana and barbecue pit. In this hospital setting, some general goals of our recreational therapy program have been developed through cooperation between the recreational therapist and each patient's doctor.

Goals of the Program

1. *To assist the patient in his adjustment to confinement.* When a patient is admitted, it may be the first time in his life he has been with people in a situation where there is no escape. It may be the first time he has been wholly and utterly dependent upon the goodness of other people—a goodness he fundamentally doubts at the moment. He is suddenly separated from everyone he has ever known, and may be quite convinced he will never see any member of his family or any of his friends again. "Here I am, locked up like a criminal with a bunch of nuts," he says to himself. While there are a few patients who relax within the womblike security of hospital walls, most patients either resent or are afraid of being dependent upon others.

For this reason, endless devices and attitudes are utilized to create an atmosphere of warmth and friendliness *inside* the hospital, *behind* the locked doors.

Through recreational therapy, this warmth is stimulated in many ways. One way is to call each patient by his name. A name is the device mankind has developed for identifying the uniqueness of each person. Our name is one of our attributes that makes us feel like an important individual, like a person worthy of being loved. It is astonishing how patients manage to sit for two or three weeks and never know the names of people sitting next to them. Teaching people each other's names is one of the specific functions of recreation. If we know someone's name it is easier to be friendly.

A personal interest is shown in each patient by answering his many questions. During recreation activities there are many opportunities to talk with a patient about his family, to look at the pictures of his children, and to listen attentively to whatever he may have to say. Warmth is also created by responsiveness to humor. Patients in psychiatric hospitals frequently have a height-

DR. TIMMINS *is director of recreational therapy at Timberlawn Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Dallas.*

ened sense of humor. It is therapeutic to laugh, especially since emotional illnesses have enough gruesome aspects without taking everything too seriously. We laugh a great deal. We laugh about everything, about ourselves, our treatments. Twice a week we broadcast a disc-jockey show planned and written by the patients. The hospital patient newspaper is entitled the *Happy Valley Spark*—"All the fits that are news to print."

2. *To assist patients in better reality testing.* A frequent characteristic of major mental illnesses is a withdrawal from, and distortion of, reality. Patients may experience delusions, hallucinations, and periods of extreme confusion. Our program offers such individuals many concrete reality experiences. Real games are played with real balls, real bats, real rules, and a real score. There are real teams, taking real turns, winning or being defeated. We are making observations regarding the impact of specific "reality forcing" activities, such as picture quizzes on transportation, recreation activities, license plates, living people, foods, and animals. A special quiz on "abstractions" has been designed to challenge the preoccupation with detail typical of the patient with a schizophrenic reaction.

In conversations with patients, the recreational therapist also represents reality. "We will square dance tonight at 6:30." When a patient gets too far out in left field, we try to bring him back. For example, when he says, "Oh, isn't it nice to have someone here from the Red Cross tonight," the therapist says, "I am not from the Red Cross. I work here at Timberlawn." When a patient puts paste on her face, the therapist may say, "This is paste. We will use it to paste this colored paper onto the white paper." This is reality.

3. *To build self-esteem.* Most of the patients in our hospital lack self-esteem: they do not feel that they are of much account as human beings. They feel inadequate, incapable, unintelligent, unnice. We make an attempt to structure all activities so patients will have an opportunity to learn to approve of themselves, to be successful, to gain self-esteem. A patient from a ranch in north Texas, recently told us, "When I came to Timberlawn, I thought I wasn't much. Through all these socials you organize, I figger I'm no smaller than the rest. I'm just like all the others."

In working with patients in a psychiatric hospital, we try to be people worthy of trust. If we tell a patient we will do something for him or with him, we make a point of carrying it out to the best of our ability. For that particular patient at that one particular moment in time, the recreational therapist may represent all humanity. The patient tests the therapist. He says to himself, "If she disappoints me, I can't trust anybody." A person who cannot trust anybody cannot develop self-esteem.

Each patient must be helped to believe he has the capacity to recover. This belief is also part of self-esteem. Most patients do recover. Despite the bitter fact that *all* do not recover, the recreational therapist must continue to believe in the potential for getting well.

4. *To provide opportunities for expression of hostility.* Almost all patients in our hospital are people who are angry with other people. Therefore, special games allow patients to express this hostility. One game has been devised that consists of throwing bean bags at effigies of a man and a woman. The patient has to choose which figure he is going to hit. He earns points if he hits the one he chooses. He forfeits points if he hits the wrong one. One patient, who had been an expert pitcher on a ball team only a few years ago, was totally unable to hit the woman he said he was going to hit. He missed the woman by about three feet every time, but knocked down the man with unfailing regularity.

Another game, "Funnel Ball," is a team game played in the restricted areas of the disturbed-division lounges. Wild and raucous, it involves a great deal of pushing, shoving, and clattering, and was so designed deliberately. There are aggressive aspects to many other recreation activities that may be augmented through particular approaches in organization and leadership.

> *Nothing can be really taught which is not lived. Wisdom is never an isolated theory, but knowledge applied and utilized.*—FREDERICK MAYER, PhD, in *Education for Creative Living* (Whittier Books).

Often a staff member serves as a target for verbal aggression. We become human dart boards, with poisoned darts flying thick and fast in our direction. In these instances, we try not to suggest to the patient he has said something wrong. In other cases, we may deliberately try to reflect feelings patients obviously have but are unable to verbalize. We may say to a patient, "You look *terribly* mad today." And she'll say, "You bet I am. I'm really going to get even with that doctor if I can ever get him to stand still long enough to catch him."

5. *To prepare the patient for his return to society.* It is one of our goals to help in the preparation of the patient for his return to gainful occupation and social acceptability in community life. The recreational therapy program serves as a liaison in several ways. We try to teach patients leisure interests and skills that will carry over to the "outside." At various times, we have had lessons in checkers, chess, bridge, poker, social dancing, and swimming.

We try to help the patient learn to place his focus on other people instead of on himself. Those who are convalescing are given many positions of leadership with their own peer group, and they assist with the activities on the more disturbed divisions. Further, at division meetings, individuals are elected to carry out various roles in recreation leadership. By fulfilling these roles, patients learn to assume responsibility, to take the consequences of their own actions, and not to be afraid that others will reject or disapprove of them.

Recreational therapy helps patients to look back on their hospitalization—to get a vista of the road they have traveled, and to appreciate their own capacities for improved living. One patient said, "When I first came here, the doctor told me I was withdrawn. I did not understand what being withdrawn meant until I got into these social activities. Now I know what I have to learn to be when I get out."

In the last analysis, activities and program are the modality, but the basic emphasis in recreational therapy must be on *being*, not on *doing*. Our fundamental goal is to give each patient an opportunity to mature, to grow to his full stature, to become the person he is capable of being. #

Snow tempts the creative person out of doors, offers new medium for experimentation. The white swan was entry in snow-sculpture contest.

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES IN AN INSTITUTION

Walter E. Damon

THE WINTER, WITH its early darkness, cold damp weather, and unlighted athletic fields, necessitates an active indoor program for the leisure hours of our boys at the State Agricultural and Industrial School for delinquent boys, a few miles from Rochester, New York.

Crafts seem to be one successful answer for these hours. Many of these boys have previously learned some craft fundamentals in vocational schools, settlement houses, boys' clubs, private agencies, or other institutions. Although those with actual craft skills constitute a minority, they help us to arouse an interest in others and are cooperative in helping to teach crafts to less skilled boys.

At the beginning of the season, approximately twenty-five percent of them are interested in, or at least curious enough about, some hobby to "give it a try." As time goes by and more and different craft materials are made available, others become intrigued. In many instances an entire cottage group will participate from October through April.

Two-fifths of the monies in our recreation fund and approximately one-fourth of the recreation supervisor's time are devoted to this program, conducted in the cottage area. To some, it may appear that there is too much devotion to this one activity.

Although the best scores on our boy's mental tests show that eighty-five percent fall in the average, or better, range of intelligence, most suffer rather severe educational retardation. Reading level falls around the sixth grade, arithmetic around the fifth, and the boys who have not progressed satisfactorily in school find satisfaction and a means of achieving recognition through their crafts—and crafts therefore become important.

Teaching Crafts. For the past ten years we have had excellent classes taught by outside teachers, and for three years Frank Staples, long-time craft specialist on the National Recreation Association staff, spent the greater part of a week with us. He worked directly with the boys in the evenings and spent his afternoons with the men who supervise these cottages. A member of the staff of the Memorial Art Gallery has also been teaching the supervisors. Otherwise, on alternate years, the supervisor of recreation and others on the staff skilled in special crafts, serve as teachers.

Some of the crafts taught are: leather carving and assembling large projects, such as ladies' handbags, wallets and other saleable items; wood projects; aluminum etching; copper and aluminum foil tooling; simple weaving on hand looms and by hand; scrapcraft square-knot tying; basketry; model-boat and plane building; beadwork; woodcarving; and statuary plaster.

Drawing is taught in the school. Art materials needed in the cottages are supplied by the recreation office. Manual arts are taught in two general shops and in the machine, bakery, tailor, welding, carpenter, and print shops. Skills learned in these shops are often of such nature that the boys can, by getting necessary materials from the recreation office, make similar projects in their cottages.

Snow sculpturing contests were intro-

MR. DAMON *is supervisor of recreation at the State Agricultural and Industrial School in Industry, New York. (See his article "Camping Therapy for Delinquents," RECREATION, March 1959.)*

duced with moderate success and have grown extensively. The winners are taken to movies in a neighboring town as an added incentive to enter this creative competition.

Each of the cottages for the boys is a home, complete with kitchen, dining, and day room on the main floor and dormitory and clothing room on the top level. The basement serves as the hobby work area. With the exception of the three junior cottages, all have power jig saws, and basic carpenter tools for woodworking. These tools, as well as others needed for various crafts, are stored with supplies in a small room or closet. A workbench, small tables, and even Ping-pong tables are brought into use during hobby time.

Making something in crafts is not a mandatory part of the program. All boys are welcome to participate. Those not interested are permitted to read, listen to radios, write letters, or in some way keep themselves busy while under supervision.

Whenever a new craft is introduced, the number of boys learning is governed by the work space and materials available and the number interested. Working with more than six at a time is cumbersome and often wasteful of materials and man-hours. When many boys are interested, the supervisor teaches small groups, and these in turn become teachers for the others.

The first complete weekend of each month is "Visiting Weekend," when parents and relatives are permitted to visit and spend a few hours with the boys. For the past ten years the first weekend in May has been Hobby Show Weekend. The exhibits, which include booths set up in the assembly hall by all the cottages, the vocational shops, the academic school, and the Boy Scouts lodge, are open to the public for three days. Hundreds of people visit at that time and the exhibits have attracted close to a thousand people. The boys who have been the main contributors to this program throughout the winter act as guides.

Making something is not mandatory, but strange animals take shape in winter twilight. Indoor crafts are taught as leisure-time activity.

On the Thursday prior to the opening, members of the Rochester Rotary Club spend from three to four hours judging exhibits. Winners are taken to the movies and dinners, the grand winners to a day of fun at an amusement park or on an airplane ride. In all, there are over one hundred winners of the four prizes in the various categories.

Crafts are taught and encouraged, to give the boy something constructive to do during his leisure hours in the cottages. Then, too, crafts, such as snow sculpturing during the winter months, encourage creativeness and wholesome outdoor exercise. Without this incentive all too many hours would be spent indoors. Naturally the cottage displays are not all equal in attractiveness, but any boy who has something in the show is proud and anxious to show what he has made. #

The normal boy, being a primitive animal, takes to competition and battle. In the days before our civilization became so perfect, he matched his wits with the birds and the bees and the fish. He is today separated from Mother Earth and all her works, except the weather. The outlet of curiosity in exploring the streams and the fields is closed to him. The mysteries of the birds and the bees and fish are denied. He cannot even see all of the sky at one time.

This pavement boy, in fact, has a life of stairs, light switches, alleys, fire escapes, bells, and cobblestones, and a chance to get run over by a truck. Inasmuch as he cannot contend with nature, he is likely to take on contention with a policeman.—HERBERT HOOVER.

THE DOLLS OF TEXAS

Sharing some of the secrets of building a doll show into a star attraction . . .

OH, THOSE Texas dolls! No, we speak not of the beautiful *live* kind in the June-moon songs, but of the infinite variety exhibited by owners, young and old, at recreation department doll shows jammed by record crowds of spectators. "Our annual doll show is one of the most enthusiastically received projects of the department, usually attended by thousands of persons from the very young to the very old," reports Bernard Davis, director of the Galveston Parks and Recreation Department. Texas City and Corpus Christi likewise report similar acclaim for their shows, as do recreation departments in other parts of Texas. This is true, too, in many other parts of the country. With genuine effort and good promotion, doll shows can become a major special event.

In Galveston, Christmas dolls are taken to a doll-show party in February, while they are still new and fresh for entry. One of the big attractions at Galveston is exhibitions of noncompeting collections of rare and unusual dolls, including doll furniture and doll houses. There were 773 entries in Galveston's last doll show.

For recreation leaders interested in planning such an event, here is the general setup, as outlined by Dubba Dooley, Texas City director of recreation and former recreation director in Galveston: There is no registration or admission fee. The event is open to the public—boys, girls and adults—of all ages. A panel of judges awards prize ribbons to the winners of first, second, and third places in each of the categories in which dolls are registered. Divisions or classifications can be: largest, smallest, oldest, most unique, character, bride, rag, boy, animal, twin, family, European, Oriental, and miscellaneous foreign.

Publicity, on which the success of the show greatly depends, is via local newspapers, radio and television stations. Posters are also placed in schools and recreation centers, and announcements made in the schools.

Dolls are brought in for registration two or three days in advance. Forms are filled out in duplicate and a number attached to each doll. This number corresponds with the number on the registration form. There is no limit to the number of dolls one person may enter. (One registration form is used for each registrant, regardless of the number of dolls entered). The number of dolls one person enters in each category is written in beside the respective category on the registration form, and the total number of all dolls entered by each is shown on the entry form. The original

registration form is retained by the recreation department, the duplicate given to registrant.

Display tables should be set up the day before the registration, with signs showing categories of dolls. As dolls are brought in and immediately registered, those assisting with the registration place their entries on the proper tables. All who have doll stands are requested to bring them, but the stands are not a contest entrance requirement.

Three judges named several weeks prior to the date of the show, award the ribbons on the morning before the opening of the show. If experts are not available, attempts should be made to procure persons who have a keen interest in and some knowledge of dolls. In order that the judging may be impartial, names of owners do not appear on or near the dolls nor are registration forms shown the judges. The ribbon awards are pinned on the winning dolls by the judges immediately after judging; and the owners' names are later determined by means of the dolls' numbers. A prepared form is given to the judges to fill in, and space is provided for registrant or owner's name, to be written in later and given to the press for publicity.

The tables on which the dolls are exhibited are roped off, and carry signs of "Do Not Touch." Displays often include very valuable dolls, and doll shows should therefore be held in a building or center where a watchman is on duty day and night. Insurance can be an added protection to the city.

Entrance to a show is made by one door and exit by another. While the show is in progress, employees of the recreation department are stationed behind the ropes between the tables to see that no one touches any entry.

Immediately after the event, entries are returned to owners who turn in the duplicate registration form or entry slip. Recreation employees are stationed at the various tables to see that owners receive their dolls. This process is simplified by the corresponding numbers on the dolls and the registration forms. An employee stationed at the exit door picks up the duplicate registration form after all dolls entered thereon have been returned and checked off. Any remaining dolls should be picked up on the next work day, if possible.

Neta Black, program director in Texas City, reports that "volunteers from the Girl Scouts help with registration and during the show by staying inside the roped-off area, which insures safety of dolls from admirers who like to touch." At the last show in Texas City an exhibit demonstrated the therapeutic values of gardening with approximately thirty dolls depicting various aspects. In addition, the show included a private collection of rare foreign dolls and several historical collections of handmade, old, and unique types of dolls. Among the spectators were a surprising number of men who viewed and commented favorably on the displays.

For the 1957 Corpus Christi doll show staff member Frank Olstowski transformed the exposition hall into a magic forest and over twenty thousand viewed the show over a four-day period. Special events included free puppet shows by Junior League puppeteers, and "imported" exhibits such as eggshell dolls made by a young polio victim of Ashtabula, Ohio. He had taken up the doll hobby to regain strength in his fingers and hands.

These Texas shows are not haphazard, thrown-together affairs but planned productions that have become a major event in their communities. #

RETIRING

Harold Van Arsdale

HAROLD S. VAN ARSDALE, district representative of the National Recreation Association, retires as of February 1, 1959. Mr. Van Arsdale, familiar figure in the Southwest, has served two great movements during the years of his professional career—the national YMCA and the National Recreation Association. He has represented the Association in its Southwest District* since 1943.

Following his graduation from Springfield College, Massachusetts, Mr. Van Arsdale taught school in Pennsylvania. His first experience in community recreation was as a director of physical education and recreation in Rockville Centre, New York. For twenty years he was physical education director of the YMCA in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and for fifteen years served as a member of the recreation board there.

Appreciation of his many services and guidance has recently been expressed in a series of dinners and citations throughout the Southwest, chief among them being an appointment, by the governor of Oklahoma, as honorary colonel of the governor's staff, in a gesture of "special trust and confidence in the ability and integrity of Harold S. Van Arsdale," and a life membership in the Oklahoma Recreation Society. In Texas, the city of El Paso honored him with the title of "conquistador," as a token of affection and esteem, while San Antonio appointed him to the office of "alcalde" (mayor to you) of that beautiful city. He is also a life member of the Texas Recreation Society and received a plaque citing his "outstanding service" from the Louisiana Recreation Association.

Many of "Mr. Van's" valuable contributions have been in the special surveys and evaluations he has made of recreation needs and resources in the communities of that part of the country, and in the advice and counsel based on experience that he has been able to give where needed. He will be sorely missed by scores of colleagues and friends, not only in the Southwest district but elsewhere throughout the country. Best wishes to you, Van! #

* Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.

SIX NEW GAMES FOR CHRISTMAS

Lola Sadlo, Sketches by Ernest J. Velardi, Jr.

Here are six new Christmas games created by the author from fancy, need, thrift, imagination, nostalgia, curiosity, and sheer desire. They can be played by those of all ages—from intermediate elementary grades through "keen-agers."

Decorate the Christmas Tree

Created: When the author was returning from a national convention and saw an inebriated, bald-pated, rosy-complexioned individual standing on a train platform. A red vest added to an effect that made him appear somewhat like a Christmas tree.
Number of Players: Any number.
Formation: Teams play in scattered positions on the game area.
Materials: Boxes, equivalent in number to the number of teams, filled with old discarded Christmas decorations, such as tinsel, icicles, paper stars, and chains, cotton, etcetera. (Do not use objects which can break.)
Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams.
2. Tell each team to select one of its group to be the Christmas tree, which is to be decorated by the others on the team.
3. Give box of Christmas decorations to each team.
4. Set a time limit of from five to ten minutes.
5. Have "trees" parade.

Objective: Committee selects the best decorated tree and most deserving team.

'Twas the Night Before Christmas

Created: When in a moment of nostalgia the author's favorite poem was recalled and a pattern of figures, cards, and the first four lines of the poem became a game configuration for a mixer.
Number of Players: Any number.
Formation: Scattered, to begin with, or seated at tables.
Materials: Three-by-eight cardboard, or heavy construction-paper plaques suspended by string to go over the heads of players, equal to the number of participants at the party. On each is printed a line of the first four lines of the poem:

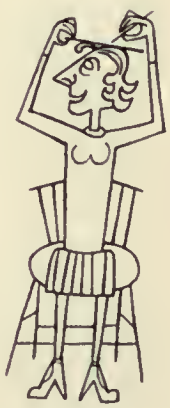
'Twas the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there. . . .

In other words, if there are thirty-two players, there will be eight sets of cards with four lines in each set.
Directions:

1. Suspend the mixed cards, face down, around the necks of all players.
2. At the "Go!" everyone is to turn over his card and scramble about to find the other three lines of the poem.

Objective: To form a line of four persons with the poem's lines in the correct order. The first group to do the above is the winning team.

Head Autograph



Created: From curiosity and sheer desire to present something new to the recreation directors in the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks at their 1957 annual Christmas party.
Number of Players: Any number.
Formation: May be seated in auditorium, around tables, or in any positions in game area.
Materials: Sheets of eight-by-ten drawing paper equivalent in number to the group of participants. A piece of colored crayon for each individual.
Directions:

1. Distribute paper and crayons.
2. Give instructions to the participants that at the word "Go!" they are to place the papers atop their heads, and write their full names, using left hands, or hand not ordinarily used.
3. Pass paper to neighbor to see if he can read your writing.

Objective: This is an icebreaker and a "fun" conversation piece.

Picassos and Rembrandts

Created: From sense of thrift to use other side of paper after playing above game.
Number of Players: Any number.
Formation: Same as in *Head Autograph.*
Materials: Same as in *Head Autograph.*
Directions:

1. Tell participants to print their names *legibly* on the side upon which they wrote their names.

DR. SADLO *is assistant professor of physical education and recreation and* MR. VELARDI *is assistant professor of art at San Fernando Valley State College, California.*

2. Give instructions now to turn the paper and draw a Christmas scene atop their heads. The hand regularly used now gives a slight advantage.

3. Collect drawings and crayons.

Objective: To uncover latent talent, and later to proclaim the winners.

Christmas Package

Created: When need arose for a Christmas game that could be played in a small area by older people at an adult arts-and-crafts center.

Number of Players: Any number.

Formation: Teams play in scattered positions on the game area.

Materials: Packages, equivalent in number to the number of teams, of mixed Christmas wrappings, tissue paper, old ribbons and bows, seals, and what-not.

Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams.

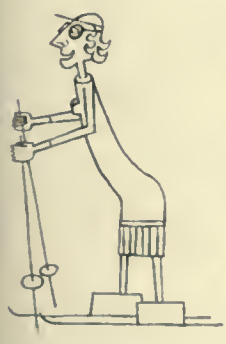
2. Tell each team to select one of its group to be the human Christmas package that is to be wrapped and trimmed by the others on the team.

3. Give package of miscellaneous "wrappings and trimmings" to each team.

4. Set a time limit of approximately ten minutes.

Objective: Some "packages" can move and some cannot; therefore the committee of judges can make the rounds to select the most handsome Christmas "package."

Ski Relay



Created: When the author saw a group of dry-land skiers going through the motions of the activity on one of the local playgrounds.

Number of Players: Any even number.

Formation: In relay teams at desired distances apart.

XXXXX_____XXXXX

OOOOO_____OOOOO

Materials: Skis of any size cut out of construction paper (one pair per team). Shoeboxes for ski boots (one pair per team). A little artificial snow. Goggles, if you wish.

Directions:

1. Divide the group into teams in relay formation.

2. At the command "Go!" the first member is to step into shoeboxes, don goggles, step into paper skis and ski across to other member on his team. He sheds his equipment for the other member who repeats the motions to the other side.

3. For variety and atmosphere the leader can place obstacles in the path and sprinkle a little snow about.

Objective: The first team to complete the cycle is adjudged the winner.

A NAME GAME

William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation in Los Angeles, worked out this party idea, which can be used for several purposes. For co-recreation groups, each person is asked to sign his own name at the top of the sheet, then to secure the signatures of other guests on the lines of the star. Boys sign their names on the lines ending in stars; girls use the lines ending in circles. When the star is complete with names (getting the names is a mixer in itself) it can be used:

1. As a mixer to find partners for dances or games. The leader may borrow the sheet from any person and read the names of pairs beginning at the top and running from left to right.

2. As a game. The leader may take the guest list and read off names. The participants may check in pencil as in bingo. The game may then be won by a player having any two names forming a straight line; any four names forming a cross.

The same form can be used for any number of pairing for additional games. The twenty-six numbered lines at the bottom may be used for several purposes. Each person may try to write the titles of the dance tunes played during the evening, the winners receiving a small prize. Or each person may use the lines to write the names of other players, or for any purpose that the imagination of the leader may devise.

1.	14. .....
2.	15. .....
3.	16. .....
4.	17. .....
5.	18. .....
6.	19. .....
7.	20. .....
8.	21. .....
9.	22. .....
10.	23. .....
11.	24. .....
12.	25. .....
13.	26. .....

If recreation and play are to contribute to the child's self realization, social and emotional maturation, and self-direction, they must reflect a community understanding of this important relationship. Recreation is not the mere development, financing, and operation of a facility or program, but a partial reflection of the citizens' concern for all phases of the child's physical, social, intellectual, and emotional well-being. It is also an expression of the adult community's cultural values, its social orientation and structure, and its institutionalized roles and criteria of social behavior.—Dr. Dorothy Zietz, *Associate Professor of Social Welfare, Sacramento State College, California, in* Child Welfare: Principles and Methods *(John Wiley, 1959).*

This will help you know a new community and avoid duplicating services already available.

START WITH A SURVEY

V. E. (Gene) Rotsch

THE CITY OF Garden Grove, California, celebrated its third anniversary as an incorporated city in June. New cities in this fast growing state are not too unusual but the growth pattern of this particular Orange County community has been fabulous. In 1951, the total population was some eighteen hundred persons; now it is in excess of sixty-five thousand.

In 1957, when I assumed directorship of Garden Grove's first department of recreation and parks, there were no municipal leisure facilities: no program, no staff, no administrative structure, nor any of the other component parts comprising a typical recreation and parks program. The city was fortunate, however, in having a city administrator and a city council with a great amount of foresight. Earlier they had acquired a forty-acre park site from the U.S. Government, and were also negotiating for a small county-owned park within the city limits.

The average age of the populace was rather young, the average annual income higher than most communities of similar size, and the community primarily residential. I did not have the slightest idea as to their cultural and leisure needs and desires. The logical manner to obtain this and other information, therefore, was to conduct a communitywide recreation survey. The questionnaires were separated into three age and interest groupings: one for elementary and intermediate schools; one for adults and families; and a special teen-age questionnaire. In this way, chances were that the response might be greater, because members of each group would feel that their *own* interests were being explored.

MR. ROTSCH *is director of recreation and parks in Garden Grove, California.*

Survey Mechanics

The mechanics in setting up, distributing, collecting, and tabulating the results were simple but effective. Forty-eight thousand questionnaires were printed. Distribution was carefully planned to reach every home and every person in the community. The elementary and intermediate school questionnaires were distributed to each child, through the cooperation of the schools, these to be taken home and filled out in a family group. The questionnaire for the adults accompanied that for the preteens, and these two forms were distributed in the classroom one day and returned the next. The teen-age questionnaires were distributed to the high schools and filled out by each student during an advisory period. We felt it was wiser to have them fill these forms in the classroom rather than at home. We knew, from past experience, that written material to be taken home by teen-agers quite often finds its way into paper airplanes or into the nearest wastebasket.

Wider distribution was obtained by including parochial schools and churches; and simple clip-out questionnaires were printed in local newspapers. The adult-family questionnaires were also spotted in shopping centers, stores, the chamber of commerce, city hall, and other focal points throughout the community, for pick-up distribution. Even the response on this latter, rather loosely structured, method was very rewarding. Upon completion of the survey, questionnaires were collected and brought to city hall for tabulation.

Twenty-five ladies from local PTA's voluntcered to tabulate the results. Special sheets were broken down into categories of interest and into the three original age-level groups. The PTA ladies were dividied into two- or three-person teams and proved to be highly interested and competent in their work. We used a one-to-ten sampling ratio on the general questions on each form, but went a step further on certain questions and tabulated every answer. Upon completion of the tabulation, we compiled the results and published them in percentiles. The entire survey took three weeks.

Revealing Response

The numerical response was beyond our fondest hopes and expectations. Of the forty-eight thousand forms distributed, we received better than a twenty-five-percent response. This, in itself, was rather amazing, but it was even more amazing to find the strong opinions expressed. People were honest and forthright and highly interested in the entire procedure. We did try one gimmick, to determine the actual amount of interest going into the filling out of each questionnaire. We purposely eliminated swimming or aquatic activities

from the list of program interest questions. Many persons spotted this omission immediately and as high as eight percent wrote it in. Many of the questions were answered exactly as we, as recreation professionals, had expected. However, there were other rather surprising facts revealed.

Having conducted a similar survey in another city, I had found that there are multiple values, both immediate and long range in nature:

- The creation of an immediate public awareness of the fact that "recreation is here"; thus actually drawing the public into the early planning stages of a new recreation and parks department.
- Learning, at first hand, from the public of all ages and interest levels, what their particular activity and program are.
- Utilization of the obtained results, in the structure and operation of the department's program.

We feel that we have learned many important facts on a local basis by conducting this survey. Many of these facts are of local interest only; others may have statewide, even national import.

Ninety-five percent of our local population has moved into the community during the past seven years, most of them from communities where municipal recreation programs were already established and operating smoothly. These people had become accustomed and conditioned to properly conducted, organized municipal recreation. They like it, and realize its importance and its ultimate social and cultural values. This local survey has proven to be a compliment and a vote of confidence for the entire profession, if nothing else, through the tremendous public response. #

Financing Delegates' Expenses

A POLICY PROBLEM facing many recreation departments is how to finance delegates' attendance at national, district, and state conferences. To ascertain practices in other large cities, the District of Columbia recreation department sent out a questionnaire, answered by sixteen cities of 500,000 population or over. Questions and a summary of replies from fifteen cities follow.

Q. Does your agency pay travel and subsistence costs for employee attendance at conferences?

A. *All fifteen agencies answered yes. Ten pay the actual cost without restrictions. One pays all travel plus $15, $20, or $25 per day subsistence; another, seven cents a mile and $16.75 per day; and another eight cents a mile, with an indefinite subsistence payment, depending on conference location.*

Q. Is payment authorized for registration fees, banquets, and other official functions?

A. *Payments are authorized by all fifteen agencies.*

Q. For what kind of conferences is payment authorized?

A. *One agency is restricted to one conference per year, the superintendent deciding which one. National conferences are authorized by the other fourteen. Ten cities also pay travel and subsistence to sectional, district, or state conferences.*

Among the conferences mentioned, the National Recreation Association appeared fourteen times; the American Institute of Park Executives, nine times; the American Recreation Society, six times; and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, three times. A number of other special interest conferences were mentioned once or twice.

Q. Are there other than financial restrictions on attendance, such as distance, length of stay, degree of conference participation, and so forth?

A. *Eight cities have no restrictions. Three need approval from higher officials. One is limited to one conference, not to exceed five days. Others use program content or distance as further determinants.*

Q. What level of personnel is permitted to attend conferences, with costs paid by the agency?

A. *Only one city restricts attendance to the superintendent. Two-thirds of the cities permit attendance by supervisors and higher. Two cities will send any professional employee to appropriate conferences. One will send recreation leaders to state conferences only; another, to a national conference, if nearby.*

Q. Are employees on full-duty status while attending?

A. *All cities reported yes and, with one exception, while traveling to and from it.*

Q. Are employees required to file written reports?

A. *Seven cities require them; two, oral; and five, none. In one city, a report is customary but not compulsory.*

Q. How much is budgeted for out-of-town travel and subsistence?

A. *There is a wide range, varying from $6,350 in one city to $300 in another. Three cities budget $1,200 each. Two agencies allocate funds as needed. One agency has received no funds for the past three years. The source, in all cases, was appropriated funds.*

Q. Do you note any trends to restrict or increase funds for conference travel?

A. *Nine cities report a restrictive trend; five, no trend; and one, a variation from year to year.*

Conclusions

- All cities recognize the importance of conference attendance.
- It is generally agreed that all levels of conferences are important.
- Cities recognize the importance of attendance by all levels of supervisory and administrative personnel.
- Most cities budget annually for conference expenses, but imply amount budgeted is not necessarily ample.

The fact that replies were received from fifteen of the sixteen cities queried, and that all want copies of the summary, indicates that questions of travel and subsistence for attendance at professional conferences vitally concerns everyone. #

LOCAL AND STATE DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

FLORIDA. The capital improvement program in *Sanford* has resulted in a new civic center that cost $244,436. The building, covering one-and-an-eighth acres, filled the city's standing need for an auditorium and recreation center to serve all age groups. The domed auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1,400, was constructed by using Rilco laminated wood arches that give a roof height of thirty-two feet and a clear span of eighty-six feet. One end of the arch meets the floor level at the rear of the auditorium, while the other end rests on the laminated wood proscenium arch of the stage. An interesting aspect was the use of fir two-by-fours, on edge, for the roof deck, necessitated by the complex curves of the dome (*see photograph*).

The auditorium dome received a white plastic reflective coating that guarantees the inside temperature to be within one degree of the outdoor shade temperature. In addition to this reflective roof coating, fixed aluminum sunshades of a honeycomb design are used to cover the glass area of the auditorium walls to increase the efficiency of the air conditioning.

At the side and in line with the back of the auditorium, a long wing swings out in a half-moon shape to provide an area for youth recreation. While completely separated from the auditorium section, this glass-front recreation wing remains an integral part of the entire structure through the use of covered walks and passageways. Folding wall partitions are used to provide a flexible use of this area by the division of the recreation wing into separate rooms of any desired size. The open area, encompassed by the auditorium and recreation wing, has been utilized for a concrete patio that provides an area for outdoor dancing as well as games and roller skating.

Sanford, Florida, Civic Center.

GEORGIA. Callaway Stadium in *LaGrange* opened this fall with a capacity crowd of 5,700 witnessing a high school football game. The stadium seats 5,014 and was built with funds provided by the Callaway Community Foundation. It is available on a rental basis to LaGrange and Troup County citizens for all activities. The Bermuda-sodded playing field of regulation size has an 18-inch elevation in the center and drainage outlets at 50-foot intervals on each side. An underground irrigation system will make it possible to keep the grass in good shape during the summer. The stands are constructed of concrete with frames that were poured into place, with tiers made of prestressed concrete on which "form-fitting" seats are placed.

At long last, *Griffin* has a community center it can call its own. For years Griffin's recreation center had moved from building to building. Finally, the city's recreation advisory board decided the time had come for a permanent building. Plans were drawn and a nonprofit organization, Civic Youth Incorporated, organized. The city then passed a referendum to give the CYI a plot of ground at Municipal Park. With a loan from a bank and the Peace Officers Association, the CYI was able to start construction. At present, the city leases the building from CYI. In ten years, when the building is paid for, the CYI will give the building to the city and the Griffin Recreation Department *(see photograph, upper right)*.

MARYLAND. In September *Rockville* formally dedicated its first recreation center, devoted entirely to teen-age activities. The building, in Elwood Smith Memorial Park, consists of a 20′-by-38′ lounge area, an enclosed office for the director, and a main floor, 38′-by-48′; total cost $39,000.

MICHIGAN. The Kiddie Korral in Mansfield Tot Park, *Port Huron*, has solved the problem of what to do with stumps too costly to remove. They were topped with circular marine plywood and transformed into miniature tables for tots. Half-moon seats accompany the tables. The tot park is the joint effort of the United Paperworkers and Papermakers local and the city recreation department. Under a two-year joint agreement, the union agreed to give the money for the play equipment and the city assumed responsibility for the planning, purchase, and installation of the apparatus, as well as management of the park. The area, about one acre of heavily wooded land, is in a neighborhood where recreation facilities had always been lacking.

NEW JERSEY. The state has approved a plan for a 50′-by-40′ bathing beach on the Navesink River, *Red Bank*, and it is scheduled for completion by spring. The area will be dredged twenty-five feet from the shore, filled with sand, and will be roped off. *Ocean City* has reclaimed three miles of beachfront as the result of a giant sand pumping project.

As a result of a referendum in the November elections communities may now legally conduct games of chance which, according to a 1956 state supreme court decision, had

been a violation of state gambling laws. Operation of the games (by local option) is restricted to amusement parks, resort areas, and to fund-raising events for religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic purposes. Fee for all games is twenty-five cents with prizes limited to a value of no more than $15. Each operator must pay an annual license fee of $100 and a state amusement games-control commissioner will be named to establish regulations for the games.

NEW MEXICO. Recreation is expanding rapidly in *Gallup*. The town has a new 100′-by-70′ swimming pool, complete with bathhouse and wading pool. This outdoor pool (which will be covered later) was financed by a $165,000 bond issue to be repaid with state cigarette-tax money that reverts to cities and counties for recreation purposes (*see* RECREATION, *September 1956, Page 327*). The old swimming pool has been converted into an amphitheater and picnic area complete with concrete tables and fireplaces. *Gallup* also has two new tennis courts with four inches of curbing to permit flooding for ice skating. The major problems besetting recreation in Gallup, according to Michael E. McKissick, director of the recreation and parks department, are "water systems, grass, and trees." After having experimented with Arizona ash and Carolina poplar as possible solutions to the tree problem, Mr. McKissick finds that the poplars win. They are just "tremendous," he says. For 1960 Gallup plans new playground equipment for Veterans Park and grass seeding all around town. Gallup's recreation commission has as its chairman Wayne Banks, administrative assistant at the Wingate Ordnance Depot.

NEW YORK. After much vociferous campaigning and heated battle by fervent proponents and opponents, voters approved the constitutional amendment authorizing the controversal Northway route through the state Adirondack Forest Preserve. Since 1895 the state constitution had stipulated that the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves "shall be kept forever as wild forest lands," thus necessitating an amendment (*see* RECREATION, *January 1959, Page 31*). The four-lane, concrete, tollfree expressway will cover 254 acres of the 2,300,000-acre preserve and will run along the west shore of Schroon Lake.

OREGON. The state has appointed its first director of recreation, Clayton Anderson, formerly superintendent of the Willamalane Park and Recreation District.

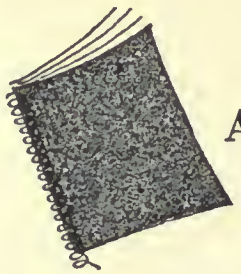
An excellent example of joint planning, acquisition, and development is the new five-hundred-acre metropolitan park in *Eugene*, the joint effort of the park and recreation department, Lane County, the University of Oregon, the Eugene Water and Electric Board, and others. This centrally located area will provide facilities for the entire metropolitan area of Eugene and Springfield. The Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (*Beaverton*) has passed a $675,000 bond issue to provide for the acquisition of several recreation areas, five sets of two lighted tennis courts, four wading pools, a lighted baseball field, an indoor-outdoor swimming pool and one outdoor pool, which will cost $364,000.

Griffin, Georgia. Youth Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Since Danny Jones, director of the Cooper River Parks and Playground Commission, has given so much of himself and his life to the cause of recreation, it was only fitting that the *North Charleston* area he serves show its gratitude with a "Danny Jones Appreciation Day," during which it named a new swimming pool and recreation center in his honor. Danny's "day" was not limited to North Charleston, but was also commemorated all over the South where his influence has been felt down the years, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida. In honor of the event, the state house of representatives adopted a resolution citing "the dedicated attitude and life of Danny Jones in helping to make the north area a wonderful place to live and raise children." The Charleston *News and Courier* said editorially: "Mr. Jones is a native of Charleston who has been contributing ably to the future as well as the present of the community."

The Daniel H. Jones Swimming Pool and Recreation Center (to be formal) cost $170,000 and includes three tennis courts, a 165′-by-52′ swimming pool, 42′-by-43′ diving well, and 40′-by-52′ wading pool, and patio area. The recreation center is located on a fourteen-and-a-half-acre lot; a large picnic area in a wooded area will be constructed later. The above facilities were part of a $250,000 bond issue of the Cooper River Commission, approved by *North Charleston* citizens in 1958. Also constructed the same time was another pool, 25 meters by 42 feet, a 32′-by-32′ diving well, a 20′-by-20′ wading pool, plus bathhouse, to give the area its first two public swimming pools. #

In appreciation of Danny Jones.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

New District Representative

Elsewhere in the magazine you will read of Harold Van Arsdale's retirement as Southwest district representative. Taking his place as of January 1 will be Robert E. Shipp, who claims Texas as home even though he is Illinois born.

Bob was appointed as director of recreation in El Paso in May 1951 and has held that job until his new appointment. He has been a member of the board of the El Paso Community Services Council, the El Paso Community Girl Scouts, Our Lady's Youth Center (*written up by William Hay in the October 1958* RECREATION), El Paso Servicemen's Recreation Council, and the El Paso AAU Commission.

Thirty-nine-year-old Mr. Shipp has been president of the Texas Recreation Society, which awarded him a fellow membership in 1957. He also holds a professional certificate from the Society. He has also been a member of the NRA's Southwest District Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration.

During World War II he served as a field artillery officer and then was assigned to Special Services in the Philippines and later at Fort Bliss, Texas. He is married and the father of four children.

Flashes from the Armed Forces

The week of November 1-7 was 1959 Army Arts and Crafts Week, and was observed at all installations, worldwide. It was conducted in conjunction with the 29th Annual American Art Week. Among the several purposes of this week are: to better acquaint all members of the military community with the program, its facilities, services, and recreation opportunities; stimulate and encourage maximum participation in the shops; and utilize celebration of National Art Week for mutual exchange of cultural resources between the army and civilian communities.

As an example of such participation, the service club of the Granite City Engineer Depot, Illinois, presented an exhibit of original editorial cartoons drawn by cartoonist Bill Mauldin of World War II fame, who told the stories of its soldiers via the adventures of Willie and Joe. Mary Frances Sargent is service club director in Granite City.

Anne Livingston (left), social recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association, points out planned activities for three-day course at Robins AFB, Georgia, attended by recreation workers from base and nearby area.

ARS Elections

The new officers for the American Recreation Society, 1960, are:

Jesse A. Reynolds, director of the Richmond, Virginia, Department of Recreation and Parks, national president; Foster Blaisdell, superintendent of the Topeka, Kansas, Recreation Commission, president-elect for term beginning the fall of 1960.

William Frederickson, Jr., Los Angeles superintendent of recreation, first vice-president; Dr. Edith L. Ball, associate professor of recreation, New York University, second vice-president; Edward H. Thacker, recreation analyst of the District of Columbia Recreation Department, treasurer; and Jackson J. Perry, Dayton, Ohio, superintendent of the division of parks and recreation, assistant treasurer.

Repeat Performance

The successful Midwest Recreation Executives School will be repeated this year, February 22 to 26, and prospects for another good section look excellent. Cosponsored by the University of Kansas and the National Recreation Association (*see* RECREATION, *April 1959*), the school will have an interesting staff of instructors. They will deal with such subjects as Techniques of Communication; In-Service Training; Use of Parks in the Recreation Program and Park and Recreation Department Relationships; Community Center Planning and Operation; The Role of Recreation in Society; Recreation Program for the Ill and Handicapped; and others.

A thirty-five-dollar registration fee covers cost of the course; several NRA-affiliated organizations in the district are now offering scholarships. For further information, or to register, write to H. H. Longsdorf, assistant manager, Lawrence Center, University of Kansas.

News About People

Robert Toalson of Dodge City, Kansas, is seen receiving his certificate of achievement, certifying completion of his National Recreation Association internship with the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, from recreation commissioner Robert Crawford. Mr. Toalson is now assistant recreation superintendent in Oak Park, Illinois.

• *A National Recreation Association Board member* will be one of twenty members of the Catholic laity in the Omaha, Nebraska, Archdiocese honored by Pope John for their church work. Mrs. Paul Gallagher will receive a Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice Medal at St.

Dr. Vierling Kersey, president of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Commission, pins a corsage on Betty H. Y. Lim, a "transfer" recreation director from Honolulu. In an exchange program Mrs. Fae Taylor of Los Angeles will take over Miss Lim's duties in Hawaii for a year. On the left is Mrs. Minette B. Spector, supervisor of recreation; next, Mrs. Harold C. Morton, commission member.

Cecilia's Cathedral some time in December of this year.

• *After twenty-six years* as superintendent of recreation in Greenwich, Connecticut, Jim Stevens, Sr. is retiring, officially, as of December 31. After a month or so of vacationing he plans to live in Raleigh, North Carolina, where his son, Jim, Jr., is associate director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission.

• *Three Theodore Roosevelt distinguished service medals* were recently awarded, one to Henry Cabot Lodge, American ambassador to the United Nations, one to the American Museum of Natural History, and one to Horace M. Albright, industrialist and conservationist. The latter, former head of the National Park Service, was cited for furthering the conservation of natural resources.

Food Classes for Older People

A program stressing cooking for individuals has been planned for the elder citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, by the Arizona Public Service and the City of Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department. The classes, conducted by members of the Home Service Department, began November 5 as part of the food service program planned to fit the needs of retired people. It will offer quick and easy recipes, cooking in small amounts, using portable appliances, food selection, nutrition and other suggestions.

In Memoriam

• Mrs. Julia Chase, eighty-five, long active in Westchester County, N. Y., civic affairs, died October 21. Mrs. Chase had helped found the Girl Scouts and the Women's Civic League of Tarrytown and was once the chairman of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Though active in many other fields, she still had time to give service to the National Recreation Association.

• Retired secretary and legal advisor for the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission Thomas S. Settle died November 3 at his home in Washington, D. C., at the age of seventy-eight. After his graduation from college, he received a Rockefeller Foundation grant to work for better schools and roads in Virginia. In 1913, the National Recreation Association asked him to become its secretary. During his fourteen years on the job he stumped the country, visiting city after city, in an effort to persuade them to set up recreation departments, get the children off the streets and into the playgrounds. He left NRA in 1927 to practice law in Washington.

• John E. Ridley, executive director of the Carver Community Center, Evansville, Indiana, died of a heart attack on October 24. Mr. Ridley was one of the old guard in community center work and had been active in the National Recreation Association's program over the years. He was also an officer in the E. T. Atwell Memorial Committee. He will be sorely missed by his many friends in the recreation movement.

• Noted Cincinnati civic leader Edgar J. Friedlander died October 24 at the age of eighty-one. He was deeply involved with many phases of National Recreation Association work, having been a faithful contributor since 1927, a sponsor from 1935-58, and a member of the Cincinnati Committee from 1957-59. NRA was one of his many interests, which included being former treasurer of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, member of the executive committee of the Community Chest, treasurer of the Harvard Club, trustee of Cincinnati's Fine Arts Fund, and others.

• Alfred Ely died October 16 at his home in Far Hills, New Jersey, at the age of seventy-five. Long interested in wildlife, Mr. Ely was first vice-president and counsel for the New York Zoological Society. During the first part of October he received that society's Gold Medal for his "unique devotion and incomparable contributions."

He was founder, trustee, and first vice-president of the Conservation Foundation, a member of the Boone and Crockett Club, and chairman of the Committee on Records of North American Big Game.

• Walter W. Naumburg, retired banker and patron of music, died October 17 in New York City at the age of ninety-one. Each summer he financed the four Naumburg concerts on the Central Park [New York City] Mall.

These concerts were begun by his father, back in 1905, who also gave the bandstand on the mall to the city. Practically all of Mr. Naumburg's spare time was devoted to furthering the cause of music, and he spent a large part of his fortune helping musicians and music in one way or another. He himself gave up playing the cello, for fun, when he was eighty-five.

• John C. Haddock, Jr., sixty-six, died November 10 at his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, after a long illness. An anthracite coal operator, Mr. Haddock had long been active in civic affairs. He served as president of the Community Welfare Federation and was a former director of the Wyoming Valley Playground and Recreation Association. #

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

✢ Of primary importance to those of us working with the ill and handicapped is the "Bill for Independent Living" (H. R. 3465), presented to Congress earlier this year and currently being revised. The bill was introdueed by Congressman Carl Elliott of Alabama and reads as follows: "To provide evaluation of rehabilitation potentials and rehabilitation serviees to handicapped individuals who, as a result thereof, can aehieve such ability of independent living as to dispense with the need for expensive institutional care or largely dispense with the need of an attendant at home; to assist in the establishment of public and private nonprofit workshops and rehabilitation faeilities; and for other purposes."

This bill takes the emphasis off the physical and vocational aspects of rehabilitation. If the bill becomes a law, a great deal of government attention will undoubtedly be given to the area of rccreational therapy as a force in social rehabilitation.

Regional hearings arc being held in eight parts of the Unitcd States and at each one of thesc meetings the National Recreation Association has been askcd to present what it feels are the unmet needs of the chronieally ill and handicapped individuals. I also represent the Association as a member of a small committee. headed by Rep. Elliott, whose funetion is to determinc unmet needs and in what way the government can assist in meeting these needs.

✢ In November, Elliott Cohen traveled through the Northwest, giving a series of workshops under the auspices of state and community agencies and the Veterans Administration. Next month, he will have an intcresting report for you about recreation for the ill and handicapped about them.

✢ As a result of the pioneering work the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped has done in eleven states in its nursing home projeets, the Division of the Aged, United States Department of Public Health, Washington, D. C., is working elosely with the Service to determine the best method by which states ean include reereation as a basic standard for all nursing homes in all states. The end result of this is probahly a few years off, but it aetually means that not hundreds, but thousands of positions, in this field will open up. There are twenty-five thousand nursing homes over the country.

✢ The Consulting Service now has fourteen on its staff and has just engaged a researeh director. He is Dr. Lawrence Podell, a professor in the sociology department at thc College of the City of New York, who has had two books published and has served as research direetor for twenty-two varied projects.

✢ Elliott Cohen. project direetor of thc NRA Consulting Service study and demonstration of the importanee of recreation in sheltered workshops, has, along with his staff, already communicated with over one hundred workshops. More than sixty have been visitcd. The next step is to study at lcast one half dozen in depth and work out plans for demonstration projects in thesc.

✢ The Consulting Serviee has sent letters to sixteen hundrcd outstanding community recreation executives asking if they service the mentally or physically handicapped. Of the respondents, 246 servieed handicapped persons. Apparently none of the 246 offered well-rounded, yearly programs. On the strength of this information, and with thc help of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Consulting Service plans to study exaetly what is being done for the handicapped ehild by community recreation services. It has a'so been developing programs at the state level in welfare homes which, up to now, provided no aetivity whatsoever for any of their residents.

✢ I hope that some of you will be able to come to the institute jointly sponsored by the NRA Consulting Service on Reereation for the Ill and Handieapped and the Sehool of Edueation. New York University, January 20-22. Thc institute has two themes: "Recreation—A Dynamie Foree in Rehabilitation" and "The Creative Use of the Leisure Time of the Ill and Handieapped," and will have an outstanding group of nationally known speakers, most of whom are well-known authors. Experts will eonduet workshops offering new and different ideas in the uses of drama, music, literature, art, and the like. For further information, write the NRA Consulting Serviee, 8 West 8th St., New York 11.

✢ The faets presented below are taken from the report of a research project. "Organization of Personal Health Services in Homes for the Aged." conducted by Franz Goldmann, MD and Neva R. Deardorff, PhD. The report is based on replies of seventy Jewish homes for thc aged, to detailed questionnaires sent out in 1957, and on additional information subsequently obtained through eorrespondence and visits to a few institutions.

Persons skilled in recreation work are reported to be employed by twenty-nine homes and include at least twenty-four full-time and fifteen part-time workers. In addition, volunteer workers are aetive in fifty-two homes. The number of employed recreation workers is equal to one or more full-time persons per one hundred beds in three of the twenty-nine homes and less in all others. It is two-tenths in the four largest homes, each of which employs ful!-time workers. Volunteer workers vary widely in number, the range being three-fifths to forty-seven per hundred beds. #

✢ May I emphasize more strongly than ever, that, with our field mushrooming as it is, the National Assoeiation of Recreation Therapists, the ARS Hospital Section, and the AAHPER Recreational Therapy Section must beeome one so that we stand united. One recreation philosophy must be adopted. acceptable to all; our job deseriptions must be uniform; and our training must be similar and geared to the realities of the medical setting. #

MRS. HILL *is director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

THE 1959 NATIONAL INSTITUTE IN RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

W. C. Sutherland

Planning Recreation Facilities

Some 115 recreation and park executives and planners attended the 1959 National Institute in Recreation Administration, held September 24-25, in Chicago. They represented all the National Recreation Association field districts, thirty-five states, and Canada. The delegates came from small communities from coast to coast, with populations from 5,000 to 10,000, and from such large cities and counties as Los Angeles City and County, California; Buffalo, New York; Birmingham, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; and Westchester County, New York.

Over ninety percent of the delegates have bachelor's degrees and over forty-five percent have done graduate work. Thirty-three percent had their master's degrees or better. The age range was from twenty-three to sixty-four, with an average of thirty-eight. Their experience ranged from one to forty years, with an average of thirteen.

This pattern is similar to preceding Institutes, and each year there has been a rather substantial waiting list. The Institute quota has been established and is restricted to one hundred executives, not including committee members, instructional staff, and consultants.

The administration building of the Chicago Park District, where the 1959 Institute was held, is a beautiful four-story structure overlooking Soldiers Field. The spacious lobby was the scene of special planning exhibits prepared especially for the Institute by the Chicago Park District staff. These included panel display boards with floral decorations, showing artists' drawings, photographs, plans, and designs of various types of recreation facilities. In addition to these splendid facilities, the Chicago Park District made available their engineers, architects, landscape specialists, legal, and financial experts. These people carefully prepared manuscripts and presented them to the Institute delegates.

The second day included workshop sessions in the morning and an instruction tour in the afternoon. Special topics included Orientation for Parks and Recreation Planning, Comprehensive Planning for Parks and Recreation, Trends in Space Standards, Landscape Design and Site Planning, Architectural and Engineering Services, New Concepts in the Design of Recreation Buildings, Legal Aspects of Park and Recreation Planning, Public Relations Aspects of Park and Recreation Planning.

The national Institute is a highly concentrated two-day program, built around a single vital subject, so that a limited number of recreation executives may deal with these in depth and explore them thoroughly and comprehensively. The Institute has been established because of an increasingly expressed need, by a large number of executives.

Various themes and subjects have been suggested by the executives themselves and the Institutes to date have dealt with the subjects requested by the largest number of executives. Those listed for the future are subject to change depending upon each year's demand. Some now under consideration include: Personnel Administration, Budget and Finance, Leadership and Human Relations, Visual Resources, Office Management and Equipment.

Members of the committee that planned and conducted the Fourth National Institute in Recreation Administration are, from left to right, Frank Evans, Maplewood, N.J.; William Lederer, Greenburgh, N.Y.; Daniel L. Flaherty, Chicago Park District; Al Cukierski, Garden City, N.Y.; W. C. Sutherland; and John Dalenberg, Chicago Park District. Two missing members: Sal Prezioso, Westchester County, N. Y., and O. C. (Terry) Rose, Chicago Park District.

The Institute is planned and conducted by an Institute Committee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement. It is held in conjunction with the National Recreation Congress and housed in the best facilities available. To date, Institutes have been held in hotel ballrooms, a municipal center, a mayor's large conference room, and the last, in the famous Administration Building of the Chicago Park District.

As far as possible, outstanding specialists are engaged both from outside and inside the recreation movement. For instance, at the Institute on Communications and Public Relations, the faculty was drawn entirely from outside the park and recreation field. The instructors included top men in this field of specialization from General Motors, American Telephone & Telegraph, the National Publicity Council, and a private public relations firm.

Institute reports are available, depending upon the nature of the Institute and the material developed by various instructors. The report of the Third National Institute is available in book form under the title *Communications and Public Relations—How to Make the Most of Them*. If there is an immediate demand for a report on the recent Institute dealing with planning, a special publication will be considered.

The popularity, to date, of the Institute—now in its fifth year—indicates that recreation and park executives want to keep up with new developments and continue their preparation as the scope of administrative responsibilities increases. Obviously, there is a need and a place for the Institute type of training. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service and secretary of the National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.*

NEWS

For further information regarding any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer. Please *mention that you saw it in* RECREATION.

Jean Wachtel

Three for Winter

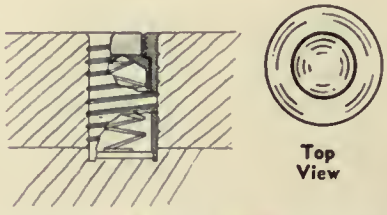
New indoor games and new variations of old ones are at a premium during the cold winter months. Below follow three variations or new versions of old standbys.

Almost exclusively an outdoor game up to the present, hopscotch can now come indoors, thanks to Hopscotch, Inc., which has introduced a heavy-gauge vinyl panel, seven feet long and thirty-three inches wide, with the game markings imprinted thereon. Skid-resistant, the vinyl can be placed on any floor just about anywhere, including outdoors, where pavements may not be marked up. A set of colored, nontoxic plastic discs is included with the panel. For complete details, write Hopscotch, Inc., 101 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Feeling strongly that the game of jacks was suffering from lack of rules, standardization of ball size, and too many variations, Leo Milan developed Mat Jacks after several years' experience in physical education and recreation. The mat performs the following functions: 1) encloses the playing area; 2) keeps participants off rough, unclean surfaces; 3) ensures a true-even ball bounce; 4) allows players to pick up jacks easily (mat does not wrinkle); 5) permits players to kneel or sit on the same surface while playing. The center circle is 26″ in diameter, the smaller outer circles are three inches, printed on the mat, which can be easily folded for storage. Outlined in the rule book accompanying the game are rules for regular jacks, recreation arithmetic games, and rules and regulations for advanced player competition. A pocket on the mat itself contains the rule book, ball and jacks, pencil and score pad. For detailed information, write Recreational Facilities Corporation, 1222 Ogden Street, Denver, Colorado.

A new athletic device called Jump Ball has been devised to develop a basketball player's ability in jumping and grabbing rebounds, improve his timing and coordination during action in the air, and strengthen his forearms, wrists, and hands. Though a basketball device, its uses don't have to be entirely limited to improving that game, but could be an all-round physical fitness improver. Jump Ball is a basketball-like sphere suspended overhead from a special response arm. Height of the ball is easily adjusted by coach or trainer just within the player's jumping reach. A special hydraulic-spring mechanism in the response arm provides enough resistance so the player must grab the ball with both hands; when released, the ball snaps back. The device is equipped with a built-in calibrated scale to permit settings, at one-inch intervals, for any height. In this manner, each player's progress can be checked and recorded. Requests for further information, direct orders, and inquiries from dealers should be sent to Haldeman-Homme Mfg. Company, 2580 University Avenue, St. Paul 14, Minnesota.

• As of December 1, 1959, the Califone Corporation, having become a subsidiary of the Rheem Manufacturing Company, will be known as the Rheem Califone Corporation. Califone produces phonographs, sound systems, and language laboratories. Rheem manufactures steel and fibre shipping containers, semiconductors, and other electronics equipment: automatic storage water heaters; heating and air conditioning equipment; bathroom fixtures; food processing and handling equipment; and automotive parts. This amalgamation of two companies is a double-barreled boon to recreation people, for both make products usable in many aspects of recreation and park work.



• A new floor anchor said by the Porter people to be superior in performance and appearance to old-style floor plates, is now being marketed for gymnasium equipment installations. Measuring less than an inch in diameter at floor level, the new Porter Floor Anchor is easily installed in wood, concrete, or tile floors. In wood floors, precision-machined threads form a single "super screw," with many times the holding power of conventional floor-plate screws. In concrete or tile, the new anchor comes equipped with a special expansion anchor permanently crimped into its base that gives a permanent bond to concrete. No special tools are required for either type of installation. A spring-loaded closure keeps out dirt and helps eliminate maintenance problems. A conversion kit is also available to adapt old Porter equipment for use with the new Porter anchor. For additional information, write Dept. KP-21, Porter Athletic Equipment Company, Schiller Park, Illinois.

• A secret-formula vinyl spray, designed to refurbish upholstery and drapery fabrics, does not change the texture of the material, and also adds water repellency and retards soiling. Lasticolor is available in three different formulas to assure effective application to a wide variety of materials, dries for use in fifteen minutes. Treated surfaces remain soft and pliable; colors will not run or fade. For complete details, write Taussig Paint Sales Company, Old York Road and Township Line, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

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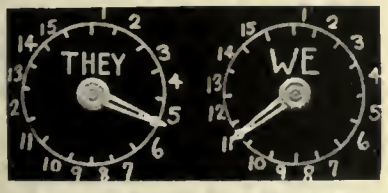

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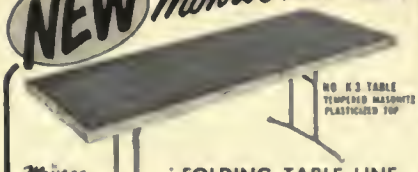

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Youth Activities Director, $4980 to $5880. Develop, lead and supervise complete program for children. College degree plus experience in all phases of recreation including crafts, athletics and social activities. Send complete resumè of qualifications and recent snapshot to John A. Turner, Director of Recreation, Homestead Air Force Base, Florida.

Youth Director (Salary $4980-5880). At Davis-Monthan AFB (SAC) in sunny Tucson, Arizona. Will administrate full-time youth program and also serve in capacity of Assistant Recreational Services Director. College graduate with major in recreation preferred. Write to: Chief, Recreation Services Division, Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona.

Recreation Director: Starting salary $583.00, plus car, maximum $655. BS in education and recreation and five years' minimum experience. Apply Playground and Recreation Commission, 1351 East North Grand Avenue, Springfield, Illinois.

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Magazine Articles

ADULT LEADERSHIP, *October 1959.*
Is Adult Edueation Ready for Our Oldsters? *Elsie Culver.*
....., *November 1959.*
Town and Country Talent Show, *John W. Churchill.*
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Custom Arrows, *H. W. Shepard.*
That Overnight Camp, *Francis E. Sell.*
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Culture and the Delinquent, *William C. Kvaraceus.*
PARENTS', *November 1959.*
A Code for Teen-Agers, *Ruth Carson.*
Play—A Safety Valve for Feeling, *Ruth E. Hartley, PhD.*
Youth Group Aehievement Awards.
RECREATION FOR THE ILL AND THE HANDICAPPED, *October 1959.*
Mental Illness and Reereation, *Steve Chiovaro.*
Family Reereation Day, *Fred Humphrey.*
The Use of Recreation in the Treatment of the Mentally Ill, *Thomas J. Clark* and *Samuel B. Schiff, MD.*

Recordings

BAD BALLADS (read by Stauley Holloway) and CAUTIONARY TALES (read by Joyce Grenfell). Caedmon Publishing, 277 5th Ave., New York 16. (TC 1104, 12", 33 1/3), $5.98.

FABLE FOREST. Playhouse Records, 60 Fremont Pl., Los Angeles 5. (Playhouse 202, 12", 33 1/3), $4.95.

OUR SINGING HERITAGE, Vol. III, folk songs collected and sung by Frank Warner. Elektra Records, 116 W. 14th St., New York 11. (Elektra 153, 12", 33 1/3), $4.98.

PLAYER PIANO GEMS, Vol. I. Duff Records, P. O. Box 176, Palisades Park, N. J. (LP 4001, 12", 33 1/3), $3.98.

SIXTY YEARS OF MUSIC AMERICA LOVES BEST. RCA Victor. 155 E. 24th St., New York 10. (LM 6074, 12", 33 1/3), $4.98.

A YULETIDE SONG FEST. RCA Victor, 155 E. 24th St., New York 10. (LM and LSC 2350, 12", 33 1/3), monaural, $4.98; stereo, $5.98.

Books & Pamphlets Received

Holidays

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AROUND THE WORLD. Herbert H. Wernecke. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7. Pp. 188. $3.50.

CHRISTMAS MOUSE, THE, Elisabeth Wenning. Henry Holt, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.95.

FIRST BOOK OF BELLS, THE, Helen Jill Fletcher. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 69. $1.95.

FIRST NOEL, THE. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. $1.95.

MAN IN THE RED FLANNEL SUIT, THE, Robert Haitmann. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Unpaged. $1.00.

THANKSGIVING IS FOR WHAT WE HAVE, Bettina Peterson. Ives Washburn, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 55. $2.50.

YEAR OF THE SECOND CHRISTMAS, THE, Eth Clifford. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Unpaged. $2.95.

Science

ADVENTURES IN CHEMISTRY, Nathan Feifer. Sentinel Books, 112 E. 19th St., New York 3. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

BOOK OF EXPERIMENTS, THE, Leonard DeVries. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 121. $3.00.

DISCOVERING THE HEAVENS, I. O. Evans. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 208. $3.00.

FUN WITH THE SUN, D. S. Halacy, Jr. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 112. $2.75.

HOT & COLD, Irving Adler. John Day, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 128. $3.00.

HOW TO USE YOUR TELESCOPE. Edmund Scientific Co., 101 E. Glouceester Pike, Barrington, N.J. Unpaged. $.60.

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNG ORNITHOLOGISTS, J. D. Macdonald. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y., Pp. 127. $3.75.

MINERALOGY (5th ed.), Edward Henry Kraus, Walter Fred Hunt and Lewis Stephen Ramsdell. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 686. $9.00.

MODERN SLIDE RULE, THE, Stefan Rudolf. William-Frederick Press, 391 E. 149th St., New York 55. Pp. 70. Paper, $5.00.

ROCKETS AND SATELLITES WORK LIKE THIS, John W. R. Taylor. Roy Publishers, 30 E. 74th St., New York. Pp. 71. $2.75.

SCIENCE AND RESOURCES: Prospects and Implications of Technological Advance, Henry Jarrett, Editor. Resources for the Future, 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.. Pp. 250. $5.00.

SUN, THE, Karl Kiepenheuer. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor. Pp. 160. $5.00.

WORDS OF SCIENCE AND THE HISTORY BEHIND THEM, Isaac Asimov. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston 7. Pp. 266. $5.00.

YOUNG SCIENTIST TAKES A WALK, George Barr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 160. $3.00.

Sports, Physical Education

ADVENTURE CYCLING, Ronald English. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 167. $3.50.

ADVENTURE IS UNDERGROUND, William R. Halliday. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 206. $4.50.

AMATEUR ROLLER SKATER'S HANDBOOK, THE (3rd ed.). Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 230. Paper, $1.50 (looseleaf, $3.50).

ANSWERS TO HEALTH QUESTIONS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 22. $.50.

APPLICATION OF MEASUREMENT TO HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION (3rd ed.), H. Harrison Clarke. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 528. $6.95.

AQUATICS GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Iris E. Andrews, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. D.C. Pp. 144. $.75.

ATHLETICS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Joseph Edmundson and Charles R. E. Burnup. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 136. $3.00.

BONNIE PRUDDEN'S FITNESS BOOK, Bonnie Prudden and Dorothy Still. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 94. $2.95.

CAPTAIN COUSTEAU'S UNDERWATER TREASURY, J. Y. Cousteau and James Dugan. Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 415. $5.95.

COACHING PATTERN PLAY BASKETBALL, Bob Vanatta. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 218. $4.95.

COMPLETE BOOK OF GYMNASTICS, Newton C. Loken and Robert J. Willoughby. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 212. $7.95.

COMPLETE BOOK OF WATER SKIING, THE, Robert Scharff, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 192. $4.50.

COMPLETE BOOK OF WINNING FOOTBALL DRILLS, George H. Allen. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 570. $7.50.

COUNSELING IN THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM, Rosalind Cassidy. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 156. Paper, $1.35.

DEFENSIVE BASKETBALL, Frank McGuire. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 268. $4.95.

GUIDE TO NATURAL BOWLING, Victor Kalman. Permabooks, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 130. $.35.

GYMNASTICS AND TUMBLING, Hartley D. Price, Charles Keeney, Joseph Giallomhardo, and Chester W. Phillips. U.S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md. Pp. 414. $4.50.

HEALTH STATISTICS: Impairments by Type, Sex, and Age (July 1957-June 1958). Sup't. of Documents, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 28. $.25.

HIGH WORLDS OF THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBER, Bob and Ira Spring with Harvey Manning. Superior Publishing, P. O. Box 2190, Seattle 11, Wash. Pp. 142. $10.00.

HOW TO HUNT DEER AND SMALL GAME, Luther A. Anderson. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 140. $3.50.

HOW TO STAR IN FOOTBALL. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. $.35.

NEW LOOK AT YMCA PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Richard E. Hamlin. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 219. $5.00.

OFFICIAL BASKETBALL RULES FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Sept. 1959-1960 (reprint). AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 44. $.25.

OLYMPIC HOPE, THE, Knud Lundberg. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 171. $3.75.

SKIING WITH PFEIFFER, J. Douglas Pfeiffer. Box 918, Big Bear Lake, Calif. Pp. 96. Spiral-bound, $4.95.

SOCIAL CHANGES AND SPORTS. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 122. Paper, $2.00.

TACKLE TABLE TENNIS THIS WAY. Sportshelf, Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 127. $3.25.

VOLLEYBALL GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Martha Verda, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 128. Paper, $.75.

WATER POLO, Bela Rajki. Pitman, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 119. $7.50.

WEIGHT TRAINING FOR FOOTBALL, Elvan George and Ralph Evans. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Pp. 159. $4.95.

WINTER SPORTS & OUTING ACTIVITIES GUIDE July 1959-July 1961, Mary Pieroth, Editor. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 128. $.75.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Christmos Holidoys Around the World, John B. Ray. Comet Press, 200 Vorick Street, New York. Pp. 69. $2.50.

It is Christmas around the world, this month. birthday of the Prince of Peace, and there is no holiday nearer to the hearts of adults and children in the Christian world. Celebrations manifest themselves in different ways in different lands, and perhaps you'll want to make recognition of this, in some way, in your own Christmas program.

If you do, you'll want to refer to this book, so carefully prepared through endless research. It is delightful reading and even if you don't use it in your season's festivities, you'll want to give it to some young person who is enchanted with this season or to some recreation student or program leader. Its few illustrations add little but with its colorful "word pictures," it manages very well.

Ploy-Porty in Indiono, The, Leoh Jackson Wolford. Indiona Historical Society, 408 Stote Library ond Historicol Building, Indianopolis. Pp. 326. Illustroted. $3.00.

This book has had an interesting history. It was prepared originally as a master's thesis for Chicago University, in 1915, printed in 1916 by the state when Indiana celebrated its centennial, went out of print in 1918, was reprinted by the State Historical Bureau in 1938, and went out of print again in 1948, after which time it became a collector's item.

As a study of recreation life in our country more than a century ago, it gives a lively and fascinating picture of the social life before automobiles, hard-surfaced roads, and more sophisticated tastes changed its pattern. Those interested in singing and play-party games will find fascinating variations of old favorites, both circle and line variations, as well as comments on their historic background.

The serious student of recreation and American life, the librarian, the collector of background material, as well as the recreation leader will find this book a well-written, fascinating bit of Americana.

The profession lost a potentially very important historian and commentator when the author died at twenty-six in 1918.

Creotive Discussion, Rupert Cortright and George L. Hinds. The Macmillan Compony, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 303. $6.00.

This is a very interesting book dealing with all types of discussion situations. The authors stress the need to participate creatively in all discussion situations, highlighting the concepts and techniques that aid in realizing this aim.

The more common errors of speech making are covered, with an emphasis on how a speaker can achieve creative precision in meaning and how the listener can participate to make a speech more successful. In an era when increasing complexity and specialization have placed increasing importance on communication and discussion, this book could be a very valuable assist to all kinds of people, including recreation executives and supervisors. —*W. C. Sutherland, Director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Blueprint for Teen-Age Living, William C. Menninger, M.D. et ol. Sterling Publishing, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 224. $2.95.

This excel'ent book to help teen-agers with the difficu't business of growing up, by one of the famous Menninger brothers of the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, can be of great benefit for adult readers as well. Do you, for instance, know what it is to grow up emotionally? Are you mature or one of those people who will remain forever ado'escent? Interesting, and not too widely known, facts about a'cohol and narcotics are included. This is a good source book for groups of teen-agers and their leaders, should lead to some rewarding discussions.

Changing Concepts and Practices in Psychiotric Occupotional Therapy, Wilma L. West, MW, OTR, Editor. American Occupational Therapy Association, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 248. $1.50.

Five years ago, the American Occupational Therapy Association received a grant from the National Institute for Mental Hea'th to conduct a study to "maximize the educational and clinical contributions of occupational therapy to the total treatment program for psychiatric patients." This study has since become known as the Allenberry Conference. The present volume is a detailed account of findings, including a review of psychiatric treatment techniques, functions of occupational therapy in psychiatry and their preparation.

Of interest to recreation personnel is the section on "Use of Activities." Of the fifty-three hospita's mentioned, which have recreation programs, twelve are administered by an occupational therapy department, seventeen are independent recreation departments, three are jointly administered, and twelve are part of rehabilitation departments. Ten hospitals feel occupational therapy should be responsible for recreation, eighteen suggest autonomy, twenty-five feel it should be in a coordinated or combined structure.

The book offers considerable information on the use of self as a therapeutic tool. group dynamics, and the creation of a therapeutic milieu. It covers future trends in psychiatric occupational therapy, including plans for strengthening educational preparation. A'l recreation personnel in psychiatric hospitals should read this volume, as it will undoubted'y be used for a considerable time as a standard reference.

Recreotion in Total Rehobilitotion, J. L. Rothbone, PhD, ond Corol C. Lucos, EdD. Charles C. Thomas, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 398. $9.00.

This long-awaited, comprehensive treatise, by two well-known leaders, is the first real attempt to provide a text for the field of rehabilitative recreation. The book is divided into three sections: Chapters One through Three deal with the phi'osophy of recreation for the ill and handicapped. Chapters Four to Eight concern medical indications and limitations for various patients in recreation activities. Chapters Nine through Sixteen discuss the various activity media and describe thousands of useful activities in detail. A book like this is a must for all personnel.

(*Continued on next page*)

New Publications

(*Continued from preceding page*)

Psychiatric Architecture, Charles E. Goshen, MD, Editor. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Pp. 156. $10.50.

In recent years it has become apparent that specialized facilities are necessary in the treatment of psychiatric patients, and must lend themselves to the treatment of the patient. *Psychiatric Architecture* is a comprehensive report of an American Psychiatric Association study project begun in 1952.

Throughout the book are references to recreation activity areas. Considerable space is devoted to recreation facilities and profuse illustrations cover both outdoor and indoor areas, including hospital facilities in Europe and Asia. A fine section deals with the historical aspect of the subject, and a wonderful section with current concepts in treatment. Recreation personnel will not be surprised that a great portion of the book concerns recreation and its role with patients.

Rehabilitation Center Planning, F. C. Salmon, AIA and C. F. Salmon, AIA. Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Pennsylvania. Pp. 164 (plus 26-page supplement). $12.50.

The authors are architects who have joined their knowledge and talents with those of a distinguished group of individuals in the rehabilitation field to produce this long-needed book. Its pages are crammed with practical drawings, designs, and diagrams for planning rehabilitation facilities, children's playrooms, and adult activity areas. Consideration is given esthetic aspects of center buildings, even to a discussion of music and art as they affect patient attitudes. With thoughtful application, much of the material here is applicable not only to rehabilitation centers but also to other institutions servicing the ill and handicapped.

Teachers' Dance Handbook (No. 7-Kindergarten to Sixth Year), Olga Kulbitsky and Frank Kaltman. Folkraft, 1159 Braad Street, Newark 2, New Jersey. Pp. 342, illustrated. $6.50.

How many times have you wished for a book on how to teach dancing, based on a natural progression of physical skills and the child's interests and experiences? When a book does this and, at the same time, provides an integrated folk-dance program, presented with clarity and economy of words, tune and action for each dance clearly given, it is a real find.

If you have wanted to give your dance program continuity, instead of letting it be a haphazard, off-and on affair, this book is the answer. It has already been accepted as a text by some three hundred teachers colleges, an indication of its sound teaching techniques. It covers, progressively, the simplest song plays and rhythms, followed by play-party games, folk dances, squares, contras, and mixers — from simple individual movement to the more complicated steps with partners and group action. Every effort has been made to keep the ethnic quality of the dances intact and authentic.

Many readers will remember with pleasure the dance sessions led by Miss Kulbitsky and Mr. Kaltman at National Recreation Congresses, and articles they have prepared for RECREATION. Miss Kulbitsky is head of the dance division of the physical education department at Hunter College, New York City, and a member of the NRA Dance Committee. Mr. Kaltman is a lecturer and dance consultant, and producer of Folkraft records.

The Reason for the Pelican, John Ciardi. J. B. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Philadelphia. Pp. 64. $3.00.

There is imaginative freedom and space for fun between the covers of this slim volume of poetry for children. Nothing is closed up or tightened against pure enjoyment. Readers of all ages will find favorites among Mr. Ciardi's versified inventions. Among our own are: "Rain Sizes," "Prattle," "How to Tell the Top of a Hill," and "The Principal Parts of a Python."

It would be more difficult to pick and choose from the wealth of pictorial interpretation Madeleine Gekiere has given these verses. The lyricism in her sensitive line drawings and their just-right balance on each page bring magic to our encounters with a Three-Toed Gleep, a Saginsack, or a Brobinyak. Sharing these pictures with children and reading the verses aloud should evoke a response of eyes and ears keyed to tightrope tautness.—*Elizabeth Culbert, librarian, National Recreation Association.*

In case you care . . .

- The first performance of a flea circus took place in 1846 under the august sponsorship of King Louis Philippe of France.
- If you put a morning glory in the closet, it will open the following morning as if it were in the sun, but the second morning it will not open, because it can't be fooled again.

—*From* Useless Information (How to Know More About Less and Less) *by Paul Steiner (Citadel Press, $1.00).*

ANNOUNCEMENT

The National Recreation Association will continue its graduate assistance program and will award funds for 1960-61, to qualified individuals who seek graduate assistance in recreation for special work with the ill, handicapped, and the homebound.

Interested readers should write for further information to Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, Director, Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11. Closing date, March 15, 1960.

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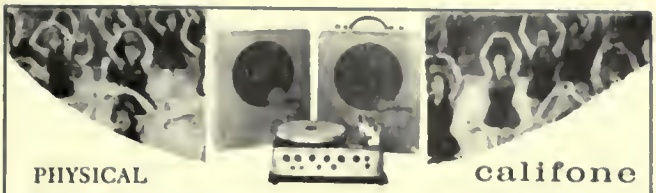

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DISTRICT	DATES	LOCATION	HOTEL
California and Pacific Southwest	February 14-17	San Jose, California	St. Claire
Middle Atlantic	March 23-25	Pocono Manor, Pa.	Pocono Manor Inn
Southwest	March 30-31-Apr. 1-2	Shreveport, La.	Washington Youree and Capt. Shreve Hotels (connected by arcade)
Great Lakes	April 4-8	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul
Midwest	April 6-8	Kansas City, Mo.	President
Southeast	April 18-20	Edgewater Park, Miss.	Edgewater Gulf
Pacific Northwest	April 10-13	Sun Valley, Idaho	The Lodge
New England	May 15-18	Swampscott, Mass.	New Ocean House

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Recreation

A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS
ARTS & CRAFTS
CAMPING
COMMUNITY RECREATION
DANCING
DRAMA
FACILITIES, LAYOUT, EQUIPMENT
GAMES & PUZZLES
HOBBIES
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PROGRAM PLANNING
SAFETY
SPORTS
STORYTELLING

Henry Pfeiffer Library
MacMurray College
Jacksonville, Illinois

Sep. 2 1959

Recreation

SEPTEMBER 1959

Vol. LII No. 7

in two parts

PART II

Recreation

the magazine of the recreation movement, is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, except July and August. It is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Reader's Guide.*

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Previous copies of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION are now out of date because of Publishers' price changes and out-of-print titles. Selecting books only from this 1959-60 AGBOR will insure better service to you.

INTRODUCTION

THE National Recreation Association presents the fourth annual edition of A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION which has come to be known as AGBOR. The 105 publishers who have cooperated to make this publication possible are listed on the inside back cover.

In addition to the majority of titles included in the 1958-59 edition, 157 titles have been added this year. These titles are preceded by the symbol • in the catalogue and in the index.

We invite you to visit our national headquarters where all listed titles are on display and can be purchased from our RECREATION BOOK CENTER. A duplicate display is on exhibit each year at the National Recreation Congress where orders are also taken. The enclosed order blank is for your convenience in ordering by mail.

We hope you will use this service to start a recreation library or to bring your library up to date. Further information on the many additional services of the National Recreation Association will be supplied upon request.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Executive Director

AMELIA HENLY
Director, Special Publications

FRANK J. ROWE
Manager, Recreation Book Center

PAMELA S. MILLER
Editor, AGBOR

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A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

ACTIVITIES FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

CHURCH RECREATION

See also Drama, Parties & Entertainment, Program Planning

• 1357. ACTIVITIES IN CHILD EDUCATION FOR THE CHURCH SCHOOL TEACHER. Elizabeth Miller Lobingier.
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1131. FUN PLANS FOR CHURCH RECREATION. Agnes Durant Pylant.
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• 1489. GOOD THINGS FOR CHURCH GROUPS. Beatrice Marie Casey
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157 pp. **2.50**

• 1448. VOLUME IV. Willard and Alice Roth, Eds.
2.50

FAMILY RECREATION

See also Games & Puzzles, Parties & Entertainment

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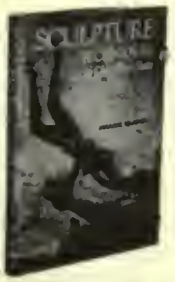

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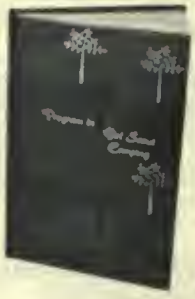

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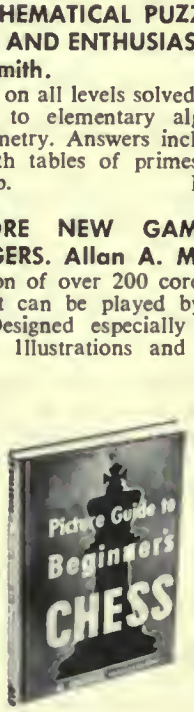

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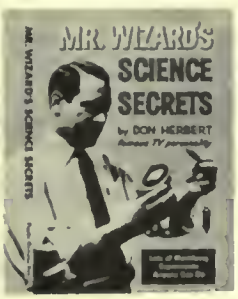

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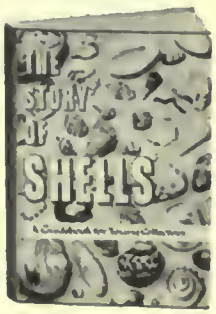

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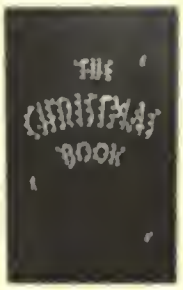

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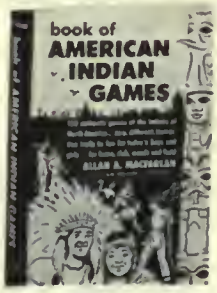

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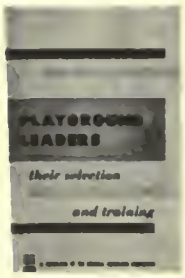

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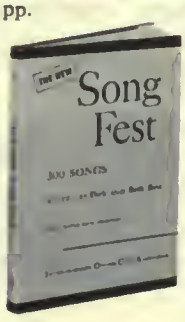

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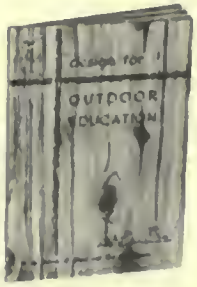

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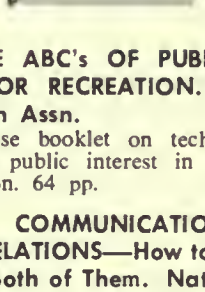

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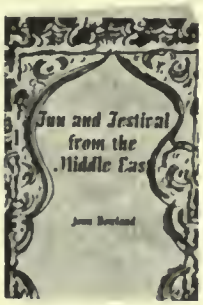

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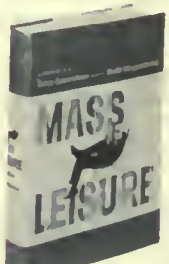

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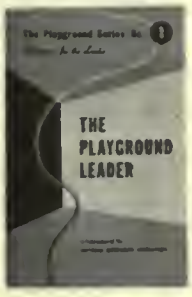

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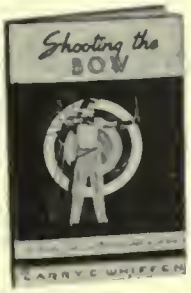

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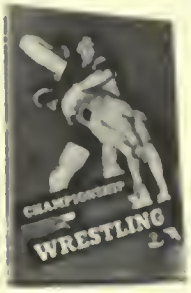

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